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TRANSACTIONS OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE

VOLS. LV AND LVI

HALL I' TH' WOOD, FROM THE NORTH-EAST

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

HISTORIC SOCIETY

OF

Lancashire and Cheshire

FOR THE YEARS 1903, 1904
VOLUMES LV AND LVI
NEW SERIES—VOLUMES XIX AND XX

LIVERPOOL
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COUNCIL AND OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1904.

(*Corrected to 31st December 1904.*)

President.

THE LORD-LIEUT. OF LANCASHIRE (THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G., G.C.B.)

Vice-Presidents.

THE LORD-LIEUT. OF CHESHIRE (THE EARL OF EGERTON OF TATTON).
THE REV. THE RECTOR OF LIVERPOOL.
JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A.
HENRY DOUGLAS ESHELBY, F.S.A.

Members of Council.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1904.

JOHN HARGREAVES.
HENRY FEET, F.S.A.
A. M. ROBINSON.
W. O. ROPER, F.S.A.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1905.

THOMAS GOFFEY.
PROFESSOR MACKAY, M.A., LL.D.
J. G. PRENTICE.
LIEUT.-COL. PILKINGTON, F.S.A.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1906.

F. C. BEAZLEY.
T. ALGERNON EARLE.
LIEUT.-COL. FISHWICK, F.S.A.
W. FORSHAW WILSON.

Hon. Treasurer.

WILLIAM E. GREGSON.

Hon. Librarian.

G. T. SHAW.

Hon. Curator.

W. F. PRICE.

Hon. Secretary and Editor.

WILLIAM FERGUSSON IRVINE, F.S.A.

Hon. Assistant Secretary.

JAMES A. WAITE.

Officers of the Society since Commencement.

Presidents.

1.	Right Hon. Francis, 1st Earl of Ellesmere, Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire	1848
2.	Right Hon. Charles William, 3rd Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire	1854
3.	General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., D.C.L.	1855
4.	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.	1863
5.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., &c.	1866
6.	Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., LL.D., &c.	1869
7.	The Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D., Dean of Chester	1875
8.	Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A., &c.	1879
9.	Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Oxford, F.S.A.	1885
10.	Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Chester, D.D.	1889
11.	RIGHT HON. ARTHUR, 16TH EARL OF DERBY, K.G., G.C.B., Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire	1903

Secretaries.

1848.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., and H. C. Pidgeon.	
1851.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., and Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.	
1854.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	
		Assistant Secretaries.
1855.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	Thomas G. Wedgwood.
1856.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	W. W. Rundell.
1857.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.	J. H. Genn.
1864.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	J. H. Genn.
1867.	David Buxton.	Charles Dyall.
1875.	David Buxton.	[Arthur Wakefield.]
1876.	David Buxton.	Eugenio Londini.
1877.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	Eugenio Londini.
1882.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	T. N. Morton.
1884.	E. M. Hance, LL.B. / R. D. Radcliffe, M.A.	T. N. Morton.
1888.	R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	T. N. Morton.
1892.	R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	T. N. Morton. / W. F. Irvine.
1898.	R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.	W. F. Irvine. / Jas. A. Waite.
1903.	WM. FERGUSSON IRVINE, F.S.A.	JAS. A. WAITE.

Treasurers.

1848.	Thomas Avison, F.S.A.	1867.	John G. Jacob.
1860.	William Burke.	1886.	H. D. Eshelby, F.S.A.
	1898. W. E. GREGSON.		

	Librarians.	Curators.
1848.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1851.	Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1859.	David Buxton.	A. C. Gibson, F.S.A.
1867.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	A. C. Gibson, F.S.A.
1869.	Nicholas Waterhouse.	H. Ecroyd Smith.
1871.	John R. Hughes.	H. Ecroyd Smith.
1875.	John R. Hughes.	J. Harris Gibson.
1876.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	J. Harris Gibson.
1877.	E. M. Hance, LL.B.	J. Harris Gibson.
1880.	(*Offices in abeyance.*)	
1885.	W. Thompson Watkin.	J. Harris Gibson.
1886.	W. Thompson Watkin.	W. Forshaw Wilson.
1889.	George T. Shaw.	W. C. Ashby Pritt.
1889.	George T. Shaw.	Charles Potter.
1899.	GEORGE T. SHAW.	W. F. PRICE.

List of Honorary Local Secretaries.

LANCASHIRE.

District.	Name.
Bacup	Rev. J. S. Doxey, Christ Church Vicarage, Bacup.
Blackburn	
Blackpool	The Rev. E. Lupton, Crystal Road, South Shore, Blackpool.
Burnley	W. Farrer, Hall Garth, Carnforth.
Carnforth	The Rev. W. B. Grenside, Melling Vicarage, Carnforth.
Clitheroe	A. J. Robinson, Clitheroe Castle, Clitheroe.
Colne	James Carr, Colne.
Denton	The Rev. A. Crofton, Reddish Green.
Haslingden	Henry Stephenson, Haslingden.
Hawkshead	Joseph Rawlinson, Ulverston.
Lancaster	W. O. Roper, F.S.A., Carnforth.
Leigh	W. D. Pink, Lowton.
Leyland	The Rev. W. Stuart White, Esh Vicarage, Durham.
Ormskirk	James Bromley, J.P., The Homestead, Lathom.
Prescot	
Rainford	The Rev. J. Wright Williams, Farnworth.
Ribchester	
Rochdale	Lt.-Col. Fishwick, F.S.A., The Heights, Rochdale.
Sefton	W. E. Gregson, 43 Moor Lane, Great Crosby.
Southport	H. S. Threlfall, 12 London Street, Southport.
Ulverston	
Warrington	Chas. Madeley, The Museum, Warrington.
Whalley and Pendle Hill	W. S. Weeks, Clitheroe.
Wigan	T. R. Ellis, 18 King Street, Wigan.
Winwick and Newton-le-Willows	Rev. J. Carson, Winwick, Newton-le-Willows.
Wray, near Lancaster	Rev. C. L. Reynolds, Wray Vicarage, Lancaster.

CHESHIRE.

Bebington	
Congleton	Robert Head, Congleton.
Holmes Chapel	Rev. H. G. Barnacle, Holmes Chapel.
Hoylake	Rev. Francis Sanders, Hoylake.
Hyde	Rev. J. F. Messenger, Newton Moor Vicarage, Hyde.
Malpas	
Nantwich	James Hall, Lindum House, Nantwich.
Northwich and Middlewich	Wm. Bancroft, Northwich.
Thurstaston	
Wallasey	
Wilmslow	George Pearson, Tythe House, Knutsford.

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE thanks of the Society are hereby gratefully rendered to Mr. W. O. ROPER for presenting the plate illustrating his paper on Abbeystead; to the Committee of the Warrington Museum for a donation of £4, 15s. towards the illustrating of Mr. MAY'S paper on Wilderspool and Stockton Heath, and to Mr. THOMAS MAY for the loan of four blocks; to Mr. JOHN LIVESEY for a donation of £1, 1s., to Mr. A. M. ROBINSON for a donation of £1, 1s., and to Mr. W. F. IRVINE for a donation of £1, 1s. towards the cost of illustrating this volume; to Mr. W. W. MIDGLEY for the loan of three blocks for the illustration of the paper on "Hall i' th' Wood," and to the Editor of the *Amateur Photographer* for the loan of three blocks illustrating the paper on "The Birkenhead Priory."

An Index of Archæological Papers, published in 1902 (printed under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries), is given at the end of the volume.

The authors of Papers are alone responsible for the facts and opinions in their several communications.

The present volume has been prepared for the press by WM. FERGUSSON IRVINE, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary and Editor.

N.B.—It is requested that notice be given to the Secretary of any errors, change of address, or death.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Corrected to 31st December 1904.

The names of Life Members are printed in SMALL CAPITALS, and those of Resident Members have an asterisk attached.

DATE OF ELECTION.	
1889. April 4	*Abraham, Miss E. C. Riverham, Grassendale Park, Liverpool.
1902. Jan. 16	*Abraham, E. Mitford. 53 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.
1902. Jan. 16	*Abraham, T. Fell. 53 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.
1895. Nov. 7	*Allwood, T. Massey. Orrell Village, Litherland.
1889. Jan. 10	*Alsop, J. W., B.A. 14 Castle Street, Liverpool.
1903. Jan. 15	*Arkle, A. H. Elmshurst, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1895. Feb. 7	Ashworth, Alfred. Horsley Hall, Gresford.
1888. Mar. 22	*Athenæum Library, Liverpool.
1889. Feb. 7	*Atkinson, Wm. Christopher. 8 Harrington Street, Liverpool.
1899. Jan. 19	*Atkinson, W. J. A. Browside, Gateacre.
1890. Jan. 23	*Ayrton, William. 9 Cook Street, Liverpool.
1904. Jan. 14	*Bailey, F. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 51 Grove Street, Liverpool.
1904. Jan. 14	*Bailey, R. T., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 51 Grove Street, Liverpool.
1886. Nov. 18	*Banner, John S. Harmood. Ashfield Hall, Neston, Cheshire.
1901. Nov. 7	*Barlow, W. H. 134 Prenton Road West, Birkenhead.
1889. Mar. 7	*Bartlett, William. St. Clare House, West Derby, Liverpool.
1899. Feb. 16	*Beazley, Frank C. Fern Hill, Claughton, Birkenhead.
1896. Feb. 13	Beeston, Charles G. Long Lane, Aughton, Ormskirk.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1891. Dec. 3 *Bell, Henry. Greenfield, West Kirby, Cheshire.

1897. Jan. 28 Bellis, W. R. North Madoc Street, Llandudno.

1864. Dec. 1 *Benas, B. L. 5 Prince's Avenue, Liverpool.

1889. Mar. 7 *Bencke, Albert Henry, M.A. Oliva, West Derby, Liverpool.

1904. Jan. 14 *Beswick, Hugh. 7 Sweeting Street, Liverpool.

1901. Nov. 7 Bibby-Hesketh, C. H., M.A. The Rookery, North Meols, Southport.

1901. Nov. 7 *Bigland, Alfred. 84 Shrewsbury Road, Birkenhead.

1896. Jan. 16 *Birkenhead Free Public Library. Birkenhead.

1904. Dec. 15 *Birkenhead Young Men's Christian Association. Grange Road, Birkenhead. David Paterson, Hon. Librarian.

1891. Feb. 19 Birley, Major Hugh Arthur. Woodside, Knutsford.

1889. Oct. 31 Birmingham Central Free Library. Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.

1870. April 7 Blackburn Free Library. Blackburn.

1891. Feb. 5 Bleckly, William Henry. Thelwall Lea, Warrington.

1883. Mar. 8 *Blundell, Rev. T. B. H., M.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. Halsall Rectory, Ormskirk.

1888. Mar. 22 Bodleian Library. Oxford.

1890. Nov. 6 *Bootle Free Library. Oriel Road, Bootle.

1888. Mar. 22 Boston Athenæum. Boston, U.S.A.; c/o Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.

1889. Jan. 10 Boston Public Library. Boston, U.S.A.; c/o Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.

1903. Dec. 17 *Boult, Cedric R. The Abbey Manor, West Kirby.

1881. Dec. 1 Bourne, Robert W. 18 Hereford Square, London, S.W.

1891. Feb. 5 Bretherton, Rev. Humphrey W., M.A. Eccleston Rectory, Chorley.

1891. Nov. 5 British Museum Library; c/o Messrs. Dulau and Co. 37 Soho Square, London, W.

1901. Nov. 7 *Bromilow, Henry John. Green Bank, Rainhill.

1876. April 20 *Bromley, James. The Homestead, Lathom, Ormskirk.

Date of Election.	
1902. Nov. 20	*Brooke, Henry. 5 Falkner Square, Liverpool.
1888. Feb. 23	Brooke, Sir Thomas, Bart., F.S.A. Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield.
1904. Jan. 28	*Brunner, Sir John, Bart. Druids Cross, Wavertree.
1881. Jan. 27	Burnley Literary and Scientific Club. (Per Burghope, Strange & Anderson, St. James' Street.)
1904. Nov. 17	*Busby, William. 14 Percy Street, Liverpool.
1903. Dec. 3	*Butterworth, E. W. St. Colmes, West Kirby.
1885. Jan. 22	Caröe, W. D. 94 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
1900. April 5	*Case, Robert Hope, B.A. 88 Mulgrave Street, Liverpool.
1891. Nov. 5	Castle, Egerton, M.A., F.S.A. 49 Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
1897. Dec. 2	*Castle, Septimus. Park Lodge, Bidston.
1889. Feb. 21	*Caton, Richard, M.D. Rodney Street, Liverpool.
1888. Dec. 13	Chadwick, Edwin. Mottram Road, Stalybridge.
1879. Jan. 9	Chetham Library. Manchester.
1893. Feb. 23	Chicago Public Library. Chicago, U.S.A. (Per B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.)
1900. Mar. 29	Chorley Free Public Library. Chorley.
1891. Nov. 5	*Cook, Edmund. Oakfield, Abergele.
1900. Feb. 15	*Cookson, Frank. 30 St Oswald Street, Old Swan, Liverpool.
1902. Nov. 6	*Coventry, Harold. 1 Hamilton Road, New Brighton.
1895. Dec. 5	Crook, John. 6 Waterloo Road, Southport.
1901. April 13	*Crosthwaite, Charles C. The Nook, Town Row, West Derby, Liverpool.
1896. Mar. 26	*Cullen, Hugh, Jun. Oakhill Park, Old Swan, Liverpool.
1899. Mar. 2	Davies, Samuel. Alvanley House. Frodsham.
1895. Nov. 7	De Hoghton, Sir James, Bart. Hoghton Tower, Preston.
1889. Jan. 10	Dempsey, Miss Ellinor Mary. Sand Hey, Hoylake.
1893. Nov. 30	Derby, The Earl of, K.G., G.C.B., Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire. Knowsley, Prescot. *President.*
1892. Nov. 3	Detroit Public Library. Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. (Per B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.)

Date of Election.	
1857. April 23	Devonshire, The Duke of, K.G. Chatsworth, Chesterfield.
1895. Dec. 5	Dickson, Edmund. 2 Starkie Street, Preston.
1896. Dec. 3	Duffus, George A., M.B. Carbis Bay, Cornwall.
1894. Nov. 15	*Dunthorne, Edwin E. 27 Lord Street, Liverpool.
1888. Feb. 9	*Earle, T. Algernon. Hartford, Cheshire.
1851. Jan. 7	Egerton of Tatton, Earl. Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire. *Vice-President.*
1898. Nov. 3	*Ehrenborg, Harald. 49 Sydenham Avenue, Liverpool.
1891. Mar. 19	*Elliot, Robert J. 111 Chatham Street, Liverpool.
1897. Nov. 4	*Ellis, John W., M.D. 18 Rodney Street, Liverpool.
1891. Jan. 22	Ellis, Thomas Ratcliffe. 18 King Street, Wigan.
1901. Feb. 14	*Ellsworth, W. S. Ingleside, Blundellsands, Liverpool.
1889. Oct. 31	Esdaile, George. The Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, Manchester.
1886. Nov. 18	*Eshelby, H. Douglas, F.S.A. 80 Shrewsbury Road, Oxton, Birkenhead. *Vice-President.*
1848. Nov. 23	Evans, Edward. Bronwylfa, Wrexham.
1878. Jan. 10	Fairclough, John. Latchford Grange, Warrington.
1891. Mar. 5	Farrer, William. Hall Garth, near Carnforth.
1891. Feb. 19	ffarington, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Mariebonne, Wigan.
1888. Nov. 15	*Finney, Charles F. Huyton House, Huyton.
1880. April 1	Fishwick, Lieut.-Col. Henry, F.S.A. The Heights, Rochdale.
1891. Mar. 19	*Fletcher, Mrs. Alfred. Allerton House, Woolton, Liverpool.
1890. Nov. 6	Formby, John. Formby Hall, Formby.
1891. Dec. 3	*Fox, John D. 44 Norwood Grove, Liverpool.
1875. Jan. 7	Garnett, William. Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
1890. Jan. 9	*Gatehouse. Charles. Westwood, Noctorum, Birkenhead.
1889. Feb. 21	*Gladstone, Robert. Harrington Street, Liverpool.
1902. Nov. 6	*Gladstone, Robert, Jun., B.C.L., M.A. Woolton Vale, Liverpool.

Date of Election.	
1893. Nov.	2 *Goffey, Thomas. Amalfi, Blundellsands, Liverpool.
1897. Nov.	4 *Goodacre, William. The Park, Ormskirk.
1902. Nov.	6 *Golding, Alfred D. Litherland Park, Liverpool.
1900. Jan.	18 *Gorst, Herbert C. 42 Parkfield Road, Liverpool.
1889. Nov.	14 *Gregson, Wm. Eugene. 43 Moor Lane, Great Crosby. *Hon. Treasurer.*
1854. Aug.	31 Grenside, Rev. William Bent, M.A. Melling Vicarage, Carnforth.
1904. April	14 *Hall, C. Russell, Diocesan Surveyor. Congleton.
1898. Nov.	3 *Handley, William. Aldersyde, Runcorn.
1890. Nov.	6 *Hannay, A. M. Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
1883. Jan.	25 *Hargreaves, John. Egerton Park, Rock Ferry.
1891. Feb.	5 Head, Robert. West Lodge, Congleton.
1891. Nov.	5 *Holland, Walter. Carnatic Hall, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.
1888. Dec.	13 Hovenden, Robert, F.S.A. Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon.
1890. Jan.	23 Hughes, George. Metropolitan Bank, Oxford.
1887. Mar.	24 Hutton, Wm. L. *Advertiser* Office, Ormskirk.
1891. Nov.	5 Ireland, National Library of; c/o Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., Dublin.
1890. Nov.	6 *Irvine, Wm. Fergusson. 56 Park Road South, Birkenhead. *Hon. Secretary.*
1903. Jan.	15 *Jordan, Rev. Andrew. St. Clare's Presbytery, Arundel Avenue, Liverpool.
1890. Nov.	6 *Kent-Green, Mrs. Edward. Eaton Cottage, West Derby, Liverpool.
1890. Nov.	6 Kerfoot-Jones, J. The Bank, Hoylake.
1897. Mar.	11 Knowles, Mrs. Frederick. Belair, Birkdale, Southport.
1900. Nov.	29 *Kirby, Bertram Edmund. Overdale, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1897. Nov.	4 Lancaster Free Public Library. Lancaster.
1903. Jan.	29 *Langford, J. L. 13 Union Court, Castle Street, Liverpool.
1901. Jan.	17 *Larkin, F. C., F.R.C.S. 54 Rodney Street, Liverpool.
1901. Jan.	17 Lathom, The Earl of. Lathom House, Ormskirk. *Vice-President.*
1888. Nov.	29 Lawrence, William Frederick, M.A., M.P. Cowesfield House, Salisbury.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1889. Mar. 7 Leeds, Free Public Library of. Leeds.
1903. Dec. 17 *Legge, Charles T. Grosvenor Place, Birkenhead.
1892. Feb. 25 *Lever, William Hesketh. Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Cheshire.
1889. Feb. 7 *Lister, Alfred Hamilton. Hillfoot, Breeze Hill, Bootle.
1904. Jan. 28 *Liverpool Free Library, Liverpool. Peter Cowell, Librarian.
1902. Jan. 16 *Liverpool Library (Lyceum). Bold Street, Liverpool.
1899. Nov. 2 *Liverpool Reform Club. Liverpool.
1893. Nov. 2 *Livesey, John. Springwood Lodge, Aughton, Ormskirk.
1901. Feb. 1 *Lockett, R. Cyril. 34 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool.
1889. Oct. 31 London, Library of the Corporation of. (Charles Welch, Librarian.) Guildhall, London, E.C.
1891. Nov. 5 Mainwaring, Colonel Charles Salusbury. Galtfaenan, Trefnant, R.S.O., N. Wales.
1898. Nov. 3 *Marshall, Ambrose. 11 Rumford Street, Liverpool.
1888. Feb. 9 MARSHALL, GEORGE WILLIAM, LL.D., F.S.A., *Rouge Croix*. College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
1898. Jan. 20 *Mason, George Percival. 9 Cook Street, Liverpool.
1904. Mar. 25 *Mayer Free Library, Bebington. (John Harding, Librarian.)
1891. Feb. 19 Mayler, William. 142 Liverpool Road, Birkdale, Southport.
1887. Feb. 10 *McKay, Professor, M.A., LL.D. University College, Liverpool.
1888. Mar. 22 Manchester Free Reference Library. King Street, Manchester.
1888. Nov. 1. *Mansergh, Jas. Fleming. Clougha, Hargreaves Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
1890. Nov. 6 *Meade-King, Richard R. Sandfield Park, West Derby.
1899. Nov. 2 *Muir, J. R. B., M.A. 17 Willowbank Road, Birkenhead.
1888. Nov. 1 Myres, T. Harrison. 15 Chapel Street, Preston.
1897. Mar. 25 New York, Public Library of. New York, U.S.A.; c/o B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.

Date of Election.	
1893. Feb.	9 Newberry Library. Chicago, U.S.A. (Per B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.)
1874. Dec.	10 Nicholson, Major Edward J. 16 Pulteney Street, Bath.
1889. Feb.	7 Owen, William. Cairo Street Chambers, Warrington.
1888. Mar.	22 Owens' College; c/o J. E. Cornish, 16 St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
1901. Feb.	28 Paget-Tomlinson, W. S., M.D. The Biggins, Kirby Lonsdale.
1891. Dec.	17 Parker, Colonel John W. R. Browsholme Hall, Clitheroe.
1891. Feb.	5 Pearson, George. Tythe House, Knutsford, Cheshire.
1890. Nov.	6 *Peet, Henry, F.S.A. Manor Cottage, 3 Cavendish Road, Birkenhead.
1894. Nov.	1 *Phipps, S. W. Harlescot, Longland Road, Liscard.
1877. Dec.	13 Pierpoint, Robert, M.A., M.P. St. Austin's, Warrington.
1890. Dec.	18 Pilkington, Sir George A., Knt. Belle Vue, Lord Street West, Southport.
1886. Nov.	18 *Pilkington, Lieut.-Col. John, F.S.A. Rookwood, Sandown Park, Wavertree.
1896. Nov.	5 *Pilkington, J. Arthur. Heathfield, Maghull.
1900. Mar.	15 *Platt, Miss Edith M., M.A. Standish House, Ivanhoe Road, Liverpool.
1898. Feb.	3 *Poole, Miss M. Ellen. Alsager, Cheshire.
1900. Oct.	25 *Powell, Rev. Frank J., M.A. Knotty Ash Vicarage, Liverpool.
1890. Feb.	20 *Prentice, John George. 62 Shrewsbury Road, Birkenhead.
1892. Feb.	11 *Price, William F. College Road, Crosby.
1889. Feb.	21 *Quiggin, John M. 8 Harrington Street, Liverpool.
1899. Jan.	19 Quinn, John, Jun. Heatherlea, Formby.
1889. Oct.	31 *Radcliffe, Sir David, Knt. Rosebank, Knowsley, Prescot.
1888. Feb.	9 *Radcliffe, Frederick M. 9 Cook Street, Liverpool.
1896. Dec.	17 *Radcliffe, John, B.A. 50 Ampthill Road, Aigburth Vale.
1867. Jan.	8 *Radcliffe, Richard Duncan, M.A., F.S.A. Old Swan, Liverpool.
1879. Jan.	8 *Radcliffe, Richard Duncan, M.A., F.S.A. Old Swan, Liverpool.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1892. Nov. 3 Radclyffe, C. R. Eustace. The Hyde, Wareham, Dorset.
1904. May 28 *Ravenscroft, Martin, 4 Wexford Road, Oxton.
1904. Aug. 30 *Rees, T. Taliesin, F.R.I.B.A. 2 Alexandra Road, Birkenhead.
1891. Feb. 5 Reynolds, Rev. Charles L., M.A. Wray Vicarage, Lancaster.
1889. Jan. 10 Ridgway, John Clare. Grappenhall Lodge, near Warrington.
1890. Nov. 6 *Robinson, Arthur Muschamp. Lorne Road, Claughton, Birkenhead.
1891. Nov. 5 Robinson, Lieut.-Col. Herbert J. Stanhill Court, Charlwood, Surrey.
1901. April 13 Rochdale Free Public Library. Rochdale.
1876. April 20 ROPER, WILLIAM O., F.S.A. Yealand Conyers, Carnforth.
1903. Dec. 3 *Royden, E. B. Craiglands, Bromborough.
1889. Oct. 31 Royds, Clement Molyneux. Greenhill, Rochdale.
1901. Nov. 7 *RUNDELL, TOWSON W. 25 Castle Street, Liverpool.
1888. Nov. 29 *Russell, Sir Edward R., Knt. 6 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.
1870. Nov. 3 *Rylands, John Paul, F.S.A. 2 Charlesville, Birkenhead. *Vice-President.*
1874. Dec. 10 Rylands, William Harry, F.S.A. 61 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.
1890. Nov. 6 *Ryley, Thomas Cropper. 19 Sweeting Street, Liverpool.
1888. Mar. 22 St. Helens Free Public Library. St. Helens.
1888. Nov. 15 SANDEMAN, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN GLAS, M.V.O., Sub-Officer H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. Whin-Hurst, Hayling Island, Havant.
1891. Nov. 19 Sanders, Rev. Francis, M.A. Hoylake Vicarage, Cheshire.
1897. Dec. 16 *Scarborough, Charles. 8 Upper Stanhope Street, Liverpool.
1898. Feb. 3 Scarisbrick, Charles. Scarisbrick Lodge, Southport.
1894. Nov. 1 *Scott, David. 10 North John Street, Liverpool.
1891. Nov. 5 Shaw, Giles. 4 Ash Street, Southport.
1894. April 5 Sheldon, Alfred S., Town Clerk. Burnley.
1897. Nov. 18 Smith, Bernard. Church Street, Rainford.
1892. Nov. 3 *Smith, Rev. Frederick. Island Road, Garston.
1897. Jan. 28 Southport (Atkinson) Free Public Library.

Date of Election.	
1880. April 1	Stanning, Rev. Joseph Heaton, M.A. The Vicarage, Leigh, Lancashire.
1891. Feb. 5	Stapleton-Bretherton, Frederick. The Hall, Rainhill.
1899. April 13	Starkie, Colonel Edmund A. Le Gendre. Huntroyde, Burnley.
1876. April 6	*Stewart, Rev. Alexander, M.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. 29 Sandon Street, Liverpool. *Vice-President.*
1890. Nov. 6	*Stewart, Rev. Percy, M.A. The Rectory, West Derby.
1891. Nov. 5	Stonyhurst College, Rev. the Rector of, S.J. Blackburn.
1891. Mar. 19	Stubs, Peter. Blaisdon Hall, Newnham, Gloucestershire.
1893. Mar. 9	Stuttard, Thomas. Lawnswood, Swinton Park, Manchester.
1902. Nov. 6	*Sutton, Percy Ryder. 27 Bentley Road, Liverpool.
1897. Dec. 16	Taylor, Alexander. St. Mary's Place, Bury.
1898. Nov. 3	*Taylor, Edward Russell. 67 Lord Street, Liverpool.
1889. April 4	Taylor, Henry. Braeside, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
1887. Feb. 10	Tempest, Mrs. Arthur Cecil. Broughton Hall, Skipton-in-Craven.
1903. Feb. 26	*Ten Bosch, John M. 25 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool.
1903. Jan. 15	*Thicknesse, Philip C. 2 East Albert Road, Liverpool.
1889. Feb. 21	*Thompson, Edward P. Whitchurch, Salop.
1900. Jan. 18	*Thompson, Miss. 4 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.
1886. Nov. 1	Threlfall, Henry S. 12 London Street, Southport.
1890. Nov. 6	Tonge, William Assheton. Disley, Cheshire.
1888. Feb. 23	Toulmin, John. *Guardian* Office, Preston.
1903. Jan. 15	*Turner, Rev. J. Our Lady's Presbytery, Lydiate, Liverpool.
1889. Oct. 31	*Turton, Fletcher Thomas. Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
1890. Dec. 18	*Van Gruisen, Nicholas. 27 Bold Street, Liverpool.
1903. Mar. 12	Victoria and Albert Museum Library. South Kensington, London, S.W.
1894. Nov. 29	*Vyner, Robert C. de Grey. Newby Hall, Ripon.

DATE OF ELECTION.

1889. Oct. 31 *Wainwright, Thos. T. 13 Union Court, Liverpool.
1894. April 5 Warburton, Rev. William. Altcar Vicarage, Liverpool.
1892. Nov. 3 Warrington Museum. Warrington.
1903. Feb. 12 *WATT, MISS. Speke Hall, Garston.
1897. Nov. 4 WEARING, J.W., M.A. Fleet Square, Lancaster.
1904. June 11 Webb, Walter Henry, 2 Boundary Road, Bidston.
1849. Feb. 1 *Webster, George. Q. Bank Chambers, Cook Street, Liverpool.
1891. Mar. 5 Weeks, W. Self. Clitheroe.
1888. Dec. 13 WELDON, WILLIAM HENRY, *Norroy King of Arms*. College of Arms, London, E.C.
1856. Jan. 3 WELTON, THOMAS A. Ixworth Court, Palace Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.
1901. Nov. 7 *Whatham, W. R. 24 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool.
1896. Mar. 26 *Whinnerah, William. 20 Wellington Road, Oxton, Birkenhead.
1897. April 8 White, Richard Prosser, M.D. Standishgate, Wigan.
1891. Feb. 5 White, Rev. W. Stuart, M.A. Esh Vicarage, Durham.
1889. Jan. 10 Wigan Free Library, Wigan.
1892. Dec. 15 Williams, Rev. J. Wright, M.A. Farnworth Vicarage, Widnes.
1896. Nov. 19 *Williamson, James. Prescot Road, Aughton.
1885. Nov. 26 *Wilson, W. Forshaw. 20 Croxteth Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
1904. Jan. 28 *Wolstenholme, Chas. M., 71 Park Road South, Birkenhead.
1865. Dec. 7 WOOD, RICHARD HENRY, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Belmont, Sidmouth, S. Devon.
1891. Nov. 19 WOODHOUSE, MISS E. D. Burghill Court, Hereford.
1892. Nov. 3 Worsley, Philip J. Rodney Lodge, Clifton, Bristol.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1893. Nov. 30 Dolan, Dom Gilbert, O.S.B. St. Benedict's, Ealing, London, W.
1888. Mar. 8 *Shaw, George Thomas. Athenæum, Church Street, Liverpool. *Hon. Librarian.*
1894. Nov. 1 *Waite, James A. 6 Fairfield Street, Fairfield, Liverpool. *Hon. Assistant Secretary.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Date of Election.	
1870. Sept. 13	Avebury, Lord, F.R.S., F.S.A. High Elms, Hayes, Beckenham, Kent.
1875. Jan. 7	Coughtrey, Millen. London Street, Otago, New Zealand.
1880. Oct. 15	Dean, John Ward. 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., United States of America.
1870. Sept. 13	Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, C.B. The Camp, Sunningdale, Berkshire.
1852. Dec. 9	MacAdam, Robert. 18 College Square East, Belfast.

LIST OF SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Society of Antiquaries of London.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland.

Royal Archæological Institute, London.

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Kent Archæological Society.

Somersetshire Archæological Society.

Sussex Archæological Society.

Chester Archæological Society.

Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Society.

Leicestershire Archæological Society.

Yorkshire Antiquarian and Topographical Association.

Shropshire Archæological Society.

Architectural and Archæological Society of Lincoln and Notts.

Manchester Literary Club.

Suffolk Archæological Institute.

New England Genealogical Society.

County Kildare Archæological Society.

Thoresby Society, Leeds.

TRANSACTIONS

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF HALL I' TH' WOOD AND ITS OWNERS

By William Fergusson Irvine

Read 12th February 1903

HALL in the Wood, or Hall i' th' Wood as it is usually called, stands in Tonge, a small township some eight hundred acres in extent, lying immediately north-east of the town of Bolton-le-Moors. As its name indicates, it is a narrow strip or tongue of land, running north and south, bounded on the east and west by two streams, the Tonge Brook and the Bradshaw Brook.

References are to be found to the township throughout the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but when we enter the fifteenth, history is a blank. That century was a dark one for England, and its sombreness is shown in the paucity of the annals of Lancashire for the period. This hiatus in the history of the township does not end until we reach the beginning of the sixteenth century, when we find Hall i' th' Wood in the possession of a family of the name of Brownlow.

Of the origin of the Brownlows we know nothing. The place-name Brownlow is a common one in Lancashire, meaning the "brown hill," and it is probable that this family came from one of the

several spots that bore this name in the neighbourhood of Bolton. If we like to be imaginative we may suppose that they had migrated into Bolton at an early date, had prospered in business during the fifteenth century, and ended by buying this property across the valley as a sort of country residence. Certain it is that when the veil is lifted at the beginning of the sixteenth century we find the Brownlows settled in Tonge in the house the history of which we are now considering.

If we take the picture on the opposite page,[1] ignore the stone wing on the left, and replace the grey stone flags by thatch, we shall probably have a very fair representation of the original appearance of this interesting building.

The first house appears to have been T-shaped, the down stroke of the letter being occupied by the great hall, while in the cross piece were the kitchen and buttery. In one of the beams at the north end of the great hall can still be seen traces of the position of the screens. The date of this portion of the house is traditionally given as 1483, and there is nothing inherently improbable in this, though no documentary evidence has yet been discovered bearing on the point.

It may not be out of place here to remark on the very striking site selected by the original builders for the house. Standing on the edge of a steep declivity, at a point where the Tonge Brook swings round at a sharp angle, the situation is well chosen, both with regard to the picturesqueness of the surroundings and its value as a defensive position. Though we speak of this house as having been built at the close of the fifteenth century, it cannot

[1] For the negative of this picture and of that opposite page 16, as well as for the loan of the block of Rothwell's painting of the Hall, and the block of the plan, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. W. W. Midgley, F.R.Met.S., Curator of the Museums, Bolton.

HALL I' TH' WOOD, EAST FRONT, 1904

To face p. 2

UNIV. OF MICH.

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be that earlier owners of the Manor missed such a unique spot, and there can be no doubt that a dwelling has been on this site from remote ages.

The name of the builder of the house is not known, but we find from the will of Lawrence Brownlow, dated 30th May 1550, that at least as early as 1547 he was both owning and occupying the Hall.

This will[1] is an interesting and characteristic document, and may give us some insight into the mode of life of Bolton men of the more refined classes three hundred and fifty years ago.

The document[2] begins with the usual religious formula: "In the Name of God Amen, I Lowrens Brounlawe off Tonge within the Countie of Lancaster gentilman," etc., "make this my last Wille," etc. He commends his soul to "Almyghtie God my Maker and Redemer besechynge our Ladie Saynt Marye to pray for me with all the Holye Companie of Heaven," and desires that his "bodie" be buried in "crysten buriall within the pariche Churche of Bolton nere unto my father." . . . Evidently we have here a man born in Bolton, with affection for the old forms of religion. two facts which are shown by this reference to his father's burial-place and by his appeal to "our Ladie Saynt Marie." One of the witnesses to the will, and from the text of the document evidently a trusted friend of the testator, was James Bolton, the aged vicar of the parish, who had held the living since 1513, a man probably thoroughly old-fashioned in his views and without any sympathy for the new reformed faith which was presently to lay so strong a hold on Bolton. He appoints his wife Margaret, his son James, and two friends his executors; and then

[1] *Bishop's Enrollment Book*, vol. i. p. 117*b* (MS. Bishop's Registry, Chester).

[2] See Appendix, p. 24.

provides that his eldest son, Roger Brownlow, "or he that shall fortune to be my heire," shall deal kindly with certain of his old tenants, notably "Sir James Bolton," the old vicar to whom reference has just been made. Then follows a curious list of bequests to his son and heir, beginning with "my best fetherbed, a boulster, a payre of shetes," etc., sundry "waynes, harrowes, plowes," and other "husbandrie geare," and including such miscellaneous articles as "sixe sylver spones, one iron chemney standynge in the Hall, one awmrye in the Butterye, two greate arkes, one chyste, one brasen mortar with a pestell," etc. As to his land, he provides that his heir shall not sell nor suffer to be sold "any sapling trees within Tonge or elsewhere," and among other bequests to Roger, he leaves him "my burgeage howse in Boulton." To his wife so long as she remains his widow, he leaves the use of the house in Tonge "called Lawerwode," and provides that after his decease she may "get coles[1] within the sayd tenement so longe as she shall kepe hir unmarried," that is, "so manye as shall be sufficient for hir to burne in hir owne house." After this follows the clause which definitely connects Lawrence Brownlow with the Hall, for he provides that his wife shall have "free libertie and recourse at all tymes convenient"—so long as she remains unmarried—"to my mylne, kylne & cestorne" at "my *House at ye Wode* to steepe & drie her malte," etc.

With an eye to the value of education, he leaves instructions that his younger sons be "kept to learninge at good scholes" until "they and everie of them can sufficientlie write and rede."

He mentions a "walke[2] mylne" leased to a

[1] There are two copies of this will, and in the second this word is altered to "turves."

[2] A mill for fulling cloth.

William Crompton, and leaves it to his son Charles and "Margaret now his wife."

The list of goods belonging to the testator and attached to the will has a special interest, as it throws some light on the furnishing of the house at this period. There are the usual "fetherbedes, boulsters, mattresses, blanketts," etc., amounting in value to the not inconsiderable sum, for those days, of £14. There were thirty-five pieces of pewter worth 23s. 4d., five "candlestickes" at a shilling a-piece, and the customary collection of "brasse pannes, brasse pottes, fryinge pannes, chaffynge dishes, drippynge pannes, and tubbes." A motley array of "bedstockes, chestes, cupbordes, cheares, quystenes [cushions], trene-ware," fire irons, "beere barralls," and other household stuff, brings up the rear, the whole value amounting to £118, os. 8d.

There is unfortunately no date of probate, so we cannot be certain when Lawrence Brownlow died, but there are indications that he lived for several years after making his will, certainly until 1558.[1]

Some one has said that history mainly consists of the records of people being hanged or beheaded. If this is something of an exaggeration, it is certainly true that a great deal of the knowledge we have of our local history is due to the fact that people died, or, rather, that they made wills before they died. Without the Wills and Inventories at Chester, it is to be feared we should know very little about many of our old families and houses. The first stage in the history of the owners of the Hall has just been sketched out, mainly from the

[1] The reason for making this statement is, that at the Bishop's Registry, Chester, among the Probate papers is a much faded Administration Bond of a Lawrence Brownlow of Tonge, granting probate to his widow Margaret and two others; the date is obliterated, except that it is in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, *i.e.* 1558 or later. His widow had married again by 1559; see p. 9.

will and inventory of Lawrence Brownlow, who died about 1558. He appears to have been succeeded by his son Roger, whom he named in his will. Of Roger we know less even than we do of his father, though we learn from St. George's Visitation of Lancashire, made in 1613, that he married Joan, daughter of William Swansey of Chorley. Again, all we know we owe to the papers relating to his will, though unfortunately the will itself has been lost, and there only remains the Inventory of goods which was filed when probate was granted. In this Roger is described as of "Tonge gentilman"; the valuation was made on the 27th August 1577 by "foure substancyall honeste men that ys to saye by Richard Woods, Francis Nuttall gentilmen, and Olyver Pilkington and James Greenhaulgh yeomen." The total value amounted to £109, 18s., being thus only a few pounds less than the personal property which his father left twenty years before.

It is easy to build theories on small foundations, but we shall probably not be far wrong if we see in the first item in the list—"one Byble of the largest volume, value xx shillings"—an indication of the change that had come over not only the household at Tonge, but also the parish of Bolton itself. When Lawrence Brownlow made his will in 1550, it will be remembered he evidently was one of those who stood by the old way, and no doubt thought that if the old religion was good enough for his lifelong friend Vicar Bolton, it was good enough for him. But in the twenty-five years which intervened much had happened. The cause of the Reformation had made vast strides in Lancashire, and the fact that George Marsh, from the neighbouring parish of Deane, had been burned at the stake for the Protestant faith, did not do anything to retard the change.

At the Parish Church, in the place of "the old

Vicar," and as immediate successor to Thomas Pendlebury, who had been appointed during Queen Mary's reign, came Edward Cockerell, a militant Protestant, apparently a protégé of Bishop Pilkington of Durham. Whether this man was the cause of the change may well be doubted; it is more probable that he was only a symptom of the change in view, which was spreading far and wide and had apparently reached and affected the dwellers in the Hall i' th' Wood.

From the Inventory we can see that there was no increase in the number of rooms in the house, the furniture and fittings being practically identical with those in Lawrence Brownlow's time, so we no doubt have still to imagine the house in its first state, before either of the west wings had been added. Roger Brownlow seems to have carried on his farming operations in partnership with some one else, possibly a brother, as in the Inventory we have such curious-sounding entries as "the halfe of fyve fat kye," "the halfe of three key styrkes," and "the halfe of nyne calves"! Possibly the valuers thought it would look odd to enter "two and a half fat kye," or "four and a half calves"! Among the list of animals, the unusual item "one asse" worth 20s. occurs. For some reason not known to the writer, it is the rarest thing to find an example of this patient and much maligned animal occurring in sixteenth and seventeenth century inventories.

It will be remembered that Lawrence Brownlow possessed thirty-five "peeces of pewter," price 23s. 4d. It is interesting to find his son Roger accounting for an exactly similar number, though in this case they are described in detail. They consisted of "six dishes," "foure pottingers," "twoe drynkynge pottes," "three Spaynishe pewter pottes," "twoe other lytle drynkynge pottes,"

"ten platters," "four sawcers," "twoe pewter bottels," and "twoe custerd dishes of pewter," and their value amounted to 29s. 4d. A rather lurid light is thrown on the subject of the habits of personal cleanliness, or rather uncleanliness, of our ancestors, by the fact that the washing apparatus of the entire establishment is represented by "one ewer," valued at 8d.—presumably the basin was broken! No doubt the yard pump supplied deficiencies in this respect, as it does sometimes even in our own day. The "one Iron chimney" which Roger had inherited from his father, and which was no doubt a chimney back or fire back, and which probably stood in the great Hall, appears in the Inventory, and is valued at 15s.

We have no information as to Roger's family, but the details in the list seem to point to a fairly numerous one, apparently numbering six or eight. The only name, however, which has come down to us is that of Lawrence, his son and heir, who exhibited the Inventory at Chester in 1577, and no doubt succeeded to the house and lands in that year.

Among Lancashire men in the middle ages the possession of real estate always seems to have afforded an opportunity for gratifying at least one instinct, the love of a quarrel. In the earlier middle ages the annals of the county are full of stories of fierce conflicts between rival landed proprietors, breakings into fields, barns, enclosures, violent outrages on the person, and other lawless doings. At a later date the stream of controversy had settled down between the stately banks of law and order, but within these limitations the course of the stream was as impetuous as ever. To read the accounts of the numberless and interminable lawsuits about property to be found among the records of the Duchy of Lancaster, one might really imagine that most of the spare time and the whole of the spare cash

of the Lancashire gentry was spent in litigation. The property of the Brownlows in Tonge was no exception to the rule, and in one court alone we find four lawsuits fought out over Hall i' th' Wood during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

In the first[1] of these we learn that Lawrence Brownlow, who died about 1558, left a wife and a numerous family. The wife married a second time, a certain Alexander Warde, and, as it appears, the younger children were not satisfied with the distribution of the property, and brought an action against the executors of the will of their father, and indirectly against their brother Roger. A few years later Roger's son, Lawrence, who seems to have succeeded to the property in 1577, was the defendant in an action brought by a cousin of the same name. In this second suit[2] we learn some interesting details that would furnish material for a novel with local colouring—an oak chest containing valuable title-deeds, a duplicate key, an unscrupulous executor, a broken panel in the chest, and missing documents, and in the background "foure poore smale infants, being daughters"!

From the pleadings in these lawsuits, preserved at the Public Record Office in London, we get a number of interesting sidelights on the character of the occupants of the Hall, but unfortunately not very much information as to the course of the descent of the property. We have just seen it pass in 1577 to Lawrence Brownlow, the son of Roger, but whether he was the same Lawrence[3] who built the north-west wing in 1591, and left his initials, together with his wife's, in room No. 8 (in the plan), is not certain. It seems probable that this is so,

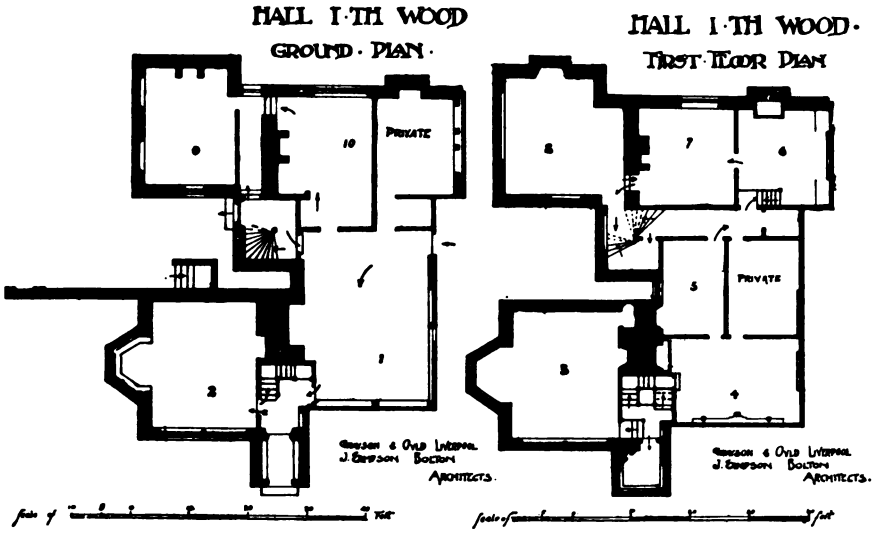
[1] See Appendix, p. 30.

[2] See Appendix, p. 31.

[3] In the will of Richard Wroe of Radcliffe, dated 20th April 1581, he refers to "Laurence Brownelowe my brother-in-law." *Raines' MSS.*, vol. xxvii. p. 334.

but it is not so clear that he was the same as the Lawrence Brownlow of Tonge who made his will on the 10th September 1622, and was buried at Bolton on the 6th May 1623. It is possible that the three Lawrences of whom we know the above three facts were all one and the same, but this yet requires definite proof.

Another point not yet cleared up is the identity of the wife, whose initial B. is coupled with her



husband's L. B. in room No. 8. It has been suggested that it represents Betsy, but this is hardly likely. Although Betsy was a name in common enough use in everyday life, in documents and on other formal occasions the more stately Elizabeth would appear, and certainly no more formal occasion can be imagined than the dedication of a new building. One rather looks for some name such as Barbara, Bridget, or Beatrice. It is true that Lawrence Brownlow's wife, named in his will in 1622, was Elizabeth, but she might well be his second wife,

and, besides this, it is by no means certain that this will is that of the Lawrence Brownlow who built the north-west wing.

To turn then to the will.[1] We find "Lawrence Brownlow of Tonge husbandman" describing himself as "being in age but of good and perfecte understandinge." He leaves small legacies to four nieces, to his sisters Alice and Margaret, and thirty shillings to the poor of Tonge and Haulgh. To his wife he leaves, among other things, "all the whole state [estate] that I have concerninge the house and milne in Tonge," and concludes with a curious legacy, which requires elucidation, "Item. I give five shillings to be bestowed uppon pavinge uppon Tonge Moore *for the peecinge of the eases togetter*." What can be the meaning of the last phrase?[2] He makes his wife executrix, and the date of probate is 2nd September 1623. His total personalty is valued at £109, 7s. 4d., a sum curiously similar to that at which the personalty of Roger Brownlow was valued in 1577.

One of the reasons for doubting whether this will refers to the owner of Hall i' th' Wood is that no mention is made of any heir to whom the real estate should descend. This may be due, however, either to the fact that the testator had already sold the freehold—and we shall see shortly that it was a Lawrence Brownlow who did this—or that the real estate had been disposed of under a deed of settlement.

About this time, however, the property passed from the Brownlows to the family of Norris, for, as we shall see presently, Christopher Norris of Bolton in 1638 definitely speaks of the "messuages

[1] See Appendix, p. 29.

[2] The only explanation that occurs to the writer is that the "eases" were the strips of pavement or large stepping-stones put in damp places for the pack mules, and that this legacy was to be employed in joining up these paved pieces.

tenements buildings lands rents" etc. "in Tonge" etc. "which I lately purchased and which were some time the inheritance or freehold of Lawrence Brownlow[1] late of Tonge gentleman deceased." But this is a fresh chapter in the history of the house, and will be dealt with in due course.

The family of Norris of Bolton, to whom the Hall passed from the Brownlows, seems to have been settled for some time in the town. Ormerod[2] in his "House of Norris" states that the first to settle in Bolton was one Alexander Norris, a cadet of the family of Speke in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He further states that from this man descended many distinguished families, including his own. That the Bolton Norrises were connected with the Norrises of Speke seems possible, if for no other reason than that they appear to have used the same arms with the permission of the Heralds; but there are indications that they had been located in Bolton at a much earlier date than that mentioned by Ormerod, and possibly descended from the Norrises of Blackrod, who were seated in that township in the twelfth century.

Alexander Norris, who died in 1603, was a successful clothier and woollen draper in Bolton. He had four sons — Robert, Ralph, John, and Christopher; all four sons married and founded families; while Robert and Christopher followed in their father's footsteps, and prospered exceedingly. Robert died in 1620, leaving several sons, among them one of his own name, who was a Master of Arts of Cambridge University, but died comparatively young. Christopher, however, seems to

[1] There certainly was a Lawrence Brownlow who continued to live in the township, if not at the Hall, as we find from the Bolton Parish Register that under date 17th March 1628[9] a Lawrence Brownlow of Tonge was buried. Also in 1634, under date 28th June, "Mr. Lawrence Brownlow of Tonge" was buried "*intra ecclesiam.*"

[2] *Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Chesh.*, vol. ii. p. 156.

have been the most prosperous member of the family, and to have invested his money in real estate. As has just been said, the date is not known when Hall i' th' Wood actually passed from the Brownlows to Christopher Norris, but the probability seems to be that the transaction was concluded not long before the year 1637, as no reference is made to this property in the body of Christopher Norris' will, dated 27th April 1636, but a subsequent memorandum is added under date 6th February 1637[8] leaving it to his eldest son, the presumption being that the purchase was completed between these two dates.

In his will[1] Christopher Norris describes himself as "of Bolton-in-le-Mores, clother," and states that being "att this present in reasonable health," he makes his last will and testament, and desires to be buried "in the usual place in the Churchyard of Bolton where my auncestors have been buried." The mention of his "auncestors'" burial-place points to a longer connection of his family with the town than Dr. Ormerod would allow, otherwise it would be rather an unnecessarily grandiloquent reference to his father and mother to speak of them as his "auncestors." Besides this, if his father had been a son of Squire Norris of Speke we should have expected to find him buried in the church along with the privileged few, and not in the churchyard. After arranging for the payment of his debts, Christopher Norris makes special provision for the repayment to his son Alexander of the sum of £2000, which he had apparently borrowed. It is a little puzzling to find the father under such a heavy obligation to his comparatively youthful son, a man of about thirty years of age. Possibly the money had been borrowed to pay for Hall i' th' Wood and other real estate. In the

[1] See Appendix, p. 35.

course of the will it appears that Christopher had entered into a bond with his son to repay him the £2000 within a certain time, under penalty of a further £2000 if he failed to keep his promise, an arrangement which strikes us as rather usurious in its character. He leaves all his real estate and half his personal property to his son Alexander, and the remaining half of his personal property equally between his four children — Alexander, Henry, Alice, and Christian—an arrangement which seems to have struck the three younger children as so unfair, that a few months after their father's death we find them suing their brother Alexander before the Bishop of Chester's Court for undue influence. Unfortunately the papers in this case[1] are not complete, so that we cannot learn the result. Out of Alexander's portion Christopher Norris directs him to pay "twentie shillinges starlinge" to Mr. Alexander Horrockes, "preacher of God's Word," requesting him to deliver the funeral sermon. Alexander Horrockes, a Bolton man by birth, was at this time one of the most prominent Puritan clergymen in Lancashire, and curate of the neighbouring parish of Dean. So prominent was he, that he had come to the notice of and been singled out for rebuke by Archbishop Laud himself. Christopher Norris also left £10 to the poor of Bolton, and concluded his will by appointing his eldest son sole executor and residuary legatee. The will was drawn up and witnessed by Thomas Lever,[2] who seems to have been the leading attorney in Bolton at this time, a man who, as we shall see presently, also drew up Alexander Norris' will thirty years later. As a rule, it will be found in dealing with wills drawn up in olden times that the testator post-

[1] See Appendix, p. 36.

[2] He was of the family of Lever of Chamber Hall in Great Bolton, who were apparently a junior branch of the Levers of Little Lever.

poned the necessary duty of making his will to the last moment. It is surprising how many wills one finds drawn up within a day or two of the testator's death; in fact, it is not very unusual to find a will signed on the very day of death, and in at least one instance the writer has met with an example of a man signing his will, dying, and being buried all on the same day. With Christopher Norris, however, the case was different, and his "reasonable good health" appears to have lasted some time, as he did not die until December 1639.

A sign of the improving fortunes of the family is to be seen in that Christopher Norris' property had reached that point of importance when it was necessary that an *Inquisitio post mortem* should be held.

This inquiry[1] was held at Bolton on the 6th October 1640, and it then appeared that the deceased had died possessed of three houses and gardens in Bolton, and a considerable holding in Tonge, which no doubt represented the Hall i' th' Wood estate. It consisted of fifteen "messuages," seven cottages, twenty gardens, fourteen orchards, one grain water-mill, two fulling mills, two hundred and fifteen acres of arable land, one hundred and five acres of meadow, two hundred and five acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, one hundred and twenty acres of moor, forty acres of moss, forty acres of turbary, and two shillings of free rent. He also had a small property in Turton. It was further found that Christopher Norris had died on the 22nd December 1639, and that Alexander Norris was his son and next heir, and was aged at the time of the inquiry thirty-five years. In Christopher Norris' will he described himself as "of Bolton," so that it seems probable that either the Brownlows were still occupying the Hall as

[1] See Appendix, p. 36.

tenants, or that Alexander Norris was already living there.

Alexander Norris, if he did not live at the Hall at the time of his father's death, seems to have begun to live there soon after. At all events, as early as 1648[1] we find him adding to its beauty and convenience by building the south-west wing. This addition entirely altered the character of the west front, transforming the black and white house into a stone building. The change had to some extent taken place at the time of the 1591 alterations, but Alexander Norris completed it, so that now no signs of timber and plaster work are to be seen on the west side. The wing added is, for its period, a very effective piece of work, as will be seen from the plate opposite, and no doubt greatly improved the comfort and convenience of the house. That Alexander Norris was a man of taste and refinement, is shown in the charming oak staircase which he put in the new portion of the house, a piece of work that can with safety be commended to the careful consideration of present-day builders and house decorators. The new rooms which were added are very pleasantly proportioned, with a plentiful supply of picturesque stone-mullioned windows. Standing in the "new parlour," one cannot think without regret of the days before the gaunt mills came. Then the view from the west window was over an exquisite valley to the wooded slopes beyond, while to the south the eye caught a glimpse of the grey old tower of Bolton Church, nestling among its cluster of thatched and flagged cottages on the steep bank above the Croal.

Though Alexander Norris is regularly described by the title of gentleman, he does not appear to

[1] Over the south porch and also on the head of a water-spout are the initials $_{A}^{N}{}_{A}$ over the date 1648. These stand for Alexander and Anne Norris.

have felt any scruple about retaining his connection with his clothier's business. In the inventory of goods taken at his death, we find references to "testator's part of the cloth in parnershipp" and "his part of the small goods in the shopp." He evidently had carried on the business in partnership with his brother Henry, no doubt as successors to their father Christopher and grandfather Alexander in the Bolton shop.

While thus keeping in touch with his old business Alexander Norris seems to have identified himself with public affairs, and being a strong Puritan, he accepted in 1645 the onerous and responsible post of Treasurer to the Lancashire Committee of Sequestrators. In this capacity he had the handling of the funds which came from Royalists' confiscated estates, and also had to deal with a portion of the money derived from different church benefices. He held this position from 1645 until 1649, and possibly later. Cynically minded Royalists may have pointed to the fact that it was just at this time that Mr. Norris launched out in his new house-building project at Tonge! It is certainly a little amusing to find in a survey of the Rectory of Bolton, taken during the time of the Commonwealth, that zealous in all good causes as Alexander Norris doubtless was, he evidently did not believe in paying out in furtherance of these good causes more of his own money than was absolutely necessary. In this survey it is stated that Mr. Alexander Norris and the other inhabitants of Tonge only pay between them the sum of eight shillings and eightpence to the church of Bolton in composition for their tithes, though they are "well worth to bee payd in kind six poundes per annum."[1]

The family name of Alexander Norris' wife is

[1] *Rec. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.*, vol. i. p. 31.

not known, though he mentions her Christian name, Anne. He probably married about the year 1626, and appears only to have had two children who survived, both of them daughters, Alice and Anne.[1] Anne married in 1665 the Rev. William Bordman, a Bolton man, who subsequently became Rector of Grappenhall, in Cheshire. Alice married in 1654 John Starkie,[2] grandson of the John Starkie of Huntroyd, Esquire, who was Sheriff for the County in 1656.

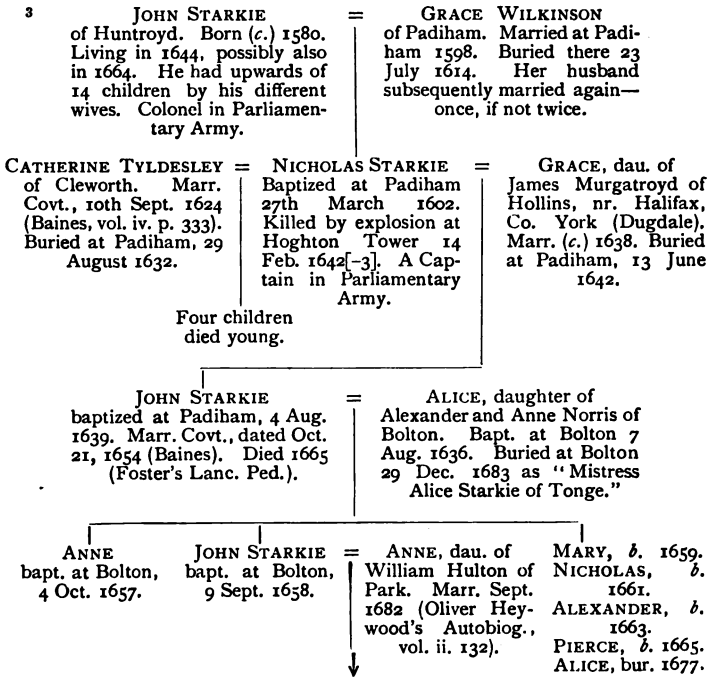
Most of the existing pedigrees of the Starkies of Huntroyd are very inaccurate, not excepting Dugdale's in his "Visitation of Lancashire" in 1664. In the note[3] on next page will be found the correct details of the steps which carried Hall 'i th' Wood into the Starkie family. From this it will be seen that all the sympathy lavished on Mistress Alice Norris for marrying an old man of sixty-five, as Dugdale's pedigree would indicate, is quite misplaced. Instead, the sympathy should rather be bestowed on John Starkie, who was a boy of barely fifteen years when his marriage covenant with Alice Norris was signed, while his bride was three years his senior. There is no record at Bolton of their marriage, but the Register about this date is rather defective. It cannot, however, have been long delayed after the signing of the marriage covenant, as their first child was baptized at Bolton Parish Church in 1657.

[1] He had two sons, who both died in infancy.

[2] In Room No. 4 is in plaster a coat-of-arms of the Starkies of Huntroyd. It is a quartered coat, having in the first quarter the Starkie arms, *a bend between six storks;* in the 2nd quarter, a coat apparently that of Standish, *three standing dishes;* in the 3rd quarter, *two bars with a bordure engrailed* for Parr of Kempnough and Cleworth; and 4th, *a chief* (query *is the fess point a crescent?*) for Worsley, a quartering brought in by the Parrs, whose heiress Nicholas Starkie of Huntroyd married at Leigh, 5th August 1578. (See Croston's *Baines*, vol. iii. p. 292.) I am indebted to Mr. Moss, the caretaker of Hall i' th' Wood, for a very careful drawing of the above achievement.

[3] See opposite page.

In an earlier portion of these notes reference was made to the love of litigation which seems to have marked the Lancashire character at this time. Evidences of this were seen in the suits brought by disappointed relatives against the fortunate ones who benefited under the wills of both Lawrence and Roger Brownlow, and also the will of Christopher Norris. Alexander Norris' will again proved a subject of contention among the relatives. The document, which is a lengthy one,[4] certainly appears to show a marked preference for the elder daughter Alice Starkie to the detriment of Mistress Anne Bordman. Hall i' th' Wood is not referred to directly in the will, but by inference we learn that it



[4] See Appendix, p. 37.

had been settled on Alice Starkie at the time of her marriage.

In the litigation which arose after Alexander Norris' death,[1] some interesting evidence is given, which is still preserved among the Episcopal muniments at Chester.[2] John Okey of Bolton, "linen-draper," aged sixty-four,[3] deposes that he was present "one day in April laste" with Mr. Norris at "his house in Bolton." Evidently Hall i' th' Wood was either used as a country residence, or was in the occupation of Mistress Starkie. Norris first sent for Mr. Thomas Lever, the attorney, and gave him instructions for "the drawing and makyng of his will." Mr. Lever committed the instructions to writing, and then took them away, returning in four or five days with the draft of the will, and read it over to the deceased, who heard and approved it, but made some additions and erasures with his own hand, particularly relating to a legacy to "his daughter Starkie." The deceased, Mr. Okey says, was of sound mind and memory, and "published his will in an upper rome or chamber at his house in Bolton about the mid time of the daye and he was sometymes walkynge in the rome, and sometymes

[1] Alexander Norris died on the 11th May 1672, and was buried in Bolton Parish Churchyard on 14th May. His gravestone was to be seen until the recent churchyard improvements took place. Mr. Bridson obligingly sends me the following copy of what was left of the inscription as recently as last year (1902)—

[HERE LIETH THE BODY OF]
ALEXAN[DER NORRES OF BOULTON]
[WHO]E DIED THE 11 OF MAY [1672]
AGED 68 YEARS AND HERE RESTETH IN THE
GRAVE OF HIS MOTHER ALICE NORRES WHO
DYED IN THE YEARE 1614.

The words within square brackets are conjectural. It is possible that the last date is not correct, as the Register seems to fix the year of death of his mother, Alice Norris, as 1624, not 1614.

[2] See Appendix, p. 40.

[3] This seems to have been the John Okey whose remarkable epitaph in Bolton Churchyard is so well known. See Scholes' *History of Bolton*, p. 192.

he sate downe." The deponent considers "the reale estate to be worth about eight score poundes a yeere which the widowe is to have one thirde of duringe her life and this daughter Mistress Starkey is to have the rest according to a settlement made at her marriage." Lawrence Hargreaves of Huntroyd corroborates this evidence, and says he was present at the signing of the will, which took place as described by John Okey, but he defines the "mid time of the daye," to which Okey referred, as "betweene foure and fyve in the afternoone."

In the Inventory attached to the will is a lengthy list of goods at Alexander Norris' Bolton house, and a much briefer list of goods at "Hall of the Wood," as it is called. Evidently he had only left there heavy pieces of furniture that might almost be regarded as fixtures, such as tables, cupboards, dressers, and "greate arkes," a fact which confirms the idea that Mistress Starkie was there at this time. The list of rooms is as follows: The Greene Parlour, the Parlour Chamber, another room the name of which has perished in the document, the Kitchin, the Larder, the Hall, the New Parlour, the New Parlour chamber, the Closet, Granny's Chamber, the Red Chamber, the Seller, the Miller's Room, and the chamber over the Miller's. It is difficult to identify all the rooms named in this list. The Hall is of course the great hall, the room now marked No. 1 on the plan, the New Parlour is No. 2, the New Parlour chamber the room above it, the Miller's room is perhaps No. 9, while the chamber over the Miller's would be the room in which the Brownlow initials and dated stone are to be seen.

After John Starkie's death in 1665, his widow continued to live at the Hall with her young family. Her eldest son John, however, appears to have given her a good deal of trouble. He matriculated

at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 12th September 1676, aged eighteen,[1] but does not seem to have made any mark, as he did not proceed with his degree. He came back to Bolton, where he presently earned great notoriety by eloping with the daughter of Mr. Hulton of Hulton, who was engaged to be married in the same week to a Mr. Farrington. The Rev. Oliver Heywood, in his Autobiography, refers to the incident twice.[2] He writes in one copy of his Register: "Mr. Starkey stole away Mr. Hilton of Park['s] dau: (was to marry Mr. Farrington that week) married about 12 a clock in the night at Dr. Lows[3] in Bolton. Sept." —[1682], and in the other, "Mr. Starkey of Huntroid stole away Mr. Hulton of Parks dr:—Sept. 1682, a rant." He returned to Bolton and lived for a year or two at Tonge, as we find his daughter Anne baptized at Bolton in July of the following year, and described as "daughter of John Starkie of Tong, Esquire." His mother died in December of the same year, when he probably went to live at Huntroyd; at all events, he did not continue at Bolton. Although he had several children, the male line failed in the next generation, and the property has since descended through the family of his brother Nicholas. Nicholas went up to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1678, and became a barrister of Gray's Inn in 1686, and had a successful legal career. He married in 1689, and came to live at Hall i' th' Wood, remaining there for several years. He left it, however, before 1697, and about this date the house seems to have been leased to a family of the name of Pimlot. After this it rapidly fell from its high estate, and was ultimately divided

[1] Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses.*

[2] *Northowram Register*, p. 45, and *Autobiog.*, vol. ii. p. 132.

[3] Probably Thomas Loe of Bolton, surgeon, whose will was proved at Chester in 1708.

up into several tenements, and let to farm labourers and weavers.

While thus occupied, the event which throws the greatest lustre on its name took place. On the 3rd December 1753, at Firwood Fold, not far away, was born Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the spinning mule. When still a child his parents moved into the south-west wing of the Hall, and there Crompton, after many laborious days and nights, at length perfected his invention—an invention which was destined to have the most far-reaching results not only on Bolton, but on Lancashire and England itself. The story of Crompton's life, of his struggles and disappointment, so pathetic and bitter, is so well known that it does not need repeating, and as these notes only deal with the owners of the Hall, we may pass it over. In conclusion, it only remains to say that the property continued in the family of Starkie of Huntroyd until 1899, when Mr. W. H. Lever acquired it, arrested the destroying hand of time, and having restored the building in the most careful and discriminating way, presented it to the town of Bolton. In addition to this, Mr. Lever has fitted up several of the rooms with contemporary furniture, so as to show the people of the neighbourhood how their ancestors of three and four hundred years ago lived.

And so we may conclude. Having watched the growth of this beautiful house under the hands of the different builders, and its descent through the Brownlows, the Norrises, and the Starkies to Mr. Lever and the people of Bolton, we can only hope that it may long stand as an educative power in our midst, to call forth by its memories, as well as by its beauties, that poetic and artistic spirit which I believe lies inherent in all true Lancashire folk.

APPENDIX

Containing short abstracts of original documents cited.

WILL OF LAWRENCE BROWNLOW OF TONGE, DATED 1550[1] (*Chester Diocesan Registry*).

"In the Nam of God Amen the laste daye of Maye in the yere of o^{r} Lord God a thousand fyve hundrethe and fyftie, I, LOWRENS BROVNLAWE off TONGE wthin the Countie of Lanc' gentilman beynge of whole mynd and good and p'fyte remẽbrance sicke in bodie make and declare my testamente and last wille in manner and forme followynge yt is to say. First of all I bequeth and comende my soule to Almyghtie God my maker and Redemer besechynge our Ladie Saynt Marye to praye for me with all the holye Companie of Heaven and my bodie to be buried in Crysten buriall within the pariche Church of Bolton ner unto my father. Also I constitute and make my trustie and well beloved Margaret nowe my wyffe, Rauff Barton, gent., Richard Wodde and James my sonne to be my true and lawful executors of this my last will and testament."

"Also I will that Roger my sonne or he that shall fortune to be my heire shall suffer all these persons whose names hereafter do follow to have hold and injoy suche meases landes and tenementes as they and everie of them do now hold and occupie, . . . the day of makyng hereof during the natural leaves of everie of them without payinge of any fyne gressom or somes of money for ye same but only ye yeres rent due and accustomed. That is to say Sir James Bolton, Richard Brounlowe of Dungecare, Thomas Brounlowe, Lawrence Brounlowe sonne of James Brounlowe, Elis Bradshaye and Jone his wiff, William Widdoson and Cicill his wif, William Brounlowe and Jonne his wife if she kepe hir widow."

"Also I give and bequethe to Roger my sonne or he that shall happen to be my heire my best fetherbed, a boustter a payre of shetes one coverlet one coveringe of ye best I have at ye makynge hereof, also my gret bouster wayne with a hede

[1] The following abstract is made from the copy of the will on folio 166*d* in the *Bishop's Enrollment Book*, vol. i., corrected by reference to the duplicate on folio 117*d*. I have extended most of the contractions.

yocke belonginge to ye same wayne, also a pare of shodde wheles, one turff wayne with wheles, a muck wayne, a cole wayne, a harrow and a plowe with plow irons over and besides such parseles of goodes hereafter followynge which I geve to my sonne Roger or he yt shall fortune to be my heire as heireloomes yt is to saye sixe silver spones one iron chemney standynge in the hall, one folden board and two sidebordes standinge also in the hall, one awmrye in ye butterye fyve bedstockes, one garner in my barne with two greit arkes standynge thereby, one arcke in ye larder house with two of ye most turnels there, one chyste standynge in my chamber, one brasen morter with a pestell one stone morter one payre of muster furnes one iron stythie with an iron homer one iron spite with two longe goubbartes one iron crowe with all other iron stuf belonginge to my milne and also dressynge bordes in my buttery kychen and lardar howse."

Also all lands in Tonge held of Olyver Hulton, with the provision that Roger should not sell or suffer to be sold any "sapling tres" within Tonge or elsewhere "in any other place uppon my landes."

He also leaves to Roger or his heir "my burgeage howse in Boulton," etc., "now in the occupation of Richard Sanderson."

He also leaves to his wife so long as she remains his widow the house called "Lawerwode in Tonge late in the holdynge of Roger Rothwell deceased"—and provides that after his decease his wife shall "get coles within ye sayd tenement so longe as she shall kepe hir unmarried after my decease that is to say so manye as shalbe sufficient for hir to burne in hir own house at all tyme or tymes," etc.

He leaves further to his heir a half interest in a piece of land called "Longe Holme, parcel of my demene of Wode," and further provides that his widow so long as she remains unmarried "shall have free libertie and recource at all tymes convenient and necessarie to my mylne kylne and sestorne with ye same kylne at my House at ye Wode to stepe and drie malt within," etc.

He desires that his younger sons be "kept to learninge at good scholes as my executors shall thynke most profit for them untyl they and everie of them can sufficientlie write and rede."

Mentions "a walke mylne now in the occupation of William Cromton," etc., to be leased to "my sonne" "Charles Bromley[1] and Margaret now his wiff." Mentions an Indenture dated 1st Jan. 1548. Overseers: "M^r Ro: Barton Esquire, George Haulgh," and "sonne Roger." Witnesses: Sir James Bolton, vicar of Bolton, William Mores, Gilbert Mores, Oliver Mores, Gyles Bordman.

Inventorium omnium bonorum et catallorum que fuerunt Lawrencii Brownelowe generosi die quo obiit appretiatorum

[1] In second copy of will called "Charles Brownlowe."

per quatuor homines fide dignos videlicet Jacobum Unsworthe Oliverum Pilkyngton Jacobum Grenehalghe et Robertum Williamson juratos in forma juris ad prisandum omnia bona predictus Lawrencii ad verum valorem, etc.

Imprimis: ij yoke of oxen, price . ix*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
Item: ij yocke of steres, price . . . vj*li.*
Item: one other yocke of steres, price . iiij*li.*
Item: xiij kyne, price . . . . xix*li.* x*s.*
Item: one bulle, price . . . . xxiiij*s.*
Item: iiij stirkes, price . . . . iiij*li.*
Item: vj calves, price . . . . xlviij*s.*
Item: a fate oxe, price . . . iij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*
Item: ij mares, price . . . . . vj*li.*
Item: ij coltes of one yere olde and upwarde, price at . . . . iiij*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item: vj shepe at ij*s.* viij*d.*, price . . xvj*s.*
Item: ij hives of beene, price . . . viij*d.*
Item: in corne and heay, price . . xvj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item: iiij yonge swyne caled speenynges . xx*s.*
Item: one hogge, price . . . . xij*s.*
Item: iij fetherbedes with bolsters, price . iij*li.*
Item: vij mattresses, price . . . . xxviij*s.*
Item: xv coverlettes, price . . . iiij*li.*
Item: iiij hillynges, price . . . . viij*s.*
Item: xxti. blankettes, price . . . xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
Item: in shetes and other lynen napperie ware appertayning to the house . iiij*li.*
Item: xxxv peces of pewter, price . . xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item: v candlestickes, price . . . v*s.*
Item: vij silver spones, price . . . xxiij*s.*
Item: in brasse pannes, price . . . iiij*li.* xvj*s.*
Item: in brass pottes, in fryeinge pannes, ij chaffynge dishes and j drepynge panne, price . . . . xl*s.*
Item: one grete arke, price . . . vj*s.* viij*d.*
Item: iij tubbes, price . . . . x*s.*
Item: in wole, price . . . . xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item: iij coffers, price . . . . xv*s.*
Item: other smale inplements as spites gawberts and other triffles . . v*s.*
Item: iiij Iron fire chemies, price . . xxxv*s.*
Item: in secks and winnoshetes, price . xvj*s.*
Item: In stonnes and berebarralls, price . xvij*s.*
Item: In cheares quystenes and certayne trene ware, price . . . . xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

Item: In waynes wheles, harrowes plowes and Iron plowes with all other suche other necessaries to husbandrie . . . . . lij*s.*
Item: In cowper [?] timber and ij ganges of spekes and felickes and other such like stuff, price . . . xx*s.*
Summa totalis . . cxviij*li.* viij*d.*

(A Fragment from the Diocesan Registry, Chester.)

Administration bond dated 4th April [—] year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth of goods of Laurence Brownlow of Tonge granted to Margaret his widow, Cuthbert P—— and Robert Warde de Hallywell, granting also to Margaret the custody of the children still under age, viz. Arthur, Joan, Margaret, and Anne.

Inventory of Roger Brownlow of Tonge, Dated 1577 (*Chester Diocesan Registry*).

An Inventorie of all the godes and chattells of Roger Brownlawe late of Tonge in the said Countie of Lanc: gentlemā deceased praysed and valewed the xxvijth daye of August Anno Regni Elizabeth' Regine etc. decimo nono [*sic*] 1577 by foure substancyall honest men that ys to saye by Richard Woods, Frauncis Nuttall gentlemē, Olyū Pilkington and James Greenhalghe, yeomē as followeth, viz.:

Firste. One byble of the largest volume . xx*s.*
Item: twoe oxene . . . . . vj*li.*
Item: the halfe of fyve fate kye . . . vj*li.*
Item: one oỹ cowe . . . . . [—]
Item: two thrinters[1] . . . . [—]
Item: one oxe styrke and the half of three key styrkes . . . . . liij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item: the halfe of ix calves . . . lx*s.*
Item: one baye mare . . . lxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item: one yonge geldinge . . . . lx*s.*
Item: one asse . . . . . xx*s.*
Item: In oates on the ground xij acres . xxviij*li.*
Item: In barley iij acres . . . . xij*li.*
Item: In deyed oates iiij syves . . . xl*s.*
Item: In hey xviij loades . . . . c*s.*
Item: fyve fether beddes . . . . l*s.*
Item: three bolsters . . . . vj*s.*
Item: three pillowes . . . . . xij*d.*

[1] A three winter old beast, generally used of sheep.

Item:	x coverlettes	l*s.*
Item:	viij blankettes	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item:	iiij payer of shettes	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item:	vj sett quishions	vj*s.*
Item:	one pann	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item:	iij lytle pottes a posnet and one caldron	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item:	twoe candlestyckes	ij*s.*
Item:	six pewter dishes	iiij*s.*
Item:	foure pottingers	xij*d.*
Item:	twoe drynkynge pottes of pewter .	xx*d.*
Item:	three spaynishe pewter pottes . .	iiij*s.*
Item:	two oỹ lytle drynkinge pottes . .	xij*d.*
Item:	one ewer	viij*d.*
Item:	foure chamber pottes . . .	iij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item:	x platters	xv*s.*
Item:	iiij sawcers	viij*d.*
Item:	twoe pewter bottels	xij*d.*
Item:	twoe custerd dishes of pewter . .	xij*d.*
Item:	twoe spyttes one calderone and two fryinge pannes	v*s.*
Item:	One Iron chymney	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
Item:	thre payer of plowe Irons. . . .	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Item:	iiij gange of fellixes and six gange of spokes[1]	xx*s.*
Item:	apparell for his bodye . . .	xl*s.*
Item:	three harrowes	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Item:	lous boardes and lattes . . .	v*s.*
Item:	one hand sawe	vj*d.*
Item:	iiij axes	ij*s.* viij*d.*
Item:	v marle pyckes and one mattock .	vj*s.*
Item:	vij spades	vij*s.*
Item:	ij hedgynge byls	xij*d.*
Item:	ij pycheforkes	vj*d.*
Item:	twoe turfe spades	viij*d.*
Item:	vj nogers[2]	ij*s.*
Item:	ij chysels, a gourge and pỹstis . .	xiv*d.*
Item:	Twoe Iron Hames, twoe bordwthes [?], twoe paire of clevis, and twoe hempe hemes[3]	v*s.* vj*d.*
Item:	in waynes and plowes and alle other husbandrie geare . . .	[—]
Item:	[—]	xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

[1] Four *sets* of fellies and six *sets* of spokes.
[2] Six augers.
[3] *Hame*, the collar of a draught horse. *Clevis*, the draught iron of a plough or cart.

Item: six chestes	xxx*s.*
Item: xj bedsteedes	xxxv*s.*
Item: ij standynge tables	xx*s.*
Item: two cubbords	x*s.*
Item: one turnell	iv*s.*
Item: xv sylver spones	lx*s.*
Item: all other hustlement of household .	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Item: in wole, iij stones et di . . .	xxxv*s.*
Sum Tot:. . . .	cix*li.* xviij*s.*

[Endorsed Inventory of Roger Brownlow of Tonge exhibited by Laurence Brownlow his son last day of February 1577.]

WILL OF LAWRENCE BROWNLOW OF TONGE, DATED 1622 (*Chester Probate Registry*).

"In the Name of God Amen, 10th September 1622, I LAURENCE BROWNLOW OF TONGE husbandman being in age but of good and perfecte understandinge Praised be God," etc.

Divides his personal estate into two equal parts and leaves one half to his wife and reserves the other for smaller legacies etc.

"To Marie and Sara two daughters of my sister Ginies [?] I leave xx*s.*"

"To Alis my sister iij*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*"

Leaves small bequests to "my sister Margaret"—"the two daughters of my sister Alis." "To the poor of Tonge and Haulgh xxx*s.*" and the remainder of the reserved half of his personalty.

"Item: I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth my wiffe all the whole state that I have concerninge the house and milne in Tonge."

"Item: I give v*s.* to be bestowed uppon pavinge uppon Tonge Moore for the peecinge of the eases together."

Sole Executrix: Wife Elizabeth.

Overseers: Mr. Horrockes, Richard Wood, and Arthur Isherwood.

"In witness hereof I the said Laurence Brownlow have hereunto put my hand and seal this 1st May 1623. Witnesses: Richard Wood. Arthur Isherwood."

Inventory of goods valued 10th May [1623] by Edmund Wood, James Roscow, Thomas Morris and Alexander Crompton.

Sum: tot: 109*li.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

[Endorsed] Proved 2 Sept: 1623 by sole executrix. Refused to enter into bond by advice of Isherwood.

BROWNLOW *v.* BROWNLOW, 1560 (*Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings. Eliz. Vol.* 44 *n.* 19).[1]

Nicholas, George, James, Arthur, Johane, Margaret and Anne Brownelawe, the younger children of Lawrence Brownelawe late of Tonge in co. Lanc., dečed., complain that whereas the said Lawrence was seised in his demesne as of fee of 1 messuage and divers lands, and tenements of the yearly value of £10 lying in Tonge, and so seised made his will and constituted Margaret then his wife, Raff Barton, Richard Wood and James Brownelawe one of the plts. his ẽxors, and appointed Robert Barton, Esq., George Halghe and Roger Brownelawe son and heir of the said Lawrence his supervisors, and by the said will gave said premises to said Margaret while she remained unmarried, and afterwards to the assignment of said overseers and of Raff Barton, ẽxor., for the preferment of said plts., without paying any rent.

After death of said Lawrence the said Margaret entered the said premises, and about a year ago married Alexander Warde, gent., by reason whereof her said estate in said premises ceased, and the said overseers ought to have assigned the premises to plts., but they and the said Raff Barton have appointed the said Roger (one of the overseers) to occupy the same, who now takes the profits thereof to his own use.

Defts. say that the said Lawrence left the remainder of said premises to the said Roger Brownelawe after the death of Margaret his said wife, and made his will 31 May, 1550.

Mention is made of a mease and teñt called Lagherwood, in Tonge, late in the holding of Roger Rothwell.

The overseers say they tried to carry out the said will in every particular.

[The answers are of great length.]

BROWNLOW *v.* BROWNLOW, 1594 (*Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings. Eliz. Vol.* 162, *n.* 12).[2]

Lawrence Brownlawe of Tonge in co. Lanc., yeoman, complains that whereas disagreements arose between Charles Brownlawe plt's late father and one Lawrence Brownlawe concerning the right of certain mess., lands, teñts, meadows, pastures and feedings and 1 fulling mill in Tonge in co. Lanc. late in the occupation of the said Charles, and also of all profits, commons, ways, etc., thereto belonging, which late were the inheritance of

[1] Bill dated Easter Term, 2 Eliz: [1560]. Answer, Oct. ditto [1560.]

[2] Bill and Answer dated 1594.

Roger Brownelawe late brother of the said Charles and uncle of plt., for the appeasing whereof they submitted to the arbitrament of Ralph Assheton of Great Leaver in co. Lanc., Esq., and Richard Midgley, clerk, Vicar of Rachdall, who ordered the said parties to jointly levy a fine to certain persons to stand seised of all their lands in Tonge to use of said Lawrence and heirs male of his body, and for default, to use of said Charles B. and the heirs male of his body, and that the said Lawrence should make a lease of all the premises then in the occupation of said Charles for 99 years, so that after death of said Charles the said lease should remain to Roger Brownlawe plt's elder brother and to the heirs male of his body; and for default, to plt. and heirs male of his body; and for default, then to revert to said Lawrence the leasor and his heirs male.

The said Charles appointed Roger B. his eldest son and plt. his younger son exors.

Plt. was under age when the said Charles his father died.

The said Roger B. died seised of such premises intestate, leaving no son but divers daurs. [unnamed], so that premises ought to have come to plt. for rest of said term, but because there was some controversy between plt. and Anne Brownlawe, widow, late wife of the said Roger and John Wood her brother who pretended title thereto all the deeds, etc., relating to the premises were put in a chest in said Roger's house of the which plt. had a key and the said Anne another key and both of them promised not to meddle with said lease without consent of the other, but in spite of this the said Anne and John her brother have broken up the said chest and taken away the said lease, etc.

[Long replication and rejoinder, which contain no further information.]

BROWNLOW *v.* BROWNLOW, 1594 [?] (*Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings. Eliz. Vols.* 168, *n.* 17).[1]

The several replications of John Wood and Anne Brownelowe defts. to the bill of complaint of Lawrence Brownelowe plt.

. . . fulling mill then in the occupation of Charles Brownelowe . . .

Lease of 99 years made by the said Lawrence Brownelowe to the said Charles. . . .

The said Charles made his will in December, 1580, and gave to Roger Brownelowe . . . one of the defts., elder son of said Charles, the said lease . . .

And thereupon the said Roger Brownelowe late husband of the said Anne . . .

[1] Date torn away—? 1594. The document is very imperfect.

About Sept., 30 Eliz. [the said Roger B. ?] died intestate leaving "foure poor smale children" by the said Anne Brownelowe, infants under age and yet living, viz. Margaret, Isabel . . .

Will of Alexander Norris of Bolton, 1603 (*Chester Probate Registry*).

24th March,[1] 45th Elizabeth [1603], I Alexander Norris of Boulton in the Mores Co. Lanc: woolen draper.

Five children:—"Ralph Norris, John Norris, Christopher Norris my sonnes, and Ellen Norris and Margrett Norris my daughters."

"Sonne Robert Norris his children."

"Margrett Norris late wyeff of George Norris my sonne of Leigh deceased" who claims a shop etc. in Boulton, testator protests—son George recd. shop etc. at testator's hand and afterwards sold "the wares to Thomas Brears of Boulton" and returned the shop to testator—"children of said George Norris"—"To Richard Harrobin £23."—"Elizabeth Peareson late wife of Alexander Peareson, my daughter."—"To my Maister Richartt Boulton xl*s*."—To the Preacher of Boulton 5*s*. for 8 years—"My brother James Norris"—Goddaughters named "Crumpton"—Robert and John Parks x*s*. ea.

Exors: John and Christofer N. my sons.

O'seers: Christofer Longworth gent., Wm. Lightboune, Thos. Brers and Robte Norris my sonne.

Witnesses: Wm. Lightboune. Richartt Bradshawe. Rauffe Sturroppe.

Inv: 29th Julie 1603 by Wm. Lightboune John Wilkinson Thos. Breares and John Leaver.

[Inter alia] Two kyne in Flixton.

Pd. 10 Aug. 1603 by both Exors.

Will of Robert Norris of Bolton, 1620 (*Chester Probate Registry*).

10th June 1620. Robert Norris of Bolton in le Moors, Co. Lanc: clothier, sicke, etc. Messuages, glebes lands etc. in Bolton—wife Isabel—son George Norris—lands held under Christofer Anderton of Lostock—"Alex. Norres my late father"—2nd son William Norres—lands in Halgh—"John Norres my brother"—lands formerly granted by the Holts to "Thomas Leaver gent. late decd."—testator being ex̄or. of the sd. Thos. Leaver—son Robert Norres—"Richard Morres my son-in-lawe"

[1] The day on which Queen Elizabeth died.

—legacies to poor of Bolton and Warrington—"I desire my unckle Mr. Walche to preache at my buriall"—"Ellen Norris my daughter"—son John Norres under 24, also dau: Ellen under 24.

Exors: Sons George and William.

O'seers: "Ralphe Norres, John Norres and Christofer Norres my brothers."

Codicil dated 17th June 1620.

Inv: of Robt. Norres etc. who dyed 17th June 1620 valued by Ellis Aynsworth of Farnworth, gent., John Valentyne of Eccles, gent., John Bullinge and John Dunbatin of Warrington clothiers. 16 July 1620.

S.T. 222*li.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

Proved 30 Sept. 1620.

Will of Robert Norris of Bolton, 1628 (*Chester Probate Registry*).

4th June, 1628. I Robert Norres of Boulton le Moors, "Mr. of Artes,"

Mentions, "portion left me by Robert Norres my late father decd. wh: remaineth yet in the hands of William Norres my brother"—"Mary my wife"—"Mary my daughter"—"John Norres my brother"—"Ante Johan Bolton"—"My sister Ellen Brighouse"—to "Uncle John Norres two bookes the one called Plutarch his Lives and the other, the third parte of Perkines his workes"—"cozen Alexander Norres."

Exors: Wife Mary and North Harrison of Cambridge gent.

Witnesses: John Norres. Tho: Lever.

Proved 9 July, 1628 by wife—other exor. renouncing.

Inv: June 25, 1628. S.T. 306*li.* 10*s.*

Endorsed "To be sent to Warrington to Mr. John Norris his shop."

Will of William Norris of Bolton, 1628 (*Chester Probate Registry*).

12th July, 1628. I William Norres of Bolton le Moors gentleman,

Mentions, messuages glebe lands etc. etc. in Bolton "late in occupation of Robert Norres my late father and now of me," which he leaves to George Norres his second son.

His father's will dated 10th June 1620. Other lands to William Norres his youngest son, with remainder to Robert Norres his eldest son. Final remainder to John Fovell of Bolton.

Exor: Margaret his wife.

Witnesses: John Fovell. Tho: Lever. [signed.]

Inv: 27 July 1628 by Gyles Aynsworth, John Norres, Xfer Norres, Ewan Grundy, Raffe Aynsworth, and John Fowell.
Debt owing to "Mr. Brownlow Senr." 2*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Long list of debts in addition.

Proved 29 July, 1628.

WILL OF GEORGE NORRIS OF BOLTON, PROVED 1628
(*Chester Probate Registry*).

20th October [——]. I [GEORGE] NORRES of BOULTON, clothier,
Mentions, "Robert Norres my late father"—"Katherine my wife"—"Isabell Norres my mother, widow"—"messuages and glebe lands"—"William Norres my brother"—residue of goods to wife—"if she be with child with a boy" leaves remainder to him.
O'seers: Brother William Norres and John Brighouse.
Exor: Wife.
Witnesses: Joh: Fovell. John Ransom.

Inv: 13 Nov: 1623 by Christofer Norres and Michael Thweates.
S.T. 103*li.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Proved 4th June [?] 1628 by Sole Exor.

INVENTORY OF GOODS OF ROBERT NORRIS OF BOLTON, 1629
(*Chester Probate Registry*).

Inventory of the goods of Robert Norris of Bolton le Moors, 12 Feb: 1628 [-9] and also an
Inventory of certain grounds in Little Bolton which George Norris died possessed of, not prized at his death, now prized, 12 Feb: 1628 [-9].

Indorsed Inventory of the goods of George Norris and Robert Norris, 14 Feb: 1628 [-9].

Admon granted to Margaret widow and relict of William Norris late of Leaver, which William Norris was a son of the above-said Robert Norris and brother of the above-said George N.

WILL OF ISABEL NORRIS OF BOLTON, 1637
(*Chester Probate Registry*).

10th Sept: 1637. ISABELL NORRES OF BOLTON IN THE MORES, widow,
Mentions, brother-in-law Ellis Aynsworth—brother Nicholas—brother William Valentyne—Thurstan Fyles—my brother John—

cozen Anne Valentyne—Thos. Valentyne son of Nicholas—my sister Em—my sister Alice—my sister-in-law Margt. Broke—Mr. Gregge to preach at my funeral—Poor of Bolton and Eccles—the 3 children of my son John Norres—Richard Morres of Bolton—Ellen wife of John Brighouse—"Mr. Robert Norres his daughter"—"Margaret my daughter."

Exors.: Richard Blackburne of Thistleton and Richard Blackburne his son.

Witnesses: John Valentyne. Wm. Valentyne. Richard Morris. Tho: Leaver.

Debts owing Testator—[inter alia] Mrs. Anne Leaver 15*s*.

Inv: by Jas. Williamson, Richard Baxter, John Fofell and Rich. Morris, 20 Sept. 1637.

S.T. £636. 11. 4.

Proved 10 Oct. 1637.

Will of Christopher Norris of Bolton, 1636 (*Chester Probate Registry*).

In the Name of God Amen 27th April 1636. I, Christopher Norris of Bolton-in-le-Mores, C° Lanc: clothier being att this present in reasonable good health, etc.

Body to be buried in the "usual place in the Churchyard of Bolton where my auncestors have been buried," etc.

Desires that all his debts shall be paid including one "for twoe thousande poundes which I owe to my sonne Alexander Norris by bond, for payment whereof I stand bound unto him in the some of four thousande poundes starlinge."

Divides his personalty into two equal parts—one of which he leaves to be equally distributed between his children, Alexander, Henry, Alice, and Christian.

Out of the other half he leaves some small legacies; "to Mr. Alexander Horrockes preacher of God's word" he leaves "twentie shillinges starlinge to preach at my funerall." £10 to the poor of Bolton.

Residue of estate to son Alexander Norris whom he appoints sole exor:

Witnesses, Tho: Leaver. Wm. Sharrock. Wm. Seddon.
Christopher Norris [sgd.].

"Memorandum, that on the 6th Feb: 1637 I the said Christofer Norris confirm" etc. the above will etc. He leaves to his son Alexander in addition all his other real estate, all the "messuage tenements buildings, lands, rents, reversions etc. in Tonge, Bolton and Turton in C° Lanc: wh: I lately purchased and

which were sometyme the Inheritance or freehould of Lawrence Brownlow late of Tonge aforesaid gentleman deceased," etc.

Wit: Tho: Leaver.
John Lightboune. Thos: Bordman.
Wm. Seddon.

Christopher Norris.
[sgd.]

Proved 5 Mar: 1639.

PROBATE SUIT, NORRIS v. NORRIS, 1639 (*Chester Diocesan Registry*).

Before Edmund Mainwaring Dr. of Laws, 13th Feb: 1639.

In *re* will and codicil of Christopher Norres late of Bolton in the Parish of Bolton le Moors. Suit between Alexander Norres exŏr of s[d] will *versus* Henry Norres, Alice Norres *alias* Lowe now wife of William Lowe, and Christian Norres children of dec[d].

Refers to will of Christofer Norres dated 27 April 1636, and codicil dated 6th Feb: 1637.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM OF CHRISTOPHER NORRIS OF BOLTON, 1640 (*Duchy of Lancaster Inq[ns] p.m. Vol.* 30 *n.* 36).

Inquisition taken at Boulton in le Moores in the said county 6 Oct., 16 Charles I [1640], before Robert Mawdesley, Esq., escheator, after the death of Christopher Norris late of Boulton, gent., by the oath of Roger Sharples, etc., etc., jurors, who say that the said Christopher was seised in his demesne as of fee of 3 messuages and 3 gardens in Boulton, and in 15 messuages, 7 cottages, 20 gardens, 14 orchards, 1 grain water-mill, 2 fulling mills, 215 a. of land, 105 a. of meadow, 205 a. of pasture, 20 a. of wood, 120 a. of moor, 40 a. of moss and 40 a. of turbary and 2*s.* free rent in Tonge; and 1 mess., 1 garden, 1 orchard, 12 a. of land, 6 a. of meadow and 12 a. of pasture in Turton; and common of pasture for all beasts at all times of the year in all the wastes and commons in Turton.

Christopher Norris died 22 December last past; Alexander Norris is his son and next heir, and is now aged 35 years.

The premises in Boulton in le Moores are held of Roger Leaver, gent., in common socage, by fealty and the rent of 5¾*d.* per ann., and are worth per ann., clear, 40*s.* The premises in Tonge are held of the heirs of Edward Hilton late of Brindle in socage, viz., by fealty and the yearly rent of 12*d.*, and are worth per ann., clear, £5. The premises in Turton are held of Humphrey Cheetam, esq., as of his manor of Turton in socage, viz., by fealty and the yearly rent of 6*d.*, and are worth per ann., clear, 6*s.* 8*d.*

(*State Papers Dom. Inter. Vol. G.* 179, p. 411.)

Will of John Horobin [part relating to Norris family] 1641, August 27. I John Horobin,—give £5 to Jane Stones and £5 to Dorothy Stones to be paid to John Norris for their use. . . . The rest of all my goods and the field called Charles Acre during the time of the lease I freely give to Alexander Norris and Jane Norris his wife whom I make the executors of this my last will.

Witnesses, Isaac Ambrose.
John Norris.

WILL OF ALEXANDER NORRIS OF TONGE, 1672
(*Chester Probate Registry*).

In the Name of God Amen [24th April 1672]. I ALEXANDER NORRIS OF TONGE in County Lancaster gentleman being infirme in body but of a sounde Mynde and understandynge praised be God do constitute and make this my laste will and Testament in manner followinge: As to the disposicion of the Temporall Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to blesse me firste it is my Will and Mynde And I give and devise my Landes and hereditamentes in Sharples in the said County of Lancaster by me lately purchased of Alexander Radcliffe, unto Ann my wife and Henry Norris my brother for and duringe their naturall lives and during the liefe of the Survivor of them And after their respective deceases to Alice Starkie my daughter and her heires for ever.

Item: I give the one Moyetie of the howses landes and shoppes in Bolton in the said County which I formerly purchased of and from John Norris deceased my late Uncle unto the said Ann my wife for and during her naturall life And the other Moyetie thereof imediately after my decease as also the last menc̃oned Moyetie lymitted to the said Ann ymediately from and after her death unto my said Brother Henry Norris and his Heires for ever.

[Personalty divided into thirds—one third of which he leaves to his wife.]

Item: I will and devise the sum of £100 unto Ann my daughter which sum is owing unto me by her husband Mr William Boardman my sonne-in-law by bond.

And whereas my lands and hereditaments in Tonge and Bolton aforesaid and also in Halliwell stand chargeable with the raiseing or payment of one Thousand Poundes unto or for the use of the said Ann my daughter which I conceive to be too greate and heavie a charge, therefore it is my will and mynde

That in case the said Mr Boardman and Ann my daughter shall within Twelve months next after my decease sufficiently release and discharge my said daughter Alice Starkie and her heirs and the said lands so chargeable as aforesaid of and from the sume of £200 parcell of the said One Thousand Poundes and thereupon shall agree to accept of the sume of Eight Hundred poundes in satisfaction of and for the same One thousand poundes Then I give and bequethe to my said daughter Anne £200 but in case such release and discharge shall not be so made as aforesaid then I leave the said sum of £200 to my daughter Alice Starkie.

[Residue of property he leaves equally between his wife and his two daughters, and appoints his wife sole Executrix.]

24th Aprill 1572.

Witnesses:—
Tho. Leaver [sgd.].
John Okey [sgd.].
Law: Hargreaves [sgd.].

[Inventory of goods of Alexander Norris of Tonge—heading destroyed by damp. The first list relates to a house unnamed which contained the following rooms:—

Kitchin, Buttery, Brewhouse, Seller, Greene Chamber, Yellow Chamber, Maids Chamber, Blew Chamber, New Chamber, Ladder loft, Red Chamber, Dining Chamber, Stable.

This list is followed by another, also damaged in places, as follows:]

At Hall of the Wood.

In the Greene Parlor.

Item. A liverie table and a settle .	000	18	00

In the [——] Chamber.

[ ] and Iron . .	001	10	00

In the [ ].

[ ] . . .	001	00	00
[ ] . . .	000	10	00
[ ] . . .	002	00	00
[ ] . . .	000	07	00

In the Kitchin.

One chimny or fire Iron . . .	001	13	04
One Trest' and a dishbord . . .	000	10	00

In the Larder.

One cupbord	000	06	08
Item. fower Dressers . . .	000	08	00
Item. a cheese presse . . .	000	03	00
Item. an iron croe	000	02	06

In the Hall.

One long table and a settle and forme	002	00	00

In the New Parlour.

One long table and a forme . .	002	00	00

In the New Parlor Chamber.

One square table and an arke . .	001	04	00

In the Closet.

One little table	000	06	08

In Grannys Chamber.

One bedstid	000	10	00

In the Red Chamber.

One bedstid	000	16	00

In the Seller.

Twoe old Throws and a dresser .	000	05	00

In the Millers Roome.

Twoe greate Arkes	002	00	00

In the Chamber over the Millers.

In cieling bords, wachmans and a ploughe beame	002	00	00

In the Workehouse.

One old garner	000	10	00
Item. Twoe old carts and a paire of wheeles	002	00	00
Item. In tymber and bords . .	003	00	00
Item. Fower long ladders . .	001	00	00

In the Barne.

Twoe great garners	003	00	00
Item. a great grindlestone . .	000	05	00

In the Mill.

Twoe greate arkes	001	10	00
Item. Twoe croes, Pickes and a hammer	000	10	00
Item. Twoe acres of oates sowen .	008	00	00
Item. One cowe	004	00	00
Item. In redy money	024	00	00
Item. In rents owing by diverse tenants	021	13	08
Item. One Bond of M[r] Bordmans .	100	00	00
Item. In hustlement in both houses.	001	00	00
In partnership with M[r] Henry Norres.			
The testator's part of the cloth in p'tnershipp	195	18	00
His part of small goods in the Shopp	004	00	00
His part of debts owinge to the p'tnershipp	111	05	00
His part of money belonginge to the said p'tnershipp	198	01	00
Suma totalis . . .	716*li.*	17*s.*	10*d.*

[Exhibited 18 Nov: 1672.]
[Proved 19 Nov: 1672 by Sole Exix.]

PROBATE SUIT. NORRIS *v.* BOARDMAN
(*Chester Diocesan Registry*).

17 Oct. 1672. In *re* will of Alexander Norres late of Bolton or Tonge. Anne Norres widow and sole Exix. *v.* William Boardman clerk, Rector of Grappenhall, Co. Chester, and Anne Boardman his wife.

Depositions dated 18 Oct: 1672

John Okey of Bolton, Linen draper, aged 64.

Was "present one day in April last with M[r] Alexander Norres dec[d] at his house in Bolton where he haveinge first sent for M[r] Thomas Lever for that purpose gave the said M[r] Lever instructions for the drawing and making of his will." M[r] Lever committed the instructions to writting and then took them away with him and promised to draw the will in accordance with these instructions. About 4 or 5 days after M[r] Lever "brought the writing on paper now showed to this deponent" and read it over to deceased and deceased with his own hand "did write the latter

parte of the said will" relating to the remainder of the personalty etc. Deceased heard the will read over to him and understood it and approved it. Deceased made the erazure in the first part of the will relating to a legacy of £200 "to daughter Starkey." Deceased was sound in mind and memory. Deceased published his will in "an upper rome or chamber at his house in Bolton about the midtime of the day and he was sometimes walkinge in the rome and sometymes sate downe."

Deponent "considers the reale estate to be worth about eight score pounds a year which the widowe is to have, one thirde of duringe her life and this daughtir M^ris^ Starkey is to have the rest according to a settlement made at her marriage."

Deponent incidentally mentions "a bonde of £300 wh: the said Mr Starkey at his death stood indebted in unto the said deceased."

Laurence Hargreaves of Huntroid, Co. Lanc: husbandman aged 40 years also gave corroborative evidence, was also present at the signing of the will which took place "between 4 and 5 in the afternoone."

Will of Betty Crompton of Hall-i'-th'-Wood, Proved 1799

(*Chester Probate Registry*).

"In the Name of God Amen. I Betty Crompton (widow) of Hall-i'-th'-Wood in the Parish of Bolton, Co. Lanc. being very sick," etc. Desires that her goods be sold "except a pair of looms and one of my best gowns," and proceeds to be divided among "my own three children," viz. to Samuel Crompton[1] one-third, to daughter Rebecca Horrocks one-third, and to daughter Mary Hamer one-third. "Leaves to granddaughter Mary Horrocks a pair of looms whereon she weaves with all the utensils thereto belonging."

Exors.: Son Samuel Crompton and brother John Holt.

Witnesses: Alixander Crompton [mark].
Margaret Orless [?] [sgd.].
James Pilling [sgd.].

[Value above £40 and under £100.] Proved by both Exors. 14th December 1799.

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[1] As so little, comparatively, is known of the family of Samuel Crompton, the above abstract of the will of his mother has been added as a slight contribution to the fund of knowledge on the subject.

THE ABBEY OF ST. WERBURGH, CHESTER, IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

By Miss E. K. McConnell, M.A.

Read 26th February 1903

SIX hundred years ago Chester, the town to which our Roll[1] principally relates, was a place of some importance. Situated on one of the highways of England, it was not shut off from the rest of the world by woods and marshes, as Liverpool then was, and its position as one of the border towns of Wales gave it great military significance, the King making it the base of his war expeditions into that country. This gives the Roll a wider interest, leading us on from the purely local view to the life of the country at large. To touch briefly on this larger side, one may notice first the working of the various Courts—the Abbot's own Court at Chester, the County Court, the Curia Regis in its different divisions, viz. King's Bench following the King "wherever in England he may be," Common Pleas at Westminster hearing private suits, and the Exchequer; here too in almost every suit is to be found the working of the jury system. As one would expect in a record of suits having regard to an ecclesiastical foundation such as the Abbey

[1] The following notes are from an undated Roll relating to the Abbey of St. Werburgh in Chester, formerly in the possession of the family of Aston of Aston Hall, near Runcorn, but which is now in the British Museum.

of St. Werburgh, the statute "De Religiosis" is frequently referred to, and generally a further inquiry is ordered "that there may be no concession contrary to the tenor of the Statute."

I think one cannot but be struck by the amount of method and organisation shown in the working of the various Courts. Doubtless much was unrecorded and so lost, but large numbers of records and rolls were kept, and were examined, if necessary, to prove a case. In the third year of his reign, the barons granted Edward a fifteenth, and he asks the clergy "of their kindness" how much they will give him. Apparently a fourteenth is settled upon. But then arises the question, Who is to tax, collect, and render a compotus of such fourteenth? Was it the duty of the Justiciar at Chester, or the Abbot? Some monks seem to have been receivers of it; were they acting under the orders of the Justiciar, or of the head of their house? The case is long, and has many interesting features; sufficient for my point to mention here that the records of the Abbey are searched and various documents bearing on the question are found; and then the Chancery Rolls by a duly appointed scrutineer, and they furnish further important evidence. All this suffices to find out the man who was responsible, namely, the Justiciar, Gonselin de Badlesmere. The Roll contents itself with recording that it was ***not*** the Abbot, and passes on.

To pass from the organisation of the Courts to other scenes of the King's activity, our Roll gives us hints of these also. Here is a reference to the effects of his Welsh wars: "In the Welsh war in the time of David son of Llewellyn Prince of Wales, and in the last war in the time of Madoc" (Madoc was captured 1295) "by felony and forfeiture the people of Wales vanished [from their lands in Flint]. And the English holding lands

there before the wars were slain, and their heirs fled through fear and never returned, therefore these lands reverted to the King. And they lay a long time without paying rent or other issue, and Reginald de Gray thought them derelict and uncultivated and committed them to the King's will." Only a word or two, but what a picture is presented of the ravages of war! The old native cultivators deprived of their lands, the English settlers afraid to stay on them for fear, probably, of the incursions of bands of the dispossessed from their fastnesses in the mountains.

One thing all through his reign was a fruitful source of difference between Edward and his barons, namely, the preservation of the forests, which he desired to maintain intact. But circumstances, and the powers of self-government and of management, which he was educating his people to exercise, were against him. He wanted money for his wars, they wanted the confirmation of their various charters, and, amongst others, of the forest laws, allowing certain disafforestments in his ancient forests. Wirral being largely forest, we naturally find this question to the fore there. How much improvement or appropriation is allowed, and if it be allowed, how much rent shall such appropriations pay to the King? These points are debated in several cases. Here is the Abbot of St. Werburgh cultivating wastes, making marlpits, building houses, cutting down oaks and carting them to his manor, for which things he is attached by the foresters to answer in the Court. He pleads that no injury is done to the King thereby, for "from time immemorial, from the reign of King Richard and before," his predecessors practised and enjoyed such liberties.[1] This was in 1296, and evidently the dispute went on further, for in 1303

[1] See case 1.

we have the King complaining of encroachments and trespasses likely to injure the inheritance of the Prince of Wales, and demanding an inquiry. The Abbot is now not alone to be proceeded against, but is in company with Hamo le Mascy, James of Poole, William of Capenhurst, Robert of Kenyan, William of Bricchull, Adam of Hooton, William Lancelyn, William of Bebington, Robert of the same, Bernard of Tranemol, Ralph Starky, The Prior of Birkenhead, Wm. and Patrick of Heswell, William of Hunkelowe, Hugh of Barnston [Berneston], the "forester" William de Stanley, The Abbot of Basingwerck, Hugh of Thornton, The Abbot of Vale Royal, William of Leghton, Robert of Montalt [Monte alto]. William of Praers, Agnes de Meynwaring, Richard le Mascy of Puddington, Roger del Greues, and Roger Extraneus. There is also a special writ out against our Abbot for encroachments at Willaston [Wylanston]. Then in 1305 comes the commission for due inquiry to be made into all these things, encroachments or clearings, by whom done and when and at what rental, if any, or what fines for trespasses *viridis et venatoris*, *i.e.* trespasses for cutting growing wood, or in pursuit of game. The inquiry is made with regard to the forests of Wirral and Delamere and the waste of Ruddeheth, and in the two former the conclusion come to is as follows:—Lords and freeholders of wood and waste can appropriate parts of the forest provided they get a licence from the foresters, paying ½ mark per acre of covert and 5s. per acre out of covert, and no other rent. But if done without licence, the appropriators are fined and the land thrown back into the forest. When the land newly brought into cultivation bears a harvest, the forester is entitled apparently[1] to the

[1] Salva tunc forestares de feodo prima vestura pro mannopere sine visu et licentia eorum facto.

first crops. Inspections are made every third year by the Justiciar's orders, and the number of acres thus encroached are entered in the Justiciar's Rolls now in the Treasury. All Justiciars have taken such fines except from those who are enfranchised, for time immemorial. But if this be done on land inside the forest which has been under cultivation before and where no woods grow —in English called Rugge and Rene" (*quæ Anglice dicuntur Rugge et Rene*) — then improvements or appropriations can be done at will without licence from the forester, and without any fine. But all concur in saying that no Justiciar permitted any encroachment on the King's soil, with or without rent. In Delamere each acre in the district called "Peytemnesty towards Tarvin" pays ½ mark for appropriations, and other parts pay 5s. In Ruddeheth any tenant can appropriate at will, and nobody has ever said him nay.

To turn now to the purely local side of the Roll, we must give first some theory of what it really was. It seems to have been compiled by scribes, probably belonging to the Abbey, from many sources, such as Rolls of the County Court at Chester and of the Abbot's own court; extracts from Chancery Rolls and Great Rolls; writs, charters, petitions, etc. The copyists were probably contemporary with the majority of the cases they record, that is, the cases that belong to the years 1296 to 1318. But it is not a contemporary record of events, in the sense that the suits of the Court at Chester are not taken down month by month as they happened, and entered on this Roll in chronological order under their dates. On the contrary, the steps in each suit, even though it extends over several years, are given all together in full, or rather not quite in full but evidently contracted from a full account; and the next suit given may

belong to an earlier year than the conclusion of the former one. And even so the order is not strictly according to priority of time, and seems to point to the scribe taking one source of information and extracting what he required, and then turning to another source. In one case he evidently began to write from one authority, and then found, either by comparison of documents or perhaps from his own memory of the case, that he was going wrong, and so he struck his pen through what he had written and began all over again. If one takes the first case of the inside of the Roll, one finds it is dated 1296; the last case is 1309, but the one immediately preceding it is 1318, and then in the body of the Roll we have suits of dates 1281 and 1282, then after several of later date we come to one of 1275–6 finishing in 1279, and then on again to those belonging to Edward II.'s reign.

If, then, this is no chronological record of events, what is its purpose? Its purpose seems to have been to place on record the results of the most important cases that concerned the Abbey of St. Werburgh, any grants of land to it or by it, and any legal decisions that might again be called in question, and for which this Roll would form a handy place of reference. In fact, it would be one of those Abbey documents for consultation in future cases, such as we saw just now were examined, and furnished evidence of the collecting of the subsidy. This view of the purpose of the Roll explains the sudden jumps in date backwards and forwards, for I suppose the cases were jotted down as the scribe collected them from various sources, and it explains also the appearance of two or three grants of land belonging to much earlier times, so much earlier indeed that they are undated, and to fix their dates we are guided solely by the names of the

abbots.[1] The first of these begins "G. by the grace of God, Abbot of Chester," and may thus belong to the time of Geoffrey, seventh Abbot during the last decade of the twelfth century. The next relates to the Mill of Alvanley (Alvendeley), which belonged to the Abbot, probably Hugh Grylle, who died in 1226. The next is also undated, and is a grant from Roger de Esseburn to Walter Permentarius (the Tailor) of a burgage in Liverpool and an acre of land belonging to it. The next is a tithe case, dated 1257, between William the Abbot and the convent of a name I cannot identify, and the Rector of Camp(e)den, for the tithes of the farm of Cumba. These are sandwiched in between suits of 1275 and 1303, and must be there because they were thought to be of sufficient importance to find a place on this Roll, which was probably intended to be of a more permanent character than scattered documents.

But the main body of suits belong to the years from 1296 to 1318, which is my reason for thinking that the copyists were contemporary with those dates. This period nearly covers the Abbacy of Abbot Thomas of Byrche-Hylles,[2] Abbot from 1291 to 1323, and I think the Roll has been compiled at his desire, to keep a record of the ground won by him in his somewhat frequent litigation. Abbot Symon de Whitchurch, the previous Abbot, is said to have been very active in recovering for his Church manors that had been filched from her, and Abbot Thomas, to judge from the number and variety of the suits which he carried before the Courts, was not behind him in zeal. But, unless he was extraordinarily successful, the Roll must be rather one-sided, representing only what he won,

[1] See cases 2, 3, 4, 5.
[2] He is only called "Abbot Thomas" in this Roll.

and taking no note of what he lost, for in only one case can I find that he even had to pay costs![1]

Dean Darby in his little book on Chester Cathedral (following Ormerod's History of the County) dismisses our Abbot in a sentence, simply giving his dates. But it seems to me from this Roll that he must have done much to put the affairs of the Abbey on a firm footing, and to maintain its privileges untouched by king or noble. Forty years after his death, we find that the then Abbot resigned rather than face the questions asked by the Provincial of the Benedictines, who had come to Chester on a tour of inspection, having heard that the Abbey had been allowed to fall into great neglect. But I am sure this fallen condition of the Abbey is not in any way due to the administration of Abbot Thomas. Our very first glance at him finds him cultivating the forest and building on his manors, and that first acquaintance puts us into sympathy with him, in spite of the grasping nature of some of his other suits. We see here, it seems to me, a man of rugged obstinacy, careful and prudent in affairs; for instance, perseveringly petitioning for his tithes of the "issues of the city of Chester" time after time, until at last he gets an examination into the Court Rolls to establish a precedent, and finally obtains writs directing that full payment be made him, in the reign of Edward II. These old Churchmen were rarely wanting in mother-wit and worldly prudence. There is a case belonging to the year 1281, in the Abbacy of Simon of Whitchurch, concerning some manors claimed by Philip and Isabel Burnell. It is somewhat obscure in this Roll, but it is mentioned, as if it were of some importance, in Ormerod's History. There it is said that they released the manors to the Abbot in 1281 for £200, but this £200 was never paid, for

[1] See case at Wyrvyn.

the Abbot had "the address to procure a release from the payment, on the promise of maintaining two chaplains to pray for the soul of Philip Burnell for ever."

The Roll comes to an end in 1318. It is written on strips of parchment fastened together to make a length of many feet, and is covered with writing all down one side and the greater part of the other. But there seems to be no reason why it should cease in that year, unless Abbot Thomas had no more suits, which seems unlikely. One would like to know if there is any Roll following this one.

It is interesting here to note that a MS. called "Annales Cestrienses" has been published, containing a record of events of importance from A.D. 594 to 1295. The MS. that has been edited in full is not contemporary, but is evidently a copy which the editor ascribes to the fifteenth century. He says the transcription was very badly done by some one who had but a poor acquaintance with Latin; and it is supposed that the original document was put together in the time of Abbot Simon, "who died in 1295." Now Ormerod gives 1289 as the date of his death, and states that the King kept the Abbey vacant for two years, and Abbot Thomas was made Abbot in 1291. I cannot attempt to decide on such a point, only I wish to draw attention to the fact that Abbot Thomas's record was no new thing. But the apparent sequence of the dates, *i.e.* Simon's ending in 1295, ours beginning in 1296, must not tempt us to think that this Roll is a continuation of the other; the purposes of the two are quite different. Abbot Simon records events chronologically, the King's visits and wars in Wales, the death or appointment of Justiciars, etc. Abbot Thomas keeps account of suits in the Courts and legal enactments directly concerning the

Abbey.[1] This Roll may perhaps be one of a series kept at the Abbey, from which the compiler of Simon's chronicle took such facts as he required. The Abbey of St. Werburgh has its charter of liberties, and one of considerable antiquity. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in 1093 obtained aid from Anselm to release the monastery at Chester from Royal tribute, and a monk of Anselm's was first Abbot of the Benedictine monastery then founded. There is a reference to this charter in our Roll. In 1317 the Abbot sued the Sheriff (Richard de Fouleshurst) for unjust distraint of ten oxen from his manor of Sutton in Wirrall. The Sheriff pleads that he did it at command of his lord the Earl of Chester (the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward III.), who commanded him to distrain "the Bishop, abbot, priors, and all free tenants of the Earl to repair and sustain the Bridge of Chester, which is broken down and in ruins." On the contrary, the Abbot pleads that he holds all lands and tenements belonging to his Abbey by charter of Lord Hugh, formerly Earl, and founder of said Abbey, and this charter was confirmed by the King, free from all work and customs except the prayers and benefits of the monks in the Abbey, and without any contribution at any time to the repairs of the bridge. When the charter is inspected, this little clause is found in it: "These are the gifts given to the Abbot of St. Werburgh, all of which I, Earl Hugh, and Richard my son, and Ermentrude my Countess, and my Barons and my men have given to the Abbey of St. Werburgh, and the Abbey and all things belonging to it shall be free from all customs and from everything, retaining [to myself] nothing but the prayers and benefits of the monks who serve in this place; and we granted this for the

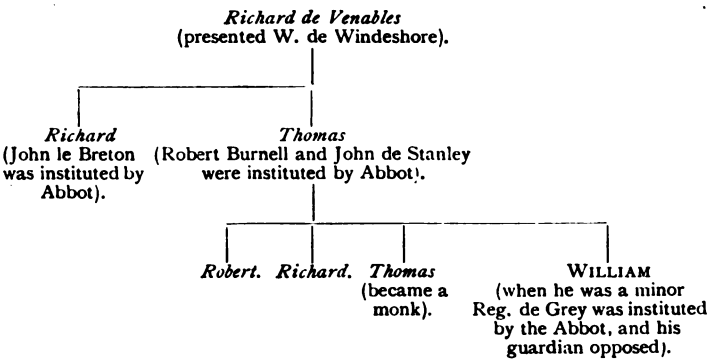
[1] One or two cases only do not concern the Abbey.

salvation of the soul of King William and of all of us, so that no one can add anything to this liberty, and we have confirmed this charter and have retained no work, etc., but the prayers of the Church." And the Treasury Rolls having been examined, it cannot be found that the Abbot or any of his predecessors ever was accustomed to contribute with the "men of the county" to repairs or maintenance of the bridge. *Judgment*—That the Abbot be quit of demands of this kind, etc.

This was a signal victory for the Abbot, though he had to fight the very same cause over again the next year, for the Manor of Saighton [Salghton] this time. All his papers were again in order, and were shown to be correct, and he got damages, assessed at half a mark, which he afterwards remitted to the Sheriff.

I wish now to take some of the longer cases not already described, and comment on any interesting facts in them. First of all I take one of the earliest, also one of the longest, and in many respects the most interesting of all. It is a dispute, beginning in July 1298 and not finishing until the following Easter, between the Abbot and William de Venables of Neubolt, as to which of them owned the advowson of the vacant living of Astbury [Astebury]. The Abbot says he has the right; his predecessor Simon presented successively Robert Burnell, Master John de Stanley, and Reginald, son of John de Grey, no objections being raised. Simon's predecessor presented John Breton. But the jury say that at the time of the last presentation William de Venables was a minor, and his guardian, Roger de Pulesdon, appeared in his behalf. Simon opposed him in the Court and recovered the right of presentation, but as the point was disputed then, Abbot Thomas had no such certain claim as he tried to make out. On the death of the last

incumbent, William de Venables took matters into his own hands; he forced his way into the Church, put thirty armed men into it—some of them staying for fifteen days—and would allow no one to enter or any services to be performed. Finally he went off with the keys in his pocket, in sign of his right. Further, he seems actually to have presented a clerk to the living. For thus putting armed force in the Church, and presenting the living, and for not attending at the last Court when he could easily have done so, he is to lose the advowson and to pay damages of half a year's value of the Church, viz. 50 marks. But this is by no means the end of the case. Now begins a series of writs from the King; 13th August, to the Bishop, to institute the Abbot's nominee; 7th October, to Reginald de Grey, the Justiciar at Chester, to send the King all the due record and process of the above case; 26th September, to the Justiciar, to take the farms of William de Venables as surety for the 50 marks not yet paid; 24th October, to the Sheriff, to summon the Bishop to Court to show cause why he has not admitted a suitable "parson" on the Abbot's presentation; and finally, 8th February 1299, to the Justiciar again, to summon William by two free and loyal men of the County to appear at the King's Court one month from Easter day wherever it be held to show cause why the Abbot should not have the presentation. But the case never gets as far as that. The Court met at Chester on the Tuesday after the Feast of St. Valentine, 1299, and William de Venables appears and pleads his side of the question. His ancestor, Richard de Venables, had seisin by fee and law in the reign of Henry III., and presented his clerk, William de Windeshore, who was duly admitted by the Bishop. Then the right passed down ultimately to himself, hence he sues.



The above table seems to show that if his ancestors possessed the right, at any rate they did not exercise it, and if possession is nine points of the law, the Abbot had the better right. The Court meets on the Tuesday in Easter week 1299, and a surprise is in store for all of us. William de Venables quitclaims all his right and claim in the advowson to the Abbot, and the next week in the Curia Regis the quitclaim is made final, and the Abbot granted him £20 sterling, and remitted the 50 marks damages which the former Court had given him.

Now, was this an amicable agreement between the two, representing the fact that neither of them had all the right on their side? The Abbot had gained his suit in a previous Court; he apparently had a very good case and all his facts well in hand, and down in black and white as was usual with him: a King's writ was out for William to appear at the Curia Regis in a month from Easter, all seems well for the Abbot, and yet he gives Venables £20 for what he had just been swearing belonged to himself (the Abbot), and remitted the damages granted him! On the other hand, here is Venables, a hot-headed soldier, no scholar assuredly, but one who took the law into his own hands and acted

with a high hand, going off with the keys of the Church in his pocket, while the Abbot sued him in Court! And at first seemingly with a great contempt for these same law courts and all connected with them, for instead of attending when summoned, he sent his servant to represent him and make excuse, though on that very day he was in Chester and could have attended if he had liked —a proceeding which savoured of contempt of Court, so that the Court felt bound to refer to it when giving judgment in favour of the law-abiding Abbot. Here is another picture of the man: not only did he keep his armed men in the Church (sometimes thirty, never fewer than six or eight), but he is quoted as saying (and you can imagine him striking the table with a mighty fist, and rapping out a sounding oath or two) that he forsooth had presented a clerk who could hold his own against any one of them all; none of your puny clerks, we seem to hear him say, but a good fighting brother, with plenty of this world's muscle and sinew under his habit; and he is a clerk of the "venerable father Walter, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield"; so mind you, if the Abbot had the Court at his back, de Venables had the patronage of the Bishop. So he and the Bishop between them defy the King's repeated writs. What brings them down at last? What made our hard-headed Abbot, with a good case, which had been tried and won in his predecessor's time, what made him pay that £20? And what brought the truculent knight, with his nominee guaranteed to hold his own against any one, to give up his claim? Perhaps the Bishop after all proved the mediator, promising the Abbot to institute his nominee, and persuading de Venables to take £20 in the hand and be quit of the trouble of finding suitable parsons. Or perhaps the King's hand was

felt even thus far, and fear of appearance at his Court induced the various parties to come to terms? Any or all of these reasons may have acted to produce the result; at all events our Abbot Thomas departs with the advowson, worth, I dare say, more to him than to de Venables, and so far I imagine he is satisfied.

In the next recorded case, that of the collection of the subsidy, alluded to above, there is an interesting touch. The Justiciar Gonselin [Guncelinus] de Badlesmere forced two monks to be his collectors, and "by great threats" another one, Henry de Esseburn, to be receiver of the same, and to keep the records thereof (as had been the custom before, for greater safety) in the Abbey. The Abbot knew nothing of this, as he then was residing at Weston on Trent in the County of Derby; he is therefore exonerated from all responsibility in regard to the money. It is hinted elsewhere that the Justiciars often used the monks of the Abbey in that way, and that the Abbot "did not dare to resist the representative of the Crown there." But the Courts could, and did, force such high-handed officials to render account of their doings, so much freedom was already won by King and people against great lords, just as in the forest cases, for instance, it was won by lords and commons against the King.

Next we find, scattered up and down the Roll, petitions from the Abbot that he may be paid his ancient alms, tithes of the issues of the City of Chester granted to his predecessors by Randulf, once Earl of Chester (the second of the name, surnamed de Gernons), and now (1299) for several years unpaid. The Council in presence of the Chancellor and Justices say that he has no title to tithe of tolls, or of pleas, fines, perquisites, and other issues. It is not set down to him in the

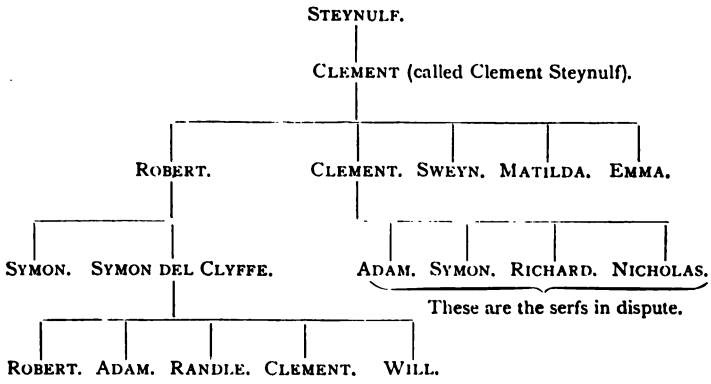
compotus of any receiver (the Abbot afterwards brings documents to prove that this is incorrect), and therefore, they say, he should demand the tithe "of grace and not of right," and they leave it undecided. So he petitions again, once undated, then in the eighth year of Edward II., and this time his extracts from the Great Rolls are all ready. Here is the first: Compotus of Gonselin [Gunce-linus] de Badlesmere, 1280: "£150 from issues of City of Chester; from assessed rents of farm of fishery and bridge, from customs of ships and issues of merchant barges from toll moneys, pleas, and perquisites. Also £140 for the Mill of Chester, of which £15 is allowed to the Abbot for tithe of town and bridge by writ of the King." Here is Leonius, son of Leonius, granting the same amount. Here is Reginald de Grey entering £100 as farm of mill and fishery, of which the Abbot gets £7, tithe of the city and fishery; the mill is not included in either of these. This is in the Great Roll of Bedford and Bucks for the year 1284. Then in the year 1301–2 comes an interesting extract from the Great Roll of Shropshire, whereby Richard le Mascy farms the "King's fields" of Chester, Flint, Rhuddlan [Rothelan], and the Counties of Chester and Flint, and the Hundred of Englefeud, for which privilege be pays the King 1000 marks per annum, for all rents, forest dues, etc., except the lead mines of Englefeud and "saving to the King wardship, reliefs, escheat, marriages and dowries whenever they fall in, advowsons of churches and hunting in the meadows and forests of the King; no oak tree to be cut down or sold along the water of Dee." Out of these issues he is to guard the fields and pay the charities, including £15 to the Abbot, an anciently constituted charity, and £4 which the King "recently granted the Abbot instead of tithes of the manor of Frodsham, which

the said Abbot used to receive, but which now are remitted to the Abbot of Vale Royal." Richard le Mascy did not hold this long, as soon afterwards (1301) the Prince of Wales is made Earl of Chester, and by charter from the King he is to receive all revenues pertaining to the Earldoms of Chester and Flint. The Abbot declares that while Edward himself held the Earldom he got his £15, and for the first year that the Prince of Wales held it. Then for the next six years he got half of it, and after that £10 per annum. The Great Council have these Rolls examined, and find the facts proved, and on 12th March 1315, the King orders his son to see that the Abbot gets the payment, and he in his turn issues mandates to the Sheriffs to the same effect, allowing arrears also. These writs occupy the time up to 22nd August 1316, and we hope that for his importunity the Abbot at last gets his money.

But the petitions concerning the tithes are not his only efforts to get his rights recognised. Here he pleads that he has always had common and pasture for his "demesne pigs" in the forest of Delamere, also by charter from Earl Ranulf (here called "son" of Earl Hugh). But the Justiciar of Chester drives out his pigs and kills them, and puts in his own and those of another person who has no common there. The answer to this is that the Justiciar is to leave him in peace, and he is to have the common if he can prove his title. Later on, we find him petitioning again against the foresters who have distrained him for "rere pannage," of which he was quit since the charter. The answer to this is that it will be looked into. At one time he asks that the foresters be commanded to allow him to take six deer, one stag ("six deyms un cerfe") in the Forest of la Mare; at another time, for tithe of the fowl of the marshes of the Forest

and Park of Macclesfield, which the Bailiffs of Macclesfield seem to neglect to pay; yet again, it is for free access to the "dead wood blown down by the wind in the forest" of Delamere, in which the foresters disturbed him.

Then comes an interesting case concerning some serfs [*servi*] who fled from the Abbot after "Randle, formerly Earl of Chester, had gone to the Crusades." One thinks at first that they had gone to the Crusades also in the Earl's train, but as they are afterwards present to answer for themselves in Court, this cannot have been so. The interesting point here is that their genealogy is carefully drawn up, showing serfdom to the third and fourth generations:—



The case turns on the Abbot's predecessor having had seisin of this Clement Steynulf, whence the right passes to the grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The great-grandchildren, children of Symon del Clyffe, cousin of the disputed serfs, attend in Court, and acknowledge that they are the Abbot's serfs, and so, by the ties of relationship, they cut the ground from under the feet of the four fugitives, who nevertheless appear and deny the seisin of the former Abbot, and throw themselves

on the judgment of the county (*de hoc ponit ce super patriam*). Afterwards, however, the four of them appear and acknowledge the Abbot's right. One wonders if they ever really had a chance against the power and the written evidence of the Abbot. What evidence could these serfs procure to show that the late Abbot had not that seisin, as they declare? Once they were caught by the Sheriff, their case must have been hopeless.

Later on appears another case regarding the rights of the Abbot's men. One John of Goldbourne was summoned to answer to the Abbot on a charge of taking a scythe. The Abbot says he took it from a place called Longedichefield in Saighton (Salghton), and kept it in his own house. He demands damages of 100s. Afterwards, before the Jury, the Abbot explains that the scythe belonged to one Agnes, wife of Gervase of Saighton, his man. John demands more proof, for he says he knew that the scythe belonged to Agnes, and she ought to have brought the action to recover it. *Judgment* is, that since the goods of a serf are held to be the goods of the lord of that serf, therefore this scythe belongs to the Abbot, and he is to receive damages. But only 12s., not his 100s. demanded! This John had a grudge against the Abbot and various others because they had unjustly made a distraint on the goods of a tenement of his; but he was not present in Court when the suit came forward, so the defendants were dismissed *sine die*. But the quarrel still goes on: each side complains that the others openly threatened their lives, the Abbot adding that his opponents meant to "burn the houses of the Abbot." Both parties are bound over to keep the peace. John of Goldbourne says the others came with armed force, bows and arrows, and took away his goods, viz. a cloak (*collobium*), a tunic (*corsectum*), a cap, and

a mantle, valued at 60s., and did other damage. The ending of the suit is obscure, but some technical fault, some "variation" in wording, seems to have been found in the writ, so that all the defendants are again dismissed *sine die.*

Next comes John Champion of Aston, suing the Abbot and others, saying they threatened his life. Again they are bound over to keep the peace. Here there are various charges: John, Chaplain of Aston, John, the Procurator [*le Procuratour*], William of Derby, Bailiff of Weston, and others defamed him, turned him out of the Church of Aston, and flogged and wounded him; William of Verdon and others "came to his house about the time of curfew (*ignitegium*), entered the house by the door by force, insulted, flogged, wounded, and ill-treated him." The Jury, "from Lutchirche and Morlengistane," found as follows: "John, Procurator [*le Procuratour*], 'conducted' him out of the Church, because he was excommunicated by ordinance of that place, and did no other harm to him" ("conducted" is a stately word, no hint here of ill-treatment and flogging!). On the other charge, they find that William de Verdon "wounded John in the head in the High Road as they came out of the tavern: the rest are innocent." But a small thing to found so large a suit upon; one has visions of a tavern brawl continued into the high road, and the aggrieved man, perhaps not very sober, threatening legal proceedings. At the best, John Champion is no very reputable character, being already excommunicated.

I will conclude by quoting in full some of the interesting cases of the Roll.

CASE 1.

(This is the first case on the Roll.)

Forest pleas at Chester before Reginald de Grey, Justice 24 Ed. I.

Presented by inspectors [regardatores] and foresters that the Abbot put into cultivation 20 acres of waste at Ireby and made one marl-pit [marlerium] in the same vill. Also 9 acres and a half and 1 rood [rodam] of land in Woodchurch [Wodechirche] and Noctorum [Knoctyrum] in diverse places and (made) a certain ditch in the same vill to the injury of the forest. And he appropriated cleared and cultivated [assartavit[1] et frussavit] in Greuesby 16 acres, and five times [?] 27 acres and a half in Sutton [?] with its members, viz. Pull Thornton and the other Sutton. And in Sutton 30 marl-pits at intervals [per vices]. Also 12½ acres in Wyteby and 2 marl-pits in the same vill to the injury etc. In Brunburgh 17½ ac. and 1 rood of land and ordered 4 houses and 3 marl-pits to be made.

In Estham 8½ ac. and 12 marl-pits. In Knoctyrum 2½ ac. In Plumyerd 28 ac. and 2 marl-pits. In Childerthornton and Hom Sutton 4½ ac. and 3 marl-pits in Childerthornton and 21 marl-pits in Childerthornton and Hom Sutton.

And he cut down 6 oaks in the wood of Salghale which he carted beyond that fee to his manor of Sutton for building, and 20 oaks in the same place, to the injury etc.

And the cover [coopertum] in 4 ac. of undergrowth [subbosci] in La Lee was spoilt by him. And he cultivated 20 ac. of heath [bruera] and waste in Crogthon Cherlton Bebington Nesse Podington to the injury etc. Wherefore the foresters attached him for so doing.

Thomas the Abbot appeared. As to the 101 ac. of wood waste and heath and on the heads of cultivation and of making 30 marl-pits and a ditch in Sutton with its members Cnoctyrum Wodechirch Greuesby Brumburgh Plumyerd Estham Childerthornton Lee Crocthon Cherlton Bebington Nesse and Podington, he avows his tenure and he did as seemed good to him on his own land and that of his Church. As to the tenements and marl-pits on his manors of Wirral they were appropriated in the time of Symon his predecessor who obtained seisin of them by right of his Church. No injury is done to the Lord the King by such clearings etc. for he and his predecessors practised and enjoyed such liberties from time immemorial, viz. from the time

[1] Assartavit = to cut down the trees and dig out the roots. See "Dictionary of Medieval Terms."

of King Richard and before up to now. That is, cleared their own woods on their manors of Wirral, cultivated wastes and heaths, ploughed waste lands, took wood from their own woods and made buildings in any place, and dug marl-pits and ditches, without paying any amercements or fines to the present King or Henry his father or to any Earls or Lord of Chester at any time. And this can be proved.

The Court cannot decide without an inquisition. Therefore the Sheriff is commanded to bring 12 men, etc. The Jury attend viz. Hamo de Mascy Peter de Dutton Patrick de Haselwell John de Boydel Richard de Sandbache Knts. Robert de Brescy Roger Trussel Richard le Roter Alex. de Banvile Roger Dunvil Hugh de Thornton and David de Barton.

They find that the Abbot and his predecessors had these liberties from time immemorial on all their manors in the forest of Wirral without payment of amends fines or amercements.

Case 2.

G by the grace of God Abbot of Chester grants to William son of Walter de Rodestoc all the land contained in these limits: viz. from the crosses of Roger to the tract through the wheat field, and from the little forest to the lake which is opposite, to have and to hold in fee from us etc. Rendering yearly to the Abbot of St. Werburgh and to us one pound of cummin or two pence on the Feast of St. Werburgh in the summer for all services and exactions. And that he be allowed to appoint whom he will as his successor.

Witnesses.—William son of Dunning, Master Hugh, John Clerk of the Church of St. Mary, Robert son of Pigot, Patrick Clerk of the Court, Richard de Rod Clerk of the Lord the Abbot, Anketil of the Abbey and many others.

Case 3.

Omnibus etc. Sciatis. Philip de Orreby and his heirs are bound to render annually to Richard de Tagesbrok 12s., viz. at the Feast of St. Martin 6s. and at Easter 6s. for the half of the Mill of Alvendeley with appurtenances which half the Lord Abbot of Chester inherited (?) from Richard de Perepunt and gave to the said Richard son of Roger for his service, until said Philip and his heirs have either made an exchange to said Richard son of Roger for the said rent in land, or have paid his debt in some other way.

Witnesses.—Lord Hugh by the grace of God then Abbot of Chester, Warin de Vernon, William de Venables, Roger de Meigwaring, Hamon de Mascy and others.

CASE 4.

Sciant etc. Roger de Esseburn grants to Walter the Tailor [permentarius] a certain burgage in the town of Liverpool and one acre of land pertaining to it, viz. that burgage which Roger holds of the house of St. Werburgh at Chester, to have and to hold etc. for ever. Rendering 2 silver shillings at the Feast of the Purification B.V.M. for all services exactions and demands.

And said Walter and his heirs have acquired against the Lord the King all other things pertaining to said Burgage as other burgages do in the same town.

Witnesses etc.

CASE 5.

Omnibus, etc.—William the Abbot and the Convent of —— greeting. Be it known that all strifes and contentions arisen between us on the one hand and Peter, Parson of Campeden, on the other, concerning the tithes of the Farm of Cumba have been separated in this manner, viz. that we each year shall receive in full the tithes coming from our farm of Cumba and for them in name of pension annually at the Feast of St. Giles two marks and a half from the Church of Campeden, with this exception, that if we should afterwards acquire other land within the Parish of the Church of Campeden we should give full satisfaction to the Church of Campeden for the tithes of that land, notwithstanding that it had devolved to us.

And that this writing may stand good between the Churches I have placed my seal etc.

In the year 1257 from the Incarnation.

On the Ides of June at Campeden.

Case concerning Brewing.

Pleas at the Court of Chester, Tuesday next after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. 4 Ed. II. (Tibotot.)

Shotewik.

Robert de Hide John Cadugan Henry son of William of Shotewik and Richard of Shotewik were attached to answer to the King because they had brewed and sold against the order and proclamation of assize, in contempt of the King. They came and denied the contempt.

Then came the Abbot and said that he as well as his predecessor was accustomed to have amends from all his tenants in Shotewik for the breaking of the Statute about brewing, from the time of the foundation of his house ever since, and thence to

make correction in his court. He said that Robert and the others were his tenants in Shotewik, from whom he ought to take amends, and in this year he did take amends from them for this fault in his Court of Shotewik, and punished them for it, as it seemed good to him; and he pleads that this liberty be not taken from him.

As the Justiciar does not know whether the Abbot ought to have these rights of amends and of correction or not, or if his predecessor had them, twelve men are to come to enquire into the case.

Afterwards at the Court on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Nicholas, the Abbot and the twelve men attended.

The Jury find that the Abbot and his predecessors have had these rights since the foundation of the Abbey of St. Werburgh, and that he exercised them in the case of Robert and the other tenants.

Judgment. — That the Abbot may practise and enjoy this liberty.

Case concerning Right of Cutting Wood.

Pleas at Chester on the Tuesday the Feast of St. Urban the Pope. 4 Ed. II. (Tibotot.) [May 25th, 1311.]

Thomas Tochet and Stephen Bukhorn were attached to answer to the Abbot on a plea why they took his chattels and unjustly detained them. The Abbot pleads that on the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin 4 Ed. II. at Tatenhale in the wood of Tatenhale they took his chattels: viz. one axe on the Wednesday, two axes on the Friday following, on the Wednesday next after Christmas day and on the Thursday following two axes; and they kept them, for which he claims damages of 20s. Thomas appeared by attorney, and Stephen in person. The attorney says that Thomas did not take the goods. Stephen says that he is the forester of said Thomas Tochet at Tatenhale, and that on the said days and year in the said place he found one John the Abbot's "carectarius" cutting down trees in the wood belonging to his master Thomas of Tatenhale, with the said axes concerning which the Abbot now pleads. He took the axes away from John who was doing damage in his master's wood, as seemed right to him; so he pleads that the detention was just.

The Abbot says that this is no excuse, for he himself has and ought to have by right of his church a certain right of wood-cutting [presicuum] in the woods of Tatenhale, viz. carting one cartload of dead wood on each of certain days each year to his manor of Salghton; and he found his church seised of this. He and all preceding Abbots were seised of this right of wood-

cutting: said John was within his rights in cutting the wood. Therefore he demands a verdict.

And Thomas by his attorney separated himself from Stephen, did not deny the Abbot's right, and disclaims the detentions by said Stephen. But because there is a doubt about fraud and collusion between them, contrary to the Act, twelve men are to come and enquire etc.

The Jury find the Abbot's case proved and that there was no fraud.

Judgment.—That he shall get back and keep the said Chattels and shall recover damages from Stephen of 12d. Stephen to pay costs.

Case of Custody of a Minor.

Wyrvyn.—Pleas at Chester held on the Tuesday the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle. 5 Ed. II. (Tibotot.) [Dec. 21st, 1311.]

Raynold son of James of Poole [Pulle] was summoned to answer to the Abbot of St. Werburgh on the plea that he should give up to the Abbot custody of the land and of the heir of Matilda daughter of John le Halte, which custody belongs to the Abbot because she held her land from him by military service. The Abbot pleads that John le Halte held from the Abbot one meadow and four bovates of land in Wyrvyn by homage and oath and service of one eighteenth part of one military fee by scutage, which scutage amounts to 40s., viz. of two shillings, of two pence, of one halfpenny and of the third part of one farthing, more or less: rendering thence 4d.: of which services the Abbot was seised by hand of said John as by hand of his true tenant and by right etc. in the time of the late King, taking thence revenue [expletum] to the value of [ ]. John died "in his homage" and was succeeded by Matilda his daughter and heir, and by her hand also the Abbot was seised of said services, and she died "in her homage." Therefore the custody of the land and of the heir by reason of the heir being a minor, belongs to the Abbot by right. Of which custody said Raynold has deprived him, for which he claims damages of £20 &c.

Raynold's defence is that he cannot give up the custody of said heir and land because he has no right in said custody, nor ever claimed any such right, nor did he ever take said custody by force from the Abbot, because the Abbot is seised of said custody. And the Abbot cannot deny this.

Judgment.—That the Abbot receives nothing from his suit, but pays costs. Raynold is dismissed "sine die."

ABBEYSTEAD IN WYRESDALE, AND ITS ENDOWED SCHOOL

By W. O. Roper, F.S.A.

Read 12th March 1903

SOME seven or eight miles south of Lancaster the London & North-Western Railway crosses the river Wyre, and the traveller sees to the eastward a broad valley surrounded on three sides by lofty fells. On the north side the fells, commencing with the steep ascent of Clougha, gradually rise to the summit of Wards Stone, nearly two thousand feet above the sea. On the south are the Bleasdale Fells, while to the east are the line of hills which divide Lancashire from Yorkshire. Through these hills comes the old main road from the West Riding to the sea—the road which comes from the line of the Roman Track from Ribchester to Overburrow, the road which brought many a band of soldiers through the Trough of Bowland to the west coast, the road over which the aged Abbot of Whalley passed from his trial at Lancaster for taking part in the "Pilgrimage of Grace" to die in front of his own Abbey, the road which brought the Lancashire witches to the scaffold at Lancaster, the road which is now a comparatively deserted highway. In these eastern hills too rises the river Wyre, one branch, known as the Tarnbrook Wyre, emerging from the peaty ground behind Wards Stone, the other branch, known as the Marshaw

Wyre, coming down from the Trough of Bowland, and both meeting just above the village of Abbeystead. That village takes its name from the Abbey, which was erected here by a colony of monks from the great Cistercian house of St. Mary of Furness. These monks seem to have come into Wyresdale in the latter part of the reign of Henry II. The name of the donor of the land upon which the Abbey of Wyresdale was built is not recorded, and very little is known about the Abbey itself. In 1194 Theobald Walter received a grant from the King of the Hundred of Amounderness, and soon after he presented the abbot and monks of Wyresdale to the Church of St. Michael-on-Wyre, some twelve miles away. Between 1194 and 1198 William de Chimelli, Archdeacon of Richmond, granted it to them on condition that they discharged the episcopal claims and assigned a vicarage in the Church with suitable provision for the support and vesture of the vicar.[1] This charter was witnessed by Hubert, brother of Theobald Walter, who had been created Archbishop of Canterbury in 1193; Hugh de Novant, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, who died 27th April 1198; Theobald Walter himself; Ranulf, Treasurer of Salisbury; Gilbert de Kentwell, a Norfolk baron; and Simon of the Chamber. To carry out the conditions imposed upon them the abbot and monks of Wyresdale shortly afterwards made an agreement with H., the chaplain of St. Michael-on-Wyre, that he should be the monk's chaplain for life, or should find at his own charges another competent chaplain, who should first do fealty to the abbot and monks.[2] For this service they granted to him the land on the eastern side of the Church of St. Michael-on-Wyre and the fishery

[1] *Lancashire Pipe Rolls,* by W. Farrer, p. 337.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 339.

belonging thereto, and the fishing from the bridge eastward, and the land from the Church extending eastward, and half a mark of silver yearly for his vicarage and his faithful service. They declared their intention to appoint a clerk to serve the said Church with the said chaplain, to collect all oblations, tenths, and other ecclesiastical emoluments, together with the bequests of the dying and altarage. They also required the chaplain to pay tithe of his corn, fish, cattle, and other movable goods which he might possess within that parish, and they reserved the right to erect a mill in any portion of the land on the eastern side of the Church without the chaplain having any right to claim multure. The abbot and monks promised truthfully to keep this covenant, and H., the chaplain, swore upon the altar in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, in the presence of the Chapter of Lancaster, to faithfully observe the same in every way, and for greater security he found the following sureties — Adam, Dean of Lancaster; Benedict Gernet, parson of Halton; Roger, parson of Heversham; Robert, parson of Garstang; Alexander, parson of Clapham; Richard, parson of Poulton; Adam, parson of Burton, in Lonsdale; Benedict, chaplain of Tatham; Robert, son of Bernard; Master W. de Garstang, and Paulyn de Garstang. The charter concludes with a penal clause to enforce the provisions of the agreement, subjecting either party to the forfeiture of five marks for breach of contract. The witnesses were Ralph Fletham, Abbot of Furness; Thomas, Abbot of Cockersand, then called the Abbey of the Marsh; William, prior of Lancaster; D., prior of Cartmel; and R., prior of Conishead.[1]

These two deeds practically form the history of the Abbey of Wyresdale. Its foundation was prob-

[1] *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*, by W. Farrer, p. 338.

ably not earlier than 1170, and prior to 1190 the monks had fled before the storms which swept through the valley to find a more sheltered home at Wotheney, in County Limerick, in Ireland.

Of the Abbey buildings no trace remains, unless a few carved stones to be found in various buildings formed part of the Abbey.[1] Tradition points out the site as being just below the junction of the Marshaw Wyre with the Tarnbrook Wyre on the north side of the present Abbeystead Reservoir, but the principal relic of the Abbey is the name, which is still borne by the few houses which constitute the village of Abbeystead.

For centuries after the days when the monks departed in the close of the twelfth century no records connected with Abbeystead exist, but on high ground, about a mile to the west of the village, there arose a Church, the date and the patron saint of which are unlike unknown.

Early in the seventeenth century "Mr. Cragge" is stated to be minister at Wyresdale, and in the Commonwealth Survey of 1650 the record appears, that the "Chappell of Wyresdale hath, and time out of mind hath had, ffoure pounds per annum forthe of ye Revenue" of Lancaster Church "and Thirtie pounds per annum augmentation forthe of ye impropriate Rectory of Bolton, belonging to Sir Henry Compton, Knight, a delinquent by order of ye Comittee of Goldsmiths Hall upon Sir Henry Compton's composition. The Minister at ye said Chappell is Mr. Thomas Denny, Bachelour of Arts, who has beene a preaching Minister there above twelve yeares."[2]

In 1733 the chapel was rebuilt at a cost of

[1] The socket stone of a cross is preserved at the Lancashire Lodge of Abbeystead House. It measures 17 inches square by 15 inches in height, but the corners have been bevelled off. The diameter of the circular socket measures 11 inches.

[2] *Record Society*, vol. i. p. 126.

£1245, when a tower was added. Both chapel and tower appear to have been rebuilt or restored in 1843. The appearance of this building was bare and uninteresting. The windows were circular headed windows, with a single square mullion down the centre of each. The square tower at the west end had no battlements, and altogether the building was a worthy example of the style prevalent in the early part of the nineteenth century.

In 1853 the interior of the church was again "restored," but it was not until 1893, after the manor of Over Wyresdale had been purchased by the 4th Earl of Sefton, that the building was properly dealt with. Lord Sefton opened out the old timber of the roof, inserted new windows with stained glass, added a chancel, vestry on the north side and porch on the south, buttresses to the walls and battlements to the tower, and converted the building from a remarkably uninteresting edifice to a beautiful church.

Since his death, and in his memory, at the cost of his daughter, Lady Rose Molyneux, two windows have been fitted with stained glass; two more, at the cost of Captain the Hon. Richard Frederick Molyneux, in memory of the late Countess of Sefton, his mother; and quite recently two more have been put in by his brothers and sisters in memory of the 5th Earl. In every window sheep or lambs form part of the design, as is fitting in a church so placed high on the fields where sheep in thousands feed.

The pulpit, largely modern, bears date 1684, but there are only two memorials in the Church of earlier date than the nineteenth century. These are a small brass in the floor inscribed—

JOHN BARKER
Son of the
Rev^d. FRANCIS LEE
Born Aug. 19, 1773
Died June 26, 1778

and a tablet bearing the following inscription—

Below lie the Remains of
THO^{S} TOWNLEY OF ORTNER, Gent^{n},
Who died Oct. 7th, 1739, aged 86
He
to augment this Curacy
Gave in 1725, 1726 and 1732
£200 in each year
To obtain the like sum from the
Gov^{rs} of Queen Anne's Bounty
He also built a House for the Curate
And a public Stable near this place.
JOHN TOWNLEY — JAS. WATSON
Erex^{t} 1790. — Curate 1790.

The solitary bell bears the inscription—

THOS. HARISON, Chwarden A.R (? D) 1774.

But though there is no monument in the Church to the memory of William Cawthorne, there is still flourishing at Abbeystead the school which he founded at Abbeystead in the seventeenth century, and for the conduct of which he left elaborate instructions.

The original school buildings have long disappeared, but in the wall of the present school is a stone bearing the inscription—

This Schoole founded by
WILL^{M} CAWTHORN, Gentleman,
Anno Domi. 1674. Vel doce,
Vel disce, Vel discede.

William Cawthorne, of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, London, by his will, dated the 22nd day of September 1683, stated that of his love for religion and learning he had erected a free school in Wyresdale, "wherein by the Providence of Almighty God I drew my first breath," and he desired to continue the same after his death, and in order thereunto had there re-edified and built a con-

venient house for the habitation and accommodation of a schoolmaster that he may be near the said school the better to apply himself to the education and tuition of such children as may be committed to his charge and tuition. And considering that there was none or very small maintenance for the minister to officiate at Wyresdale Chapel, the testator for the settling and maintaining the said school and schoolmaster, and for the encouragement of an orthodox preaching minister to officiate in the cure of the Chapel for ever, devised to Abraham Partington (Mayor of Lancaster); Seth Bushell, D.D., Vicar of the parish of Lancaster; Laurence Shaw, Vicar of Cockerham; Thomas Simpson of Cockerham, gentleman; Thomas Clayton of Wyresdale, gentleman; William Gervis of Lower Wyresdale, gentleman; Thomas Shierson of Lancaster; John Hodgson of Lancaster, merchant; John Corless of Forton, in the parish of Cockerham, gentleman; William Slater of Forton, gentleman; James Hathornthwaite of the Vaccary of Steble Oak, in the County of York, gentleman; William Cawthorne of Lower Wyresdale, yeoman; and Christopher Cawthorne of Lower Wyresdale, yeoman; and Edmund Banton of Ellel, Tanner (whom he appointed visitors and governors of the said school), the schoolhouse and the house lately erected by him for the schoolmaster, and three closes or "Pightells,"[1] called the Ayre, Emmots Croft, and the Green Close, together with two other pieces of land called the Grazing Green, and a piece of land called the Sower Acre, and two beast gates and half a beast gate to departure on the cowpasture, all then in the occupation of Christopher Bond, the then present schoolmaster. And also the messuage divided into two and occupied by Jennet Cragg,

[1] A small meadow; any small enclosed piece of land.—Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words.*

widow of Thomas Cragg, and then the wife of John Thompson, and also then of Timothy Cragg, son of late Thomas Cragg. Also a messuage occupied by James Thompson, and a messuage occupied by Nicholas Fox, and a messuage occupied by William Balderston, and two fields adjoining, all in Abbeystead Vaccary. To hold unto and to the use of the said governors upon trust :—

1. To permit the school to continue a free school for ever for the benefit of fifty free scholars such as the trustees shall judge fit objects of charity, such free scholars or their parents to dwell in one of the twelve Vaccaries in Wyresdale (Abbeystead, Hathornthwaite, Marshaw, Dunkenshaw, Tarnbrook, Leigh, Emmotts, Lentworth, Catshaw, Swaineshead, Ortner, and Greenbank), and so as the testator's own kindred and relations be always preferred.

2. To permit the schoolmaster to hold the said messuage adjoining the school for his own habitation and also the land aforesaid for his own use and benefit, provided always that the schoolmaster should give a bond under his hand and seal with one surety in £100 for the good and sufficient repairing of the messuage and outhouses, and for delivering up the said messuages, lands, and premises unto the trustees when so required. Power was given to the trustees to require the schoolmaster to carry out any repairs, "and for restraining the said Schoolmaster from undertaking any Lecture or constantly to preach in any Church or Chapel whereby or by means whereof the said Scholars shall or may be neglected in their education."

3. Upon trust to pay yearly to the said schoolmaster the yearly sum of £15 sterling.

4. And "unto the Minister who shall officiate the said Cure in the said Chapel for the time being the yearly sum of eight pounds sterling or in lieu

thereof or in part thereof to allott him a House parcell of the premises to dwell in. . . . And in case any house or accommodation shall be allotted to the said Minister by the said Trustees then the Testator directed that the Minister for the time being should in such case enter into such Bond touching Repairs and leaving the Possession thereof as he had before appointed for the said Schoolmaster to enter into."

The testator directed his trustees once in every year yearly, upon such convenient day as they should appoint, to meet, and visit the school and view the repairs thereof, and see if all things therein were managed according to his true intent and meaning, which he earnestly requested, desired, and appointed them to see carefully performed, and upon every such annual meeting he appointed twenty shillings to be expended out of the rents of the premises upon a dinner for the trustees.

The trustees were to keep the said school and premises in good and sufficient repair, "and what shall be yearly remaining out of the rents issues and profits of the premises shall be given and distributed yearly for buying of books for the poor Scholars within the said four first mentioned Vaccaries, being of honest lives and conversation, and towards the relief of such poor People inhabiting within the said four first Vaccaries as to his Trustees shall seem meet."

Power was given to the trustees to appoint new trustees, fourteen in all, to place and displace the schoolmaster, to deduct any cost of repairs not met by the estate from the salaries of the schoolmaster and minister, and to lease for twenty-one years for the full value without any fine.

All differences arising between the schoolmaster, scholars or their relations, and others, were to be

referred to the ending and determination of the trustees.

The said fifty scholars were not to be admitted into the school without the consent and approbation of the trustees, or unless they observed all such orders and rules as the testator had therein written, and which he directed should be "wrote into a Table and set up in the said Schoolhouse there to remain for the better ordering and government of the said School."

Finally the testator gave general power to the trustees to have the whole management of the school and to rectify all abuses therein, "hoping they will be very carefull therein to see the same performed according to the true intent and meaning of this my Will, desiring God to give a Blessing to their endeavours and to encrease the number of Benefactors towards the addition of so good a work whereto I have contributed my small mite in the beginning thereof, and that the same may be enlarged for the Glory of Almighty God, and for the educating and bringing up of young children and youths to be instrumental to serve Him."

Previously to this will the testator seems to have framed a series of "Constitutions Orders and Directions made and appointed by William Cawthorne the Founder of the Free Grammar School in Wyresdale . . . which are at all times to be kept and observed for the Better Ordering and Governing of the said School and these Constitutions were embodied in his Will."

"The Being Life and Continuation of all such foundations on Earth are the laws and Statutes of those foundations And the Life of the Statutes and Ordinances are the due and strict observation and execution of them which cannot be done but by living men that are just and piously disposed."

Therefore the testator requested those persons

that are and shall be trustees, rulers, visitors, or governors of the said school "that a Conscionable Care be had to the due keeping and observing the Ordinances following which doing the Blessing and Peace of God rest upon them and their Issue."

"The first obligation that I am ever engaged to lay upon myself humbly upon my knees to praise and magnify the Goodness of God who from a mean beginning of my birth in this Parish hath inabled me to offer this mite of my thankfulness for all blessings that he hath in great mercy bestowed upon me."

The founder therefore ordained that the school be ruled by not less than six or more than fourteen governors, the first to be Abraham Partington, Mayor of Lancaster; Seth Bushell, D.D., Vicar of Lancaster; Laurence Shaw, Vicar of Cockerham; Thomas Simpson of Torrisholme, Thomas Clayton of Wyresdale, William Gervis of Lower Wyresdale, Thomas Sherson of Lancaster, gentleman; John Hodgson of Lancaster, merchant; James Corles of Forton, gentleman; William Slater of Forton, gentleman; James Hathornthwaite of the Vaccary of Steble Oak, in the County of York, gentleman; William Cawthorne of Lower Wyresdale, yeoman; Christopher Cawthorne of London, yeoman; and Edmund Banton of Ellel, in the County of Lancaster, tanner, they to appoint the schoolmaster and remove him at pleasure, and to see the ordinances of the school duly kept, and to choose a new schoolmaster in the place of the former schoolmaster, and if, after three months, they did not agree upon the election and choice of a new master, then the election was to devolve "unto the Mayor, Ministers, and Vicar of Lancaster, and the Vicar of Cockerham, with one or two of my nearest relations and kinsmen, if any be living, and inhabit within ten miles of the School."

The schoolmaster was to be "a Graduate of one of the Universities, not under twenty-three years of age, a man skilful in the Greek and Latin Tongues, and of a sound religion, of a grave behaviour, of a sober and honest conversation, noe Tipler or haunter of Alehouses or Tavernes. I also desire (if it may be) that the Schoolmaster be skilfull to write a fair hand, and that he be skilfull in Arithmetick to the Intent he may teach his Scholars English, Latin, and Greek, and also to write and cast Accounts."

The governors were to meet at least once a year, and to have power to alter the constitution after the death of the founder.

The schoolmaster was to "train up his Scholars in the Vulgar English and Latin Grammar and Greek Grammar, and that for Phrase and Stile he infuse noe other into them save Tully and Terence for Poets and Orators. That the Schoolmaster begin betwixt Lady Day and Michaelmas at six of the Clock in the morning and end at eleaven, And in the afternoon that is begin at one and end at five, And in Winter that they begin at seven and continue to eleaven, and in the afternoon from one to four: And that the Master doe come in person into his School every morning except he be detained for want of his health by six of the clock from Lady Day to Michaelmas, and by seven of the Clock from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and that he continue in person in teaching his Scholars the whole time appointed for their instruction."

If the schoolmaster prove negligent in keeping his hours after three admonitions from the governors his place was to be void and a new schoolmaster was to be chosen into it, and "I ordain that the Schoolmaster every Saturday morning do call the Scholars before him and do Catechise

them in the principles of Christian Religion that they may by that means be seasoned and preserved to receive public instruction by way of Catechising from the Minister in the Chapel."

"And I do ordain that the Schoolmaster upon pain of the loss of his place that he grant no Play days or part of the Play Days to his Scholars upon any pretence above two half days in four weeks except upon the Visitors desire. But I appoint and desire that the Scholars do every Thursday betwixt three and four o'clock in the afternoon play of course and I desire there may be no breaking up nor leaving of School before any Festival Days save only four days in Easter week, as many at Whitsuntide, and seven days at Christmas," and that the scholars have notice of commencement of school by ringing of a bell.

The schoolmaster was not to exceed in his correction above the number of three stripes with the Rod at any time; he was not to strike any scholar about the head or strike with his fist or palms of his hands or with any other thing, upon the pain of loss of five shillings for every such stripe or stroke; . . . he was not to curse or revile the scholars. . . . The scholars were to be corrected for so doing with the ferula, and for swearing with the rod. . . . Further, the school was to be for ever free for the teaching of English, Latin, and Greek tongues unto fifty scholars born of parents in the twelve Vaccaries of Wyresdale.

"The Scholars shall every morning upon their knees before they begin their Lectures offer up their Sacrifices of Prayer and Thanksgiving to God by Prayers and reading a Chapter or some other portion of Scripture. . . . And before their dismission in the evening they shall sing one of David's Psalms . . . and then close the day with Prayer and Thanksgiving."

The scholars were required to repair to the chapel every Lord's Day.

No scholar who had attained to such a progress in learning as to be able to speak Latin shall, whether within school or without, when they are among the scholars of the same or higher form, speak English.

Each scholar was to be placed according to his progress in learning, and, without partiality, to be preferred by the master in his form. No scholar was to cut, scratch, or deface the walls, boards, forms, or seats in the school.

These ordinances were to be openly read in the schoolhouse once every half-year, and a full register of names of scholars was to be kept.

"And it is desired that the Scholars come handsomely in their apparel for though the cloaths of some be mean and coarse yet their Parents are to take care that they be whole and cleanly and that after they are admonished and Parents spoken unto, and continue to be slovenly and nasty, or have any noisome sores, that they be not taught in the said Schools during the impediment: And I do ordain that the Schoolmaster shall once in every year read these ordinances in the presence and hearing of the Governors or the Major part of them that shall then meet."

The governors therefore entered upon their duties with the full code of rules drawn up by the founder, with a school and a schoolmaster's house built by him, with a schoolmaster named Christopher Bond, and with a certain endowment.

In 1723 the surviving trustees seem to have been Thomas Sherson, Edmund Gervis, John Corles, Richard Hathornthwaite, and Robert Bond. By deed dated 7th September 1723 they added to their number eight new trustees, namely, William Cawthorne of Hillington, John Caw-

thorne, James Fenton, Doctor of Laws, Marmaduke Drinkall, Doctor of Physic, Alexander Sherson of Lancaster, Thomas Townley of Ortner, James Hathornthwaite of Quernmore, and Robert Banton of Ellel.

On the 22nd May 1728, George Jackson was appointed master by James Fenton, Alexander Sherson, Marmaduke Drinkall, Thomas Townley, and Richard Hathornthwaite, trustees of Wyresdale School. Mr. Jackson resigned five years later, and on the 1st January 1733–4, Thomas Richardson, gentleman, was appointed by James Fenton, Alexander Sherson, John Cawthorne, Marmaduke Drinkall, and James Hathornthwaite. Mr. Richardson's testimonial was signed by A. Forbes, Vicar of Melling; James Fenton, Curate of Caton; and William Johnson, clerk. Mr. Richardson held the office for the long period of sixty years.

On the 3rd November 1739, William Cawthorne of Hillington, in Middlesex, by John Cawthorne his proxy, and John Cawthorne, James Fenton, Doctor of Laws, Marmaduke Drinkall, Doctor of Physic, James Hathornthwaite of Quernmore, and Robert Banton of Ellel, appointed eight new trustees, namely, Nicholas Hathornthwaite, Robert Bleazart, and John Townley of Ortner, all of Upper Wyresdale, yeomen; James Fenton, gentleman; Charles Cawthorne of Bernard's Inn, London; Thomas Butterfield of Lancaster, merchant; Thomas Hathornthwaite of Quernmore, yeoman; Richard Banton of Cabus, yeoman.

In 1775 the trustees seem to have been James Fenton of Lancaster, esq.; Alexander Butler of Kirkland Hall, esq.; Thomas Fenwick of Burrow, esq.; Thomas Saul, Henry White, William Butterfield, and John Fenton, all of Lancaster, esquires; John France of Rawcliffe, esq.; James Wiggles-

worth of Townhead within Slaidburn, esq.; Robert Fletcher of Over Kellet, clerk; Thomas Townley, Anthony Blezard, Richard Hathornthwaite, and Thomas Thompson, all of Over Wyresdale, yeomen.

On the death of Mr. Richardson in 1793, the majority of the trustees—John Fenton Cawthorne, Robert Fletcher, James Wigglesworth, Richard Hathornthwaite, Anthony Blezard, Thomas Thompson, and Thomas Townley—appointed the Rev. James Bleasdale as master. He was assistant curate of Wyresdale, and his testimonial was signed by the Rev. James Thomas, Vicar of Bolton le Sands, the Rev. John Widditt, Rector of Heysham, and the Rev. James Watson, Master of the Free Grammar School of Lancaster and Curate of Wyresdale.

The report of the Charity Commissioners in 1826 states that at that date John Fenton Cawthorne was supposed to be the only surviving trustee under a deed executed about 1775, but long since lost. He was said to be the heir of the surviving devisee under the will of William Cawthorne. The report further states that about 1815 Richard Townley, the Rev. Henry Wigglesworth, the Rev. John Fanshaw, Gilbert Bateson, Thomas Thompson, and three others then deceased, were appointed by the surviving trustees to act with themselves, but in consequence of the loss of previous trust deeds no conveyance was executed in pursuance of that appointment, though they had since acted as trustees.

About 1833 Robert Edmondson was appointed master by the Rev. H. Wigglesworth, Rector of Slaidburn, and Richard Townley, esq., of Ortner, the majority of the trustees.

On the 27th May 1835, at a meeting of the trustees and the master of the Abbeystead School

and the parents of the children who attended the school, for the purpose of consulting what time the master ought to attend the school, it was unanimously resolved that the master attend the school at nine o'clock in the morning, and teach the children six hours a day during five days in the week.

In 1854 Chancery proceedings were taken, and on the 25th November in that year Vice-Chancellor Wood approved of a scheme for the regulation of the school. The trustees were to be seven in number, exclusive of the Curate of Wyresdale, who was (when resident) to be *ex officio* a trustee. Provision was made that the schoolmaster was to be a member of the Church of England, but not necessarily a graduate of either University, or skilful in the Greek or Latin languages, or competent to teach the Greek or Latin grammar. The income of the foundation was to be applied in repairs of the schoolhouse and other buildings on the charity estates (except the house occupied by the curate), in paying the salary of the schoolmaster—the total of whose emoluments from the charity were to be not less than £60 or more than £70—and after various provisions for educational purposes any balance was to be divided amongst the poor of Abbeystead, Hawthornthwaite, Marshaw, and Dunkenshaw. The Curate of Wyresdale was to be entitled to occupy the house and premises then occupied by the curate, he first entering into a bond to keep the house and premises in good repair.

In 1879 a new scheme was framed by the Charity Commissioners for the regulation of "Cawthorne's Endowed School at Over Wyresdale."

The governing body was to consist of ten persons, namely—

The Lord of the Manor of Over Wyresdale.

Five representative governors to be appointed for five years—

Two by the Justices of the Peace for the Petty Sessional Division in which Wyresdale is situate.

Two by the ratepayers of Over Wyresdale.

One by the Vicar and Churchwardens of Wyresdale.

Four co-optative governors to be appointed for seven years.

Subject to the payment of £15 a year to the Vicar, the endowment was to be wholly applied to educational purposes. The school was to be conducted as a public elementary school in the present buildings, and to be open to all boys and girls of good character and sufficient health, but preference in the order of admission (if there was not room for all) was to be given to the children of poor inhabitants of the four Vaccaries of Abbeystead, Hawthornthwaite, Marshaw, and Dunkenshaw, and next to children being the kindred and relatives of the founder, William Cawthorne, and afterwards to children of the other eight Vaccaries of Over Wyresdale.

The scheme provides that the governors shall apply a sum of £50 each year in—

(1) Making payments (not exceeding £1 to any one boy or girl) to children who have attended for not less than one year and have made not less than 100 attendances at the school in excess of the number of attendances required by the Code.

(2) Providing scholarships of the yearly value of not more than £5 each, tenable in the upper department of the school, to be awarded to the most deserving scholars who have attended for at least three years.

(3) Providing one or more exhibitions of the yearly value of not more than £20 each, tenable at any place of more advanced education approved by the governors.

(4) Paying tuition fees of necessitous and deserving scholars, not exceeding £5 in any one year.

Under this scheme the school has continued to be managed from 1879 to the present time.

The school property originally consisted of certain farms, the school building and the schoolmaster's house. Of the old school and schoolmaster's house adjoining nothing remains but the inscribed stone recording the date of erection. The school itself was rebuilt in 1857 at a cost of £500, and the schoolmaster's house was rebuilt in 1841 at a cost of about £330.

Of the land, 6 acres 3 roods 20 poles was purchased by the Corporation of Lancaster for the purposes of their compensation reservoir, the consideration being a perpetual annuity of £12.

In 1877 the Corporation agreed to purchase the schoolmaster's house and a further part of the charity property for the extension of their reservoir, and the governors found it necessary to erect a new master's house.

On the 2nd December 1882, Henry Garnett conveyed to the governors a piece of land on the north-east side of the road from Ortner to Abbeystead, containing 1699 square yards, and upon this land a master's house was erected at a cost of £1111, 4s. 6d.

In 1884, to carry out the terms arranged in 1877, the governors conveyed to the Corporation of Lancaster for reservoir purposes—

(1) The house known as the schoolmaster's house, with its outbuildings and 17 acres 1 rood of land in consideration of a per-

petual annuity of £78, 15s. This was to include the previous annuity of £12.

(2) A piece of pasture land containing 6 acres 3 roods 20 poles for a sum of £700.

In 1885 the remainder of the charity property, including 186 acres 3 roods 37 poles, with rights of pasture on Abbeystead Fell, but excepting the school and schoolmaster's house, was sold to Lord Sefton for the sum of £6000, which was invested in the purchase of £5992, 10s. Consols.

In 1896 the question of the ownership of the house and land occupied by the Vicar of Over Wyresdale was settled by an Order of the Charity Commissioners authorising the governors to convey the property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the benefit of the Vicar of Wyresdale, and the conveyance was completed on the 5th December 1896.

The property of the school therefore now consists of—

(1) The school and playground.

(2) The master's house and garden, containing 1 rood 16 poles.

(3) £5992, 10s. Consols, producing yearly £164, 15s. 8d.

(4) A perpetual annuity of £78, 15s. from the Corporation of Lancaster.

The school is now entirely free, and the average number of children in attendance is 43.

Such is a summary of the history of Wyresdale Church and Abbeystead School. High up on the hillside, on the borders of the moors, exposed to all the winds of heaven, the little church looks upon a vast expanse of fell stretching for many miles to the east, and follows the silver course of the river Wyre until it merges in the Irish Sea on the west. And in the valley below the church stands the school, almost on the site of the old Cistercian Abbey, a

foundation where for more than three hundred years has been carried on the work which William Cawthorne began "for the glory of Almighty God, and for the educating and bringing up of young children and youths to be instrumental to serve Him."

CURATES OF WYRESDALE.

1608. "Mr. Cragge, Minister at Wyresdale, but noe preacher."—*Kenyon MSS.*

(?) 1638. Thomas Denny. Mr. Denny was buried at Lancaster 28th November 1668, and his will proved in 1669.

1688. William Gregson, "being chosen Curate of Wyresdale Chappell by the inhabitants with the consent of Mr. Fenton."

1691. Thomas Blamyre.

1699. Christopher Whittingdale.

Prior to 1716. John Hadwen. Removed to Aughton Chapel.

1716. Lawrence Washington. Mr. Washington was the son of Robert Washington of Warton, was baptized 27th June 1685, and was grandfather of Thomas Washington, Vicar of Warton in 1794. Lawrence Washington died 25th November 1768, aged 84. His will was proved in 1771 by his daughter Ellen, the sole executor.

1769. Francis Lee. Appointed by the Vicar of Lancaster to be "Curate of the augmented curacy of Wyresdale vacant by the death of Lawrence Washington." Mr. Lee was Incumbent of Rusland in 1747, Master of Heversham School in 1756, and Curate of Lancaster 1756–69. In 1789 Mr. Lee nominated his son Francis Lee, B.A., born in 1766, of St. John's College, Cambridge, as his Assistant Curate, at a stipend of £35.

1790. James Watson. Appointed by the Vicar of Lancaster to the Curacy of Wyresdale, void by the death of Francis Lee in December 1789. Mr. Watson was in 1766 Headmaster of Lancaster School, and in that capacity seems to have got into trouble with the Mayor of Lancaster, for it is recorded that "at a meeting of the Council held on the 24th day of June 1779, to take into consideration the Behaviour of the Rev. Mr. Watson, Head Master of the free Grammar School at Lancaster, on the twenty-third day of this instant June, to Master Richard Hinde, son of Thomas Hinde, Esquire, Mayor of the said Borough, and one of the Scholars in the said School: it was unanimously resolved in Council that the behaviour of the said Mr. Watson to the said Richard Hinde hath been unproper and inhuman and unjustifiable, and that by means thereof and from the said Mr. Watson's conduct at this meeting, he hath highly incurred the displeasure of the Council. And it is further unanimously resolved that if the said Mr. Watson shall in future persist in such conduct proper steps will be taken, at the expense of the Corporation, to remove him from his office of Schoolmaster." No further record appears against Mr. Watson. In 1790 he nominated James Bleasdale, Clerk, as his Assistant Curate, at a stipend of £40, and died in 1799.

1799. James Thomas. Appointed by the Vicar of Lancaster on the death of James Watson. Mr. Bleasdale continued to be the Assistant Curate at a stipend of £42 a year. Mr. Thomas in 1804 obtained licence for non-residence from the Bishop of Chester, and Mr. Bleasdale occupied the Curate's house. Mr. Thomas was Vicar of Bolton le Sands, Curate of

Wyresdale, and Curate of St. John's Church at Lancaster, all at the same time.

1824. Joseph Stuart. Appointed on the death of James Thomas. He was previously Curate of Admarsh.

1829. Robert Watson. Appointed on the death of Joseph Stuart. Mr. Watson was Curate of Lancaster 1826–29.

1863. Constantine Adolphus de Lusignan. Mr. de Lusignan was Curate of Frodsham from 1854 to 1856, acted as Curate at Wyresdale from 1856 to 1863, was appointed Perpetual Curate in 1863, and continued till 1878, when he became Vicar of Caton. He died in 1888.

1878. Thomas Joseph Brereton. Resigned 1894.

1894. Daniel Schofield.

MASTERS OF THE SCHOOL.

1684. Christopher Bond.
1727. George Cooperthwaite.
1728. George Jackson.
1734. Thomas Richardson.[1]
1794. Rev. James Bleasdale.
John Winder.
1833. Robert Edmondson.
1854. James Phizackerley.
1885. Edward Casson.
1890. Edward H. Little.

[1] July 1793. At Abbeystead, aged 80 years, Thomas Richardson, for nearly 60 years Master of the School there.—*Lancaster Register.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIVERPOOL CORPORATION RECORDS, 1541–1701

By E. M. Platt, M.A.

Read 29th January 1903

IN dealing with the early history of Liverpool, the difficulty most frequently experienced lies in the meagreness of the available material. But in this paper there is a twofold problem to solve: the difficulty of choosing out of superabundant material, and at the same time—paradoxical though it sounds—the frequent lack of necessary material. For voluminous as these records of the Corporation at first sight appear, immediately an attempt is made to work out from them any one point, or to trace the growth of any one institution or custom, evidence fails, frequently at the most critical point.

The Council-Records for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or, more accurately, from 1541 to 1701, are contained in four bulky volumes, which are preserved in the Municipal Offices. The first volume extends over the years 1541 to 1571, but it is very badly torn in places, and some leaves are wanting. There is a copy, made according to an order of Council passed 6th December 1749, which is fairly accurate, but in which the old orthography is not carefully preserved. The second volume treats of the years 1571 to 1623, the third of 1624 to 1671, and the fourth from 1671 to 1701.

The entries in these volumes may be roughly divided under five heads—

(1) Annual elections of officers.
(2) The presentments and orders of the Portmote Courts, or Courts of Quarter Sessions.
(3) The transactions of the Assemblies, and later of the Common Council.
(4) Ecclesiastical affairs.
(5) Miscellaneous entries, which are on the whole almost the most interesting, and which throw much light on the state of the town and of society. Among such entries are—
    (*a*) Copies of royal letters and proclamations.
    (*b*) Elections of M.P.'s.
    (*c*) Indentures of apprentices.
    (*d*) References, particularly in the earlier volumes, to affairs of national and political importance.
    (*e*) Information relating to the private affairs, deaths, marriages, and so forth, of important townsmen.
    (*f*) Leases of Corporation estates.

The entries are not always equally full; it naturally happens that the events of one year are often of greater importance than the events of the next, but it is also true that the records were not equally well posted in all the years. Occasionally it happens that the Mayoral election on 18th October is recorded, and that several blank pages follow, and then the next Mayoral election is given. Sometimes the date of a Portmote and the names of the Jurors are given and a blank page or two ensues, in which it was evidently intended to record the transactions,—an intention never fulfilled. At times the scribe waxes almost poetical in descriptions of wars

and warlike preparations, especially of the almost constant wars waged in Ireland under Queen Elizabeth. There is no uniformity or plan; even chronological order is not always observed; and the handwritings frequently alter from page to page.

From this mass of material I purpose to deal with three points only, and with these only as far as they are elucidated in the Records themselves. These three points are—

(i) Shipping.
(ii) Indentures of apprentices.
(iii) Parliamentary Elections.

I. *Shipping.*—The entries relating to ships and shipping are not as numerous as might be expected. There are many items concerning "town bargains," customs duties and collection of customs, but few which tell much of the actual shipping of Liverpool, its tonnage, increase, and so forth. But in 1558 there is a record of the ships and tonnage which belonged to Liverpool and its creeks, which was returned to the Privy Council by the Mayor, Thomas More, in reply to a letter ordering him to stay all ships in Liverpool port and creeks which belonged to the Queen's subjects, and to return a certificate of the number and tonnage of the ships, and of the number of sailors that belonged to Liverpool. This return, which is quoted in extenso, gives thirteen ships of a tonnage of about 315 tons.

> The cop̄ of the Certificon returned to the Cowncell by the post y^t^ brought the comaundment on the leff 32.

Pleasyth your honours to be advertised that I Thomas More Mayre of the Kyng & Quynes Maiestie boroughe & porttowne of Liuerpole haue receyvyd yor most hono^r^able letters the xiij^th^ daye of this Februarye Com̃aundyng me by the same to Staye all Shypps and other Vessells wythin the same havon & the Crekes therto aptaynyng whiche w^t^h all diligence accordyng to my bounden dutie I haue accomplyshed and further in most hūble

wyese by these p^r^sents do certifie your hono^r^s that here is too shypps wythin this port & havon belongyng to the towne thone beyng of the burden of oone hundrethe tonnes thother of fyftie tonnes wyth vij other smaller vessels appartaignyng vnto the sayde Towne and Crekes, now readie stayed at this present by vertue aforesaid and alsoe other iiij of the lyke burdē betwixte tenne tonnes & thyrtie whiche as God Sendyth theym home shall alsoe be stayed by vertue aforesayd and here be of mariners & seafaryngmē belongyng to the same portte havon & crekes thearto apptaignyng the nowmber of too hondreth wch obtaign theyr lyvehood by the sea and thus the holie Goost alwayes p^s^szue y^r^ lordshypps wyth muche successe of hono^r^ from Liu^r^pole the xiij^th^ of february 1557

Yo^r^s allwayes to com̃aunde

THOMAS MORE.

In 1556 an even more interesting return was made in reply to a commission of inquiry which demanded a return of "all ships and owners of any ships, vessells or boats as well in this the Queens Maiesties Borough Corporate and Porttown of Liverpool, as also in any town havon creek or landing place between Warrington and the water next Preston called Ribble." From the return it appears that there were twelve vessels belonging to Liverpool of an aggregate tonnage of 223 tons, and, even more astonishing, requiring seventy-five men to navigate them. Wallasey owned three ships, tonnage 46 tons, worked by sixteen men. The return is as follows:—

The wch Mondaye 12 of Novembre sate in Comission aforesayd psonallie Sr Richard Molineux knyght my lords councell m^r^ Willia Molineux esquier m^r^ John Crosse esq̃er o^r^ Maior oone fro Sy^r^ Wiłłm Norres knyght etc. before who was good apparaunce & presentments wheche be & were p̊sentyd in thiese words followyng

The Some & number of thowseholders & cotagers the 12 of Novembre 1565 is 138 whereof be owners maysters mariners & fishers wyth theyr barcks great & smale as to wete etc.

Thaygle of Liůpole Robert Corbet owner is a barcke of xl tonnes sayled wyth xij men mariñs & laborers oone boye

The George of Liverpole John Wynstanley & Thomas Wynstanley his sone owners a barcke of xxxvj tonnes saylid wyth tenne mē & mariñs and laborers The sayd John Wynstanley vnder God mayster of the same

The Sauior of Liverpole Thomas Uttyn owñ & mayster a barcke of xxx tonnes saylyd wyth viij men etc.

The Batholemewe of Liverpole William Lawrence owñ a barcke of xvi tonnes saylid wyth vj men etc.

The Sakar of Liverpole George Ashton owñ & mayst a barcke of xvj tonnes saylyd wyth vj men etc.

The Mighhell of Liverpole Edward Nicolson & John Williamson owñs a barcke of xx tonnes sayled vij men The sayd Edward mayst

The Sondaye of Liverpole William Walker & Thomas Mason owners a barcke of xv tonnes sayled wth v mē The sayd William mayst etc.

The Marie George of Liverpole Thomas Fyssher & Richard Barcker owñs a barck of xv tonnes sayled wth v men The sayd Thoms Fysher mayst

The Peter of Liverpole Peter Starkie owñ a barck of xij tonnes saylyd wyth v men etc.

The Swalowe of Liverpole a barck of viij tonns saylyd wyth iij (*sic*) Thomas Bastwysyll owner etc.

The Gud lucke of Liverpole Thomas Bradshae owñ & mayst a boot of vj tonns saylyd wth iij men etc.

Thelsabeth of Liverpole las Richardson owner a barcke of xij tonnes saylyd etc.

The Mighell of Wallazie Gilbert Dobbe & Jamys Robynson owñs a barcke of xiiij tonnes sayled wyth v men the sayd Jamys mayst

The John of Wallazie John Aynsdale owñ & mayster xxiiij tonnes saylyd wyth eight men etc.

The John of Wallazie Henrie Younge & Richard Younge owners a boot of viij tonns seylyd wyth iij men the sayd Richard mayst etc. [The original is torn.]

Between the dates of these two returns, the town had suffered a loss in the destruction in 1561, owing to a storm, of the breakwater of the haven. The preparations for the building of a new haven are described in the Records with almost pathetic simplicity.

Sondaye beying the ixth of Novembr [1561] this yere and next aft the great wynde & stormes aforesayd mayster Mayre called the holle Towne as many as then were at home to gather in to

the hall wheare they cownselyd all in oone consent & assent for they foundacon & makyng of an newe havon turnyng the freshe water owte of the old pole in to the newe havon and than & theare imediatlye before he rose by the syde the benche of his frewyll gave a pystlat of gold towardys the begynyng wch that daye was gud & curraunt all England thoroughe for vj^s^ x^d^ althoe aft^p^ in few dayes it was not soe but by ꝑclamacon in London by the Q^nes^ Maiestie o^r^d^p^ it was ꝑhibit & not currant etc. Alsoe the same daye m^r^ Sekerston dyd gyve Alsoe all the Rest of the congregacōn dyd give soe that in the holle was gathered that pnte daye the holle some of xiij^s^ ix^d^ curraunte etc. & putt in to the custodie of Riĉ Fazacarley Robert Mosse whoe were then apoynted to be collecto^r^s for that tyme etc.

On the Mondaye mornyng then next Mr Mayre & off ewie howsse in the Watter Strete one laborer went to the old pole & theare begaune & enterp^r^sed diggyng dichyng & busilie laboryng upon the foundacon of the new havon.

It is interesting to note by the way that between 1565 and 1618 the number of ships belonging to Liverpool doubled itself, for in 1618, according to a return by the Mayor of Chester, not recorded of course in the Liverpool Council Records, Liverpool owned twenty-four ships of 462 tons.

There are many entries relating to the transport of soldiers to Ireland, both under Queen Elizabeth and the Stuarts. In 1625, for example, the Privy Council ordered Liverpool to provide ships to carry to Carrickfergus 150 men, at the rate of 2s. 6d. a man for transit and 2s. 6d. a man for food on the voyage.

It is perfectly clear that the Liverpool marine increased fairly rapidly under the Stuarts, and that trade and commerce flourished; but these facts, as far as the Records are concerned, are hinted at rather than clearly shown. The increasing importance of shipping brought with it shipbuilding, to which the very first reference is in 1681—

"Wee order That the docks wch were made for the Launching of Richard Tarleton's & William Chantrell's Pinckes bee evenlye filled vpp." Henceforward the entries relating to shipbuilding are fairly

frequent; in 1586 there is another entry: "That noe cockeboate shalbee built in ye streetes in p^r^iudice of the King's high-way." In 1589: "Wee p^r^sent Mr Master of a small vessell for making a dock and not filling it, and for heaving out Ballast and not removing it, being in ye way of ye Shipping."

The last few words of this last entry point to one of the great difficulties of the Liverpool magnates, which was to keep the Pool navigable and to prevent it being choked up by stones, ballast, and so forth. Many orders were made forbidding any rubbish being thrown into the Pool, and the following, dated 22nd October 1666, is merely one out of many—

"Wee order that no lyme stones nor other rubbish shall be heaved out of any shipp or boate, betwixt the Post or mark sett up & the Pole on penalty of v^li^."

These entries relating to shipping, which include all of any importance on this subject, few, meagre, even disappointing as they are, yet give a picture of growth, and lead up to the time when Liverpool in 1702 had 102 vessels of an average burden of 84 or 85 tons, manned by 1101 seamen, and to the building of the first dock in 1709.

II. *Indentures of Apprentices.*—These and the entries relating to apprentices are not only interesting in themselves, but often throw light on the customs and manners of the age. A typical indenture of apprenticeship is that of Thomas Witter in 1595.

Memorand that the three and twentieth Day of Aprill Anno regni dñe Elizabeth. nūc Rñe nr̃e etc. Tricessimo septimo 1595 it is condiscended concluded and fullye agred by and betwene John Rose of Liv̊poole in ye countie of Lanc̃. tailor upon thone ptie and Thomas Witter sonne of Robert Witter Late of Liv̊poole aforesaid marchaunt decessed in manner and forme here after ensuinge in and by these p̃ñts viz ffirst the said Thomas Witter

(by and with the assent and mutuall consente of Alice Witter mother of the same Thomas and of John Witter his brother) hath and (by these p̃nts) doth before the Maior above named put himself apprentice with him the said John Rose To cohabite and dwell from the daie of ye date hereof aboue written vnto the Ende and terme of Seven yeres then nexte ensuinge & fullie to be complete and ended: By and duringe all wch said terme of Seven yeres aswell the said Thomas the apprentice the said John Witter his saide Brother and John Hewett of Liuꝑpoole afforesaid yeomen as plegs and suerties for the said Thomas Witter do p̃mise, couenante & graunte & euye of theme couenanteth & graunteth to and wth the said John Rose of these p̃nts That the said Thomas Witter shall and will well & truelie serue the said John Rose as his maistr in the science, crafte or manuell occupacon of A tailour wch the said John Rose nowe vseth & in all Lawfull & honest trades as becometh an apprentice after the manner and order of the Towne of Liuꝑpoole, his maisters secrets shall keepe, his comaundemt Lawfull and honest everie where shall doe, no fornicacon in the house of his said maister nor wthoute he shall comitt, hurte vnto his said Maistr he shall not doe, procure nor consente to be done to ye value of twelve pence by the yeare or aboue, but he to his power shall let or forth with thereof his maister warne, Tavernes & Alehouses or either of theim of custom he shall not frequent or vse excepte it be aboute his maisters busines There to be done At the Dice, Cards, or anie other vnlawfull games he shall not playe, The goods of his said Maistr inordinatelie he shall not wast nor them to any man Lende wthoute his maisters licence Matrimony wth anie woman wthin the said terme he shall not contracte nor espouse, nor from his seruice neither by day nor by night shall absent him-self but as A true and faithful apprentice & ſuant ought to doe shall vse and behaue him-self towards and anendes his said maister in all things as well in words as in deeds duringe the said terme *And* The said John Rose for him self together wth Roger Rose father of the same John and Richard Rose brother of him the same John do couenant & graunt & euy of theim couenanteth & graunteth Joyntlie & seually to and wth the said Thomas Witter & his saide suerties by these p̃nts That the said John Rose shall and will well and truelie Teach, informe and instructe or Cause to be informed taugh (*sic*) and instructed the said Thomas Witter in the crafte, science or manuell occupacon of A tailour wch he nowe vseth in & after ye best manner that he may or Can so much as to the same occupacon belongeth accordinge to ye Capacitie of the said Thomas & in due manñ to chastice him ffyndinge, ꝓvidinge & givinge vnto his said apprentice meate, drinke, Lodginge and all apparell & clothinge wth other necessaries for his bodie, good holsome mete & con-

venient for his callinge duringe ye said terme (shirtes and shirte bands onelie excepted) wch said shirts and shirte bands Alice Witter mother of the said Thomas Witter ꝑmiseth & graunteth for her ꝑte to fynde, ꝑuide & give vnto her said sonne Thomas during all the said terme so as the said John Rose shall not be burthened or charged wth the same in any wise, And she the said Alice doth also ꝑmise to put the saide Thomas in honest & decent apꝑell & clothinge at the entrie of the said terme or w^th^in a fewe daies nexte aft^r^, and The said John Rose to Leave him in decente apꝑell at thende of the said terme Also it is agreed by and betwene the said ꝑties and the said Thomas Witter doth further ꝑmise & graunte to & wth the said John Rose his said maist^r^ That he The said Thomas (after the full end & Terme of the said seven years) shall and will ꝑue the said John his maister for & duringe one wholl yere then nexte followinge in consideracon that the said John his maist^r^ shall allowe him the one iust moitie or half ꝑte of suche money & ꝑffiete wch the said Thomas can gett by his owne handiworke vpon his said occupacon, and the said Thomas to finde him self meate & drinke wth appell for his bodie during the said yeare.

The term of years is not always the same, nor are the arrangements regarding the clothing of the apprentice invariably alike. For example, in 1610 Thomas Bridge put himself apprentice to Edward Blanchard for seven years, during which time

"The said Thomas ye father his executo^r^s or administrato^r^s shall and will at his and theire ꝑper costs and chargs ꝑvide ffynde & geve or cause to be p̃vided & geven vnto the saide Thomas the sonne all Clothinge and apparell for his bodie lynnen and woollen decent, wholsome, sufficient and conveniente for an Apprentice of his Degree & Callinge duringe all ye said terme (Stockings and shoes onely excepted) wch it is agreed vpon betwene the said ꝑties shalbe ꝑvided and geven by the said Edward Blanchard During ye said terme, And more over that the said Thomas Bridge, ye father, his executo^r^s or Administrato^r^s shall & will truely satisfie paie & freely geve vnto the said Edwarde Blanchard or his Assignes towards ye better p^r^ferm^t^ of his said sonne ye sume of fforty shillings currante money of England."

On his part the master Edward Blanchard engaged to teach his apprentice the "Arte of Navigac̃on," to provide him with board and lodging and also to "allowe vnto his said Apprentice ye cariage & conveyance of twoe barrels, or the quantitie of twoe barrells of anie sorte or kinde of wares or goods in his shippe or barque from voiage to voiage & e℄ie voiage to imploie to & ffor ye most ꝑffet and benefite of the said Thomas his apprentice."

This somewhat curious provision regarding the permission accorded to the apprentice of trading on his own account appears in several indentures, in which boys are bound to sailors, and seems to be regarded as wages, or part wages.

A very interesting condition is found in an agreement of apprenticeship, dated 6th December 1582, of Thomas Johnson alʒs Barker to William Kelly, sailor. The apprentice is bound for six years, during which he promises to serve his master faithfully, and the master engages to teach the apprentice his trade, and to provide him with

"meate Drincke lynnen & woolen hose, shooes & all maⁿ of things to hym necessarie or belonginge to a prentice of that arte or science to be found duringe the said terme, but also at his lyke costs & chardgs shall kepe hym the said Thoms one yeare in ffrance to learne ye language of y^t^ countrie And the said John Willmson alʒs Barker—viz. the apprentice's father—doeth in consideracõn thereof, voluntarelie ꝑmise & graunte that he for his ꝑte shall & will not onelie gyve vnto his said sonne Thomas double apparell for his bodie good holsome & decente for a seruaunt of his degree before ye feaste of ye birth of o^r^ Lorde God next ensuinge ye date hereof but also shall & will at his ꝑper costs and chardgs fynde w^t^h meate drincke & lodginge for one wholl yeare anie one suche frenche boye as the said Willm Kelly shall happen to bringe oⁿ out of Fraunce to lerne the language of ye countrie ꝑvided alwaies y^t^ is fullie agreed betwene the said ꝑties y^t^ at the expiracon of the said sixe years the said Thomas Johnson shall serue his said m^r^ for wags before anie other man he the said Wyllm Kelly his m^r^ doing to hym as anie other will doe. And further y^t^ is agreed betwene the ꝑties aforesaid that if the said Thomas shall mislyke of the sea affaires soe as he cannot brooke well the seas at the first & nexte voiage to be made aftᵉ the date hereof that then it shalbe lofull at his retourne from ye same voiage to leave & dept from his said m^r^ & these p̃nts to be voide & of none effecte."

An opening is here made for the cancelling of the indentures, if the apprentice did not like his occupation; and, as a matter of fact, indentures were sometimes broken, either through the fault of the apprentice, or of the master. On 4th July 1631

Robert Bicksteth had bound himself to John Gore, but refused to serve him, and was in consequence committed to prison. In October 1633 he was summoned before the Mayor, and the entry gives an account of the Mayor's award—

"I doe Therfore Order and Award by and with the Consente of three and above of the Ancienste Ald of this Towne That the said Bicksteth the Apprentice shalbee dischardged of his Apprentisship with the said Gore, and p̃sently pay him Twenty shillinges in Liew therof."

More than one instance is recorded when the apprentice had to complain of cruelty and lack of proper food and instruction. A very strong case is laid before the Town authorities in 1685—

"vpon the Complaint and information of George Andrews an Apprentice or Servant vnto Moses Hughes Inhabiting wthin ye burgh and Corporacon of Leverpoole, against his said Master for his Crueltie And therefore prayeing to bee discharged from his said apprentishipp & that hee is really afraid of his life & on hearing what is alledged on both sides in the presence of the parties aforesaid and full debate of the controversies betweene them, It hath beene duely made appeare vnto vs That the said Moses Hughes did as a Cabinett maker take the s^{d} George to bee his apprentice; who hath served him for the space of three yeares & vpwards in all wch time the s^{d} Master never sett his said apprentice to worke, nor exercised him in the Art or misterie of making anie one Cabinett And that the s^{d} master severall times Inhumanlike & barbarously hath beaten his said apprentice with a horse whipp Sometimes and at other times with a thicke cord with a knott at ye end of it threatning his said apprentice that hee would make him lye in his blood, wth manie other such menaces of Crueltie & hard vsage. On consideration whereof, Wee doe thincke fitt & Order That the s^{d} George Andrews shalbee discharged out of and from his said Service & Apprentishipp."

Also the death of the master during the term of apprenticeship appears to have at times caused trouble, and the Mayor and Aldermen were called upon to adjudicate between the widow and the apprentice. The magistrates seem from the follow-

ing entry, dated 1643, to have placed the widow in her husband's position towards the apprentice—

"Att an assemblie of ye Maior and Ald of this Burrough concerning a c^r^taine difference betweene Mrs Melling and Richard Williams her late husbands Aprentice vpon full & delibrate hereing and debateing of the said differences it was Ordred as followeth vizt That ye said Richard Williams shall ꝑve out his tyme being ab^t^ a yeare yet to come and have xxx^s^ for his wages p^d^ him by his sd M^r^s or otherwise to pay to his sd M^r^s xl^s^ in hand and goe quitt of his service and haue his Bonds d^r^ed vp and if hee shall refuse to ꝑforme this Ord^r^ then he to stand comitted."

Nor were boys only bound apprentices, for there are several entries of girls being bound, usually it would appear as maidservants; but there is at least one instance in which a girl was apprenticed to a seamstress. To judge from indentures, such as the following which I quote, the girl apprentices were little better than white slaves for the period of their service, which was sometimes as long as fifteen years. It is to be hoped that in fact their life was happier and easier than it seems likely to have been, judging from the words of the agreement.

"Dorethye Pooleforde doughter of one Randell Poolforde of Holt in Wales of twelv yeares of age or there abouts together with the saide Randell came before me Thomas Bavande maio^r^ here the xvij^th^ daye of Julie in the xix^th^ yeare of the raigne of our sov̄aigne ladie Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England Fraunce & Irelande quene deffender of the ffaythe etc. and the said Dorethie by and with the assente & consent of the said Randell her father submitted & putte her self apprentice & to be apprentice to and with Mr Robert Corbett of Liv̄pole in the Countie of Lanc̄ ꝑchaunt & alderman of the same towne and Dorothie his wyeffe theim the said Robert Corbett and Dorothie his wyeffe & either of theim and the surviver or longer lyved of theim an her m^r^ & mystres well & truelie to serve & obeye at all tyme & tymes in all thing & things lawfull and honeste in all manñ of ffeats articles & condicons as an [*sic*] a true & fayth-full apprentic after ye manñ of A woman apprentice accordinge to the ordre vse & custome of lyke maides apprentics in Liv̄pole aforesaid ffrom the Daye of this register vnto thende & terme of tenne years and duringe all the wholl terme of tenne years

next ensuinge & fullie to be complete Determined & ended Duringe all wch terme of x^en years The said Robert Corbett and Dorethie his wyeffe doe ꝑmes and graunt by theis ꝑñts to goũne bringe vppe instructe or cause the said Dorethie theire apprentice in all things instructed as to suche an apprentice appertainethe accordinge to her indolence & Capacitie wth reasonable & lawfull castigacon as nede & occasion shall require and also to exhibite fynde & gyve or cause to be founde & gyven vnto the said Dorethie theyr apprentice meate Drinke lodginge & all manñ of appell sufficiente & holsome decent & convenient for such apprentice & other necessaries duringe all the said terme In wytnesse wherof as well the said Randell Poolforde & Dorithie Poleforde as also the said m^r Robert Corbett & Dorothie his wyeffe have to this regeste sette theire hands & signes manuell geven the Daye & yeare first above wrytten 1577."

Poor boys and girls were sometimes apprenticed at the town's expense, and in 1658 an order was made "that certeine poore Children of this Towne shalbe putt Aprentices & Clothed at the discresion of the Maior Aldermen & Ballives." The outfit which the town bestowed upon such a poor apprentice is stated in one case; when a poor boy, an orphan, who had bound himself to a sailor with "the Consent & approbacon of the maio^r & Comonalty" received "a pare of cloth breeches & Jumpe of same & 2 redd wascootes & 1 pare of redd drawers & one pare of Linen drawers wi^th two shirts & one pare of shooes & stockings."

Apprentices had one great privilege, that at the expiration of their term of service they were admitted to the freedom of the town on payment of 6s. 8d., a very much lower fee than was usually exacted. But occasional variations from this fixed payment are recorded; and in August 1604 "Mr Andrew Barlow apprentice to Ald^rn Clayton was admitted free hee giving a peece of Plate to the Corporation vallue left to his discretion."

III. *Parliamentary Elections.* — Liverpool had the right of returning two members of Parliament, a right which had for some time been allowed to

lapse. Moreover, it was a privilege of dubious value, for the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster claimed under the Tudors the right to return both members, basing the claim on the fact that the grant of palatine rights to John of Gaunt gave him and his successors the privilege of returning two members for every borough in Lancashire. In 1547, Liverpool, like the other boroughs of Lancashire, was compelled to send two members to Parliament, and, as a concession, was allowed to return one member to Parliament, giving the Chancellor the nomination of the other. But the Earl of Derby also claimed, or perhaps rather desired, the nomination of one of the members of Parliament, and between the two claimants, and occasionally also a claim put forward for a member of the Molyneux family, the privilege was little more than mere show. In 1547 Thomas Hanley and Ambrose Cave were returned members, and the rival claims of the Earl of Derby and the Chancellor of the Duchy were thus adjusted, for Ambrose Cave was the Chancellor. In 1555 Sir Richard Sherburne, knight, steward to the Earl of Derby, was returned as one member and the other name was left blank, to be filled up by the Chancellor of the Duchy. In 1562, after some litigation with Sir Richard Molyneux about dues and tolls, a reconciliation took place, and in token of their gratitude the town appointed Mr. Richard Molyneux one member of Parliament, and reserved the other for the nomination of the Earl of Derby. The Chancellor objected, and the matter is described in the Records thus—

"THOMAS SECŨ MAIOR.

"In the begynyng of this mayres tyme mays^{r} mayre & the towne were evyll trobled abowte the eleccon of they too burgeses for the pliament held at Westm begynyng the xj daye of January a^{o} 1562 et a^{o} v^{o} dñe Eliz. Regine etc.

Fyrst before m^t^ Chauncello^r^ send to the towne for the nõiacon of a burgese to this ꝑliament the Towne had grauntyd & apoyntyd m^t^ Ric' Molineux youngᵉ sonne to Sr Ric' Molineux k. for the oone burge and Reservyd the other for my lord the Erle of Darbie merveylyg muche that he send not to the towne as he was wont to doe Requiryng the nõ acon of one burge which was a great stay & caused the towne to mete in the hall diuers dayes abowt the same and in oone metyng sytting in the hall Syr Thomas Hesketh sheryffe of Lancashire sent his ꝑsūnt Cuthbert Watkynson wth letters fro m^t^ Chauncello^r^ of the Duchie Sr Ambrose Cave directed to m^t^ Mayre & his brether for the nõiacon of a burges & the sayd Cuthbert was diligent expectant for an answere but mayst^r^ mayr & his brether wth all the cõialtie willyd hym to goe to his dñ & aft^r^ he shuld be answerd wch wyth the consent & assent of all the assemblie, that daye wch was great thought good to take deliberacõn thearin because of my lord etc. & soe shewyd the sayd Cutberte & desyred his mayst^r^ not to be displeased for soemuche as oone burge was grauntyd before that m^t^ Chauncello^rs^ mynd was knowen and before the Recept of his lrẽs & ꝑmised to send hym answere aft^r^ my lord Therle of Darbies pleysure were knowen to us etc. & soe wythin v or vj dayes then aft^r^ m^t^ may^re^ Certified m^t^ Sheriffe that we had not knowledge from my L. whom always we were most naturallie beholdyn & bound to etc. and in this doyng m^t^ Sekerston was apoynted oone daye & disapoynted an other daye etc. but in this tyme my lord sent not at all & soe Certificat was made by indenture The oone parte under the towne seall & thother ready to be dyl^p^ to the Sheriffe balyff Thomas Row was send to the sheryff wth it & he wold not

he had returned answere by certificat to m^t^ Chancello^r^

to hym soe that then the towne agreyd that m^t^ Sekerston should goe up to London & soe he rode almost poost & take the sayd Certificat wth hym and also to goo to my lorde thold Erle of Darbie & showe his lordshyppe that wheare he dyd not send to the towne for a burges yet the towne thought good his lordshypp shuld do his pleasure thearein and els the towne had apoynted & send up the said m^t^ Sekerston to serve as a burges of the ꝑliament And my lord was Well pleased wth the towne gyvyng vs thancks & gave his electcõn to m^t^ Sekerton & he shewyd him sellffe & kept tyme & howre and was put backe by the meanes of m^t^ Chauncello^r^ Sr Ambrose Cave diũs tymes yet he styck to the matter styll & obteigned his Rowme & served theare & wheare other towne burgeses had & dyd Retayne speakers for theyme in the ꝑliamẽt howsse he retayned non but stode vp aft^r^ the mañ theare & was speaker hym sellffe To the great grieff of m^t^ chauncellor soe y^t^ in his fumes he caused p^l^vie sealle made & was Readye directed to fetche mayst^r^ mayre vp to appeare in

the duchie chambre at West. wth in that ꝑliamēt tyme & to bryng vpp wth hym all the letters charters belongyng to the towne (but as God wold) by the meane of mayſ Chamberlayne of Chesꝑ Williā Glaseor moved & requestyd by mt Sekerston to speak vto myn old l therle of Darbie to talke wth mayſ Chauncellor thearein and he soe dyd so that the pvie sealle was called in agayne wch if it had not The towne had byn put to a great Charge and in the meane tyme lrēs passed & repassed betwixt the towne & mt Sekerston gyvyng attendance in the ꝑliamēt howsse a sesse was layd & gathered thoroughe the towne & send up to Lond the charge of hym aſ ijs a daye & his charge amountyd to the some of for he taried theare from the epiphanie of or lorde the xij daye of chrystmas vntyll the as pleyne aperyth by the letters & copies of lrēs passyng and repass as aforesayd whiche be & Remayne for memorys in the comon coffer and all this whiles was herd what mt Richard molineux dyd in ."

[The original is torn.]

A curious sequel of the affair is recorded in 1563:

"This yere in the begynnyng was a sesse made & levied for the expenſe to mr Sekerston burges of the ꝑliament in wch sesse comiñs payd viijd a pece the poorest & other comiñs all in like Rate because the poorest claymed & had as good ꝑte of eũie towne bargayne as other richer cominers."

In 1582 the Corporation Records give a fairly full account of a Parliamentary election, from which it is perfectly clear that, at least as far as one member is concerned, the right of choice by the burgesses was a dead-letter.

"Yt was at the same tyme intreated conc̃ninge the election of a burges of the ꝑliament for this towne, And fforasmuche as my L. the right honorable erle of Derbie by waye of Lr̃ẽ was a sueter or mocioner to haue one mr Arthur Autye gent to suplie the rowme or place of his L. man mr Greneacres whoe beinge soe visited then wth sicknes yt he was not hable to travaile nor accomplishe his duetie in th'execution of the burges rowme aforesaid wch Lr̃ẽ mr maior did openly reade in the haule and that Done demanded the opinions of all the assembled conc̃ninge the same Wherevnto yt was (by the whole assent & consent afforesaid) answered that my L. leẽ should be accomplysed & so the said mr Autye was elected as burges of the ꝑliamt for this towne etc.

After the Civil War nothing is heard of any interference on the part of the Chancellor of the Duchy, but it is quite obvious that the Stanleys, Molyneuxes, and other great families often exercised an influence over the elections, and yet probably not more than local magnates exercised all over England at that time. From 1660 the Parliamentary elections are regularly entered in the Records formally without comment.

THE BIRKENHEAD PRIORY REPARATION

By A. M. Robinson

Read 15th January 1903

THIS Society took action in the year 1896, and with the support and assistance of the Birkenhead Literary and Scientific Society, and the Chester Archæological Society, succeeded in inducing the authorities at Birkenhead to acquire the ruins, funds being privately subscribed for the purpose. The late E. W. Cox, the well known antiquary, and Member of the Council of this Society, was consulted as to what repairs would be necessary, and the following was his report:—

REPORT ON REPAIRS REQUIRED

South Gable End of Prior's House.—Stones to be numbered with distemper paint, beginning at the lowest course, and numbering from left to right. Numbers to be continued in jambs of windows, with a distinguishing mark, say +, and continued across exterior, in each course using, say, even numbers; the same to be done in interior, using odd numbers. Diagrams and photographs to be taken showing these numbers in their places. The gable end to be taken down where unsound, and the stones stacked in order for replacing as they stood in original courses. Any re-used stones of earlier date found in the ashlar or grouting to be taken out and kept apart; new stones to replace them in rebuilding. The tracery, and any unsound stones of the arches, to be taken out with extra care. When a sound base for rebuilding is reached, the facings to be rebuilt, and the grouting replaced by good sound brickwork in the lower courses,

set on cement, and the stone facing set on with very good mortar, ground with smithy ash, not with red sand. When this brickwork is carried high enough to make a solid base, grouting may be used in the upper portion, made, say, of 1 part of Portland cement, 1 of ground smithy ash, making the concrete up with cinders riddled to ½ inch, and rubble filled in in, say, 6 or 9 inch courses, the rubble to be well bedded in the concrete. This will be lighter than brick or solid stone concrete. Old facing stones to be cleaned of old mortar, and wet when put in, and well flushed. Care to be taken to keep old beds and joints of the ashlar; all tracery to be reset, and joints leaded; top of wall to be made good with concrete, to be covered when set with asphalt, the wall not to be run to a level, but formed in accordance with the irregularity of the ancient stones. Fireplace to be reset.

Refectory, or Prior's Hall.—Reset the arch of small door at south end leading to church, also the rear arch of upper south-west window and the late upper door under it, and the fallen piece of cornice above this door; replace tracery of north-west side window (of which fragments are in a summer-house) with four new mullions, so worked and marked as to show their date; joints to be leaded. Replace missing stones in buttresses, and rebuild south-west angle buttress, dating it with marks as a repair. Reface the destroyed part of external wall in Cloister garth with masonry differing from the ancient to show it as a repair. The chimney-back in Prior's room may want a new backing to support the old ashlar, which, where very weak, may be tied with copper cramps. Alms window and square window at south end to be reopened and fitted with shutters. The interior to be cleared down to original level, and trench sunk as dry area round exterior walls down to plinths. Before doing this all the grave slabs and fragments now in garden and hall to be collected and *safely* stored where they may not be used up as old stone. Walls to be pointed and the tops covered with concrete, loose stones to be reset, and asphalt put over concrete.

Crypt and Refectory Over.—Only the eastern wall of the refectory or upper room is ancient, and this requires careful pointing and repair, done in the usual way. The upper side walls are also modern, and can be repaired as usual; they replace a timbered structure. Any old timber removed from lintels, &c., where required should be kept for examination for traces of old work, re-used. Small door at north-east angle to be carefully reset. The summer-house to be taken down, and the fragments of details of which it is built carefully stored. Steps from Prior's Hall to be taken down, and pieces of detail stored. Remove earth from floor and from the pockets of groinings, and flush back of groining, where mortar decayed, with cement after

thoroughly cleaning stones that it may adhere. Fill in pockets with light cinders, and re-floor the refectory with waterproof concrete, having proper fall for drainage and outlets for water, which should be carried to a drain.

Crypt.—Point thoroughly all groining, glaze windows in wood frames, and fit with doors. Excavate floor to original level; find if possible original floor; if not found, relay stone floor.

Reopen staircase in crypt, and repair stairs. If arch of staircase door is weak, under build it with smaller modern door having strong stone jambs and lintel. The modern cross walls are probably put in to keep up groining, and may not be capable of removal. Clean stonework with brush and water, but on no account scrape or rechisel any of it.

Chapter House. — Repair angles, point where necessary. Make good eaves and gutters, reset copings, reopen and glaze square window on north of Scriptorium. Clean paint off chimney-piece. The lower storey wants nothing done in the interior, unless the floor be found not the original level. Open an area round the Chapter House wall. No old wall met with to be cut away, but left. Examine door on north side, and window on south, which may need to be reopened. If any ancient plaster be found in the interior, this not to be removed, but traces of painting sought for. Repair roof, retaining, if possible, present timbering. Repair wood cover to stairs.

Cloister.—Clear rubbish from door to the east, and, if possible, clear wall and make area. Cover top of wall with asphalt. Search for foundations of Cloister.

Church.—Point and repair core of wall next Prior's house, and reset door heads leading thereto. Under-pin lower part of nave colonnade respond, and excavate so as to show base. Search for bases of other shafts of nave in line of the railings. Search for continuation of west front and jambs of west door, making area round base of fragment remaining. Remove modern masonry, and replace facings to under-pin the existing facings.

Secure and reset fragment of north doors of church. Reset loose stones in ruins of transept, and cap them with concrete and asphalt. Find, and reset in its socket, missing corbel near transept. Search for eastern prolongation of church and foundations of central tower.

Remove to store capital now used as step on gate.

General.—All fragments of cut or moulded stone found in excavation, in the walls re-used, or elsewhere to be carefully set aside for examination. Also all tiles or fragments. Glass, metal, earthenware, wood, bone, or anything else found in excavating, &c., to be carefully kept for examination, and the *places they are found in noted.*

Wherever tiles of floors, foundations, or stones may, in the course of the work, be found in their original sites, the same not to be removed therefrom, and notes to be given of them for examination.

After the tops of the walls are asphalted, it is a good plan to lay sods over it where they will hold safely, and allow a certain growth of grass, or small vegetation, whose roots will not penetrate the protection. This greatly assists to modify the action of frost, and to prevent the streaming of wet down the walls.

None of the old stone to be reworked, or faced, or scraped.

EDWD. W. COX.

14th November 1896.

It was clear that if this work were carried out in its entirety a great deal of time and attention would have to be devoted to the work, and considerable outlay incurred. But the committee in charge of the matter did not hesitate in accepting the report, and work commenced in February 1897, Messrs. W. Haswell & Son, stone masons of Chester, undertaking to provide experienced workmen under a schedule of charges, subject to Mr. Cox's personal superintendence.

The south gable end, which had been temporarily shored up with timber a few years previously, was taken down to within a few feet of the ground level without accident, the stones being marked and numbered in the manner indicated, and the whole rebuilt on a concrete foundation. And a new buttress at the south-west corner to support the walls—the old one having entirely disappeared—harmonises with the old work, and bears date of her late Majesty's Diamond Jubilee (1897) to show it is a repair. The alms window and the square window at the south end were reopened and repaired so far as necessary with new stone. Fragments of older work were found within this wall, which Mr. Cox considered were details from the Norman church; and one curious find was a square cavity like a flue behind the site of the south-west buttress,

the bottom being about 3 feet below the surface of the ground, and the whole completely closed in. A gold noble of Edward III. (a very perfect specimen) was also found hidden in this wall, and under the almonry window a Nuremberg token or counter was unearthed.

The amount of débris which had to be removed fom the floor of the great hall was found to be very considerable, and on careful examination many objects of interest were met with—*inter alia*, a gravestone of Norman work which had apparently been reused for the base of an open-work screen, fragments of fine tiles of mediæval earthenware, drinking cups, milk pans, and stone details and mouldings, including a curious square-headed tracery, probably from a piscina or sedilia. The drum of a round pillar near the middle of the hall was unearthed, and the ancient hearth discovered, with the ruins of an ornamental brick chimney, the moulded bricks being of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century character. But the hall itself had not been paved.

The removal of modern woodwork, and of rubbish which had accumulated for generations both overhead and inside the crypt, was a lengthy business; and on exposing the stone vaulting, the groining was found to be badly damaged—to some extent, no doubt, by heavy weights from the former building having fallen on it. A considerable portion had therefore to be replaced, but old material was used for the purpose. This required very great care, and four strong iron tie rods were securely fixed in the concrete flooring above, to consolidate the whole of the vaulting.

A modern partition wall at the east end of the crypt was removed, opening out the whole area as originally built, and admitting light by the existing south window. The large fireplace at the north-

east corner was repaired, and all the walls and roofing were properly pointed. The turret staircase was rebuilt, many of the original stones being used and some of the stringers replaced. A temporary wooden roof protects the stairs from the weather. The head of an ancient doorway was found at the north-east angle of the great hall, and has been repaired and left.

Three new gates have been fixed to the crypt, and one in the outer entrance to the hall; a new external wooden door has also been placed in the passage leading from Priory Street.

The external wall in the cloister garth has been refaced with new masonry, differing from the old to show it is a repair; and the site of the north-west tower at the angle of the church is now marked with coloured tiles. The whole building has been properly drained to the main sewer in Priory Street under the superintendence of the surveyor to the Corporation.

The roof of the Chapter House has been made water-tight. Prior Rayneford's tombstone — the most interesting relic of those days which remains —has been removed from the outer wall, where it was put when discovered in 1818, and has been set with cement in a wooden frame in the interior.

This stone is inscribed, on the edges of its four sides — "✠ Hic jacet | Thomas Rayneford qu[ond]am bon⁹ p[ri]or hui⁹ | [d]o[m⁹] qui obiit v[iij°] | Maij anno domini m^mo^ cc[cc] lxx iii° cui⁹ anime | ppicie⁹ de⁹;" the central portion of the stone is plain.

"Here lieth Thomas Rayneford, formerly the good Prior of this House,[1] who died the 8th day of May in the year of our Lord 1473. May God be Gracious to his Soul."

[1] The original word may be either *domus* or *priorati*.

The necessary clearing of the outer walls from trees, roots, and ivy has been done. But the question of an entirely new roof to this building remains; a partial decay of the timbers in the present modern roof over the Scriptorium being apparent. Removal of the blue colouring which now disfigures the interior would be desirable, and the wooden flooring, which is a very recent addition, should be taken away.

A careful and systematic examination of the fragments of original stonework, tombstones, and other objects of interest which have been met with was kindly undertaken by Mr. Henry Taylor of the Chester Archæological Society, and by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, Mr. R. D. Radcliffe, and Mr. W. F. Irvine of this Society; and the larger pieces of stonework have been ranged round the Prior's Hall and in the Crypt, where they are convenient for inspection by archæologists, whilst the smaller objects are stored in a show-case under cover in the Chapter House. A caretaker has been engaged by the Corporation of Birkenhead, and the public can always obtain free access to the Priory. A small handbook or guide, which may be useful to strangers, price twopence, can be obtained from the caretaker.

For the loan of the blocks showing the exterior view of the south-east corner of the Prior's apartments, the interior view of the Prior's Hall, and the Crypt, the Society is indebted to the Editor of *The Amateur Photographer*. The blocks are from photographs taken by Mr. F. A. Brassey Salt, F.G.C.M. For the view of the west wall of the Prior's Hall the Society is indebted to Mr. W. G. Bevan.

WILLIAM THE SON OF ADAM

FIRST RECORDED MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL

By John Elton

Supplementary to a Paper on "Early Recorded Mayors of Liverpool"

Read 19th November 1903

THE subject of the present paper merely appears in Liverpool history as "a prosperous and well-to-do burgess," "an honest burgher who was Mayor in 1378, and must have been a person of some distinction in the town." This, Picton's discriminating little eulogy, was based upon very scanty information. But extended inquiry fully confirms it, and reveals this ancient worthy as one of the practical founders of mediæval Liverpool, and—as now appears—its first Mayor.

William the son of Adam belonged to what might quite be called, even in those early days, "an old Liverpool family." He was first elected Mayor in 1351, and we may perhaps not be far wrong in assigning, say, the year 1320 as the date of his birth. His forefathers may be traced back for three generations, so that there is every indication of the family having been settled in the town from, at all events, its earliest period of municipal life. But apparently they were here at a still earlier time, for they bore no surname, and the only place-designation they used was simply "de Liverpool," which no other local family ever adopted. After

William had risen to eminence in the town, and had passed away at the close of a long and prosperous life, his two sons still remained without a surname; and thus (unless we suppose they adopted the name of Williamson) they became merged in the little general crowd of burgesses, and may now no longer be traced.

The earliest record of the family seems to occur in 1309, when a grant of land was made to "Adam the son of William the son of Ralph."[1] These are the three generations preceding Mayor William. In 1311 occurs a grant to the above "William the son of Ralph."[2] Of Ralph, the great-grandfather, there seems to be no other direct mention.

William, the grandfather, was the William de Liverpool, clericus, whose name frequently occurs. His wife was named Nicola. He, in 1357, was one of the representative burgesses to whom Duke Henry granted a lease of the town; his grandson, the subject of the present notice, being another. William, clericus, granted lands in 1361, shortly after the dedication of St. Nicholas', in support of the Chantry in the old Chapel of St. Mary del Key. He was presumably buried here in the place which, twenty years after, Mayor William said was his own appointed place of sepulture. The above grant to the Chantry was made subject to the discretion and ordination of the mayor and commonalty, and was attested by the donor's grandson, "William the son of Adam, Mayor of Liverpool."[3]

Adam, the father, whose name occurs in the above deed of 1309, was very probably the "Adam de Liverpool, clericus," who was a Duchy juror in 1327, and bailiff of Liverpool in 1328.[4] In 1330 certain land was granted to "Adam the son of

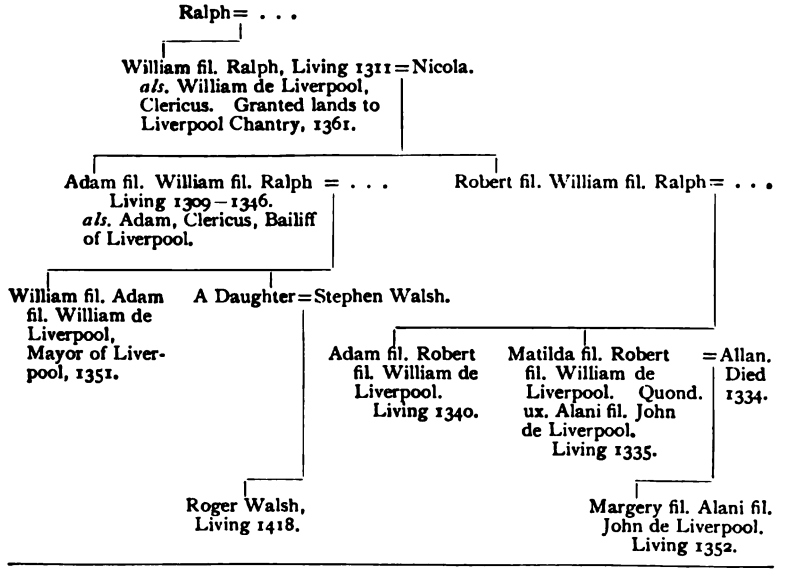
[1] Moore Deeds, 312 (53).
[2] *Ibid.*, 312 (55).
[3] *Ibid.*, 183.
[4] Crosse Deeds, 11*a*.

William de Liverpool";[1] in 1337 the same "Adam the son of William de Liverpool" conceded certain land to Willm. de Grenolph;[2] and in 1343 and 1346 he attested deeds.[3]

A few other incidental genealogical details may be disposed of here. Adam had a brother, "Robert the son of William the son of Ralph."[4] This Robert had a son, "Adam the son of Robert the son of William de Liverpool," who was living in 1340.[5] Robert had also a daughter, "Matilda the daughter of Robert the son of William de Liverpool"; who married "Alan the son of John of Liverpool," and was left a widow in 1334.[6] Their daughter, Margery, was living in 1352.

The pedigree of the family so far may be thus shown:—

FAMILY OF WILLIAM FIL. ADAM.



[1] Moore Deeds, 88.
[2] *Ibid.*, 112.
[3] *Ibid.*, 15*a*, 17*a*, 129.
[4] Termed on one occasion "Richard."—Moore Deeds, 312 (54).
[5] Moore Deeds, 117.
[6] *Ibid.*, 97, 109.

"William the Son of Adam" first seems to occur in the deeds as witness in 1342, the attestation being as here given.[1] In 1343 the name is varied to "William the son of Adam, the son of William";[2] and in 1345, 1349, and 1350 to "William the son of Adam the son of William de Liverpool."[3] In April 1352 occurs the attestation by "William the son of Adam, Mayor of Liverpool."[4]

In the little hamlet at this period there undoubtedly prevailed something of the "local patriotism" of which we hear so much at the present day; and among the burgesses were a few men who already dreamed of a "Greater Liverpool." Accordingly we find that its territories were extended across the pool at the foot of Dale Street to Eastham, and reached as far as the present Lime Street. The manorial markets and corn mills and ferry boats, instead of being leased out to private persons, were taken in hand and their possibilities exploited by the commonalty on behalf of the town. The population was increasing, and a new chapel and burial ground were determined upon. And, further, aspirations for improved "local government" were so far enhanced that the town was held to be entitled to the dignity of possessing a mayor. At all events, this seems to have been the drift of affairs at the time; and we may more reasonably attribute such developments to the result of systematic definite effort on the part of the town, than to mere chance happenings. Foremost among the few "men of light and leading" who appear to have directed these developments was clearly William the son of Adam, one of the bailiffs; and him in due course (October 1351) they elected Mayor. The deed, dated 4th April 1352, attested by him in this capacity

[1] Moore Deeds, 100*a*.
[2] *Ibid.*, 14*a*.
[3] *Ibid.*, 20*a*, 141, 150.
[4] Add. MSS., 32105/gg/219.

I have already shown to be the first yet discovered giving evidence of any Mayor of Liverpool; and the indications afforded by it leave little room for doubt that it really yields us the name and date of the first ever elected or appointed.[1]

Three years later, when William was again mayor, he received the royal writ of endowment for the new chapel of St. Nicholas'. Two years after, when mayor once more, he, with his *confrères*, Richard de Aynesargh, William de Grenolph, John del More, and William de Liverpool, clericus, took over the lease of the fee-farme of the town from Henry, Duke of Lancaster. Four years later still (1361) the new chapel was finished, and at the dedication William was again mayor. These facts are already made clear in my earlier paper on "St. Mary del Key," and need not be elaborated here.

In the same year (1361), a few weeks after the dedication of St. Nicholas', Duke Henry was at Liverpool Castle, doubtless in connection with the development of his estate, and granted to William on the occasion an annual rental arising from certain Duchy property in the town:—

"The Duke to all, &c. Know that of our special grace, and for the good and gratuitous service which our beloved William de Liverpool hath performed, and shall perform to us in time to come, we have granted to him a certain annual rent of twenty shillings for the term of the life of the said William, to be received out of our manor of West Derby. Witness, the Duke. Given at our Castle of Liverpool, 20th April, the year the 9th (of our dukedom)."[2]

This grant may possibly have been the origin of William's possession of Eastham Mill in Liverpool in later years, a fact otherwise unaccountable, as

[1] "Early Mayors": Elton. *Transactions*. March, 1902.
[2] Close Rolls, Duke Henry, 52.

this mill and its special rights had been, and subsequently again became, part of the effects of the Duchy in the town. With the mill seems to have been included the manorial bakery in Castle Street, which also is found in the possession of William at about this time. He retained the mill and bakery till his death, and subsequently the former passed to his heirs.[1]

In October of the same year (1361) he was again elected mayor, and re-elected in the October following. In 1364 a change was made, and his friend and colleague, Richard de Aynesargh, was appointed to the civic chair.

Richard for some years previously had been prominently concerned with the town's affairs, and is certainly to be accounted one of that little group of burgesses who materially aided in the development of the place. As appears from deeds quoted later he was the son of Adam de Aynesargh;[2] the family, therefore, presumably being only late settlers in Liverpool. It appears to be now impossible to identify the place, "Aynesargh"; and if it be not some small village the name of which has passed away, we may perhaps consider the name as a Latinised form of the well-known "Goosenargh" iu Lancashire. Scribes in those days converted many good Saxon words into motley Latin; and to change "Goose" into "Anser," and produce "Anseragh" or "Aynserargh," may have been one of their triumphs in this direction.

Richard's name first seems to appear in the deeds in 1349, seven years after William fil. Adam occurs there; his designation being variously given as "Richard de Eynsargh" (1349), "Richard de Aynsargh" (1350), &c.[3]

[1] "Hist. Corn Milling," iv. 138. Elton.
[2] Termed in one deed (1350) "Hugh."—Moore Deeds, 144.
[3] Moore Deeds, 142, 145.

His mayoralty in 1364 is evidenced in a royal writ regarding prisage of wines at Liverpool:—

"The King to his well-beloved son, Edward Prince of Wales, greeting. Whereas on the 6th of May of the past year our said servant, William Streete, whom we appointed principal steward for the prisage of wines in all ports of our realm, on our account, has deputed under him Richard de Aynesargh, mayor of the town of Liverpool, in the county of Lancashire, to the same office in the port of the said town, &c. Given at Westminster, 20 June." [1]

De Aynesargh having been mayor again in 1365, William fil. Adam was elected once more in 1367; in which year he appears to have appointed as his deputy "John the son of Almorice of Wigan," who, it may be said, died in 1369, and whose widow William was shortly to marry. William was mayor again in 1368, and Richard in 1371: for the two intervening years there are no returns.

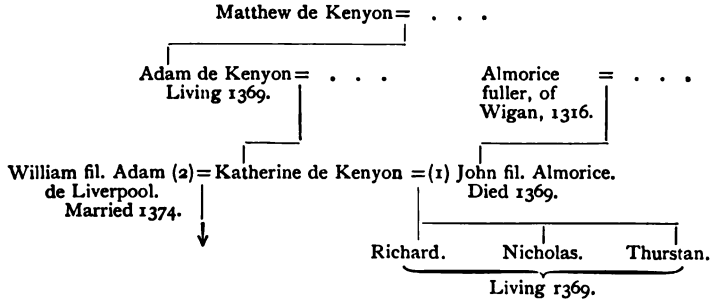
During the whole of this time nothing occurs relative to William having been married. In 1376, however, we find a deed attested by "John the son of William the son of Adam de Liverpool"; [2] and this fact is to be taken as evidence of William's first marriage. Nothing further is heard of this son John till 1412, when a deed is attested by "John de Liverpool, Senr."; the "John de Liverpool, Junr.," at this date being William's son by his second marriage. It was in 1374 that he married a second time; his wife being Katherine, the widow of John fil. Almorice, a lady who survived him many years.

[1] Cum sexto die Maii an p'terito dictus s'viens nr Wills streete quem constituim capitalem pinc'nam ad omnes prisas in singulis portibz infra regnu nrm ad opus nrm capiend deputavit sub se Ricm de Aynesargh majorem ville de Lyv'pull in com Lanc ad easdm prisas nras in porte ejusdm ville ad opus nrm capiend . . . Apud Westr. 20 June. *Close Rolls.* 40 *Edwd. III. m.* 22.

[2] Moore Deeds, 237.

Almorice, *père*, was a fuller of Wigan mentioned in a deed of 1316;[1] his son John seeming to have settled in Liverpool and acquired lands from William de Walton in 1362.[2] A local deed of 1366 has reference to "John Almorison of Wigan and his wife Katherine, daughter of Adam the son of Matthew de Kenyon,"[3] and the same John attests another local deed in the same year.[4] After being deputy mayor in 1367, he acquired in 1369, the year of his death, certain land in Liverpool.[5] In the same year we find "Katherine late wife of John fil. Almorice" joining with her father in settling property upon her three sons, Richard, Nicholas, and Thurstan.[6]

PEDIGREE OF THE KENYON AND ALMORICE FAMILIES.



In 1374 were made the preliminaries to the wedding of Katherine and William, and a marriage settlement was executed.[7] William formally settled his property upon two priests, Richard Munn and John Henthorn, and afterwards the clerics reconveyed the property to the said "William and Katherine his wife."[8] What estate she had left to her at Wigan she appears to have disposed of

[1] Crosse Deeds, 25.
[2] Add. MSS., 32105/gg/2703.
[3] Crosse Deeds, 56.
[4] Moore Deeds, 206.
[5] *Ibid.*, 64.
[6] Crosse Deeds, 66.
[7] Moore Deeds, 235.
[8] *Ibid.*, 450.

five years later, when certain lands which, she says, "fell to me subsequent to the death of John fil. Almorice" she sold to "Robert the Jewe of Wigan."[1]

The year of William's marriage was remarkable for a curious dispute arising between him and Thomas del More regarding a tenement in Liverpool. More went to law, and a king's writ was served upon the sheriffs. This set forth that the origin of the dispute had occurred at the time of the war in Gascony; and it was dated "1st June, 48th year of King Edward of England, and 35th of the same King Edward of France." Edward III., it will be remembered, had resumed this latter title, which had been allowed to lapse for some years, in 1369; and the disastrous war in Gascony culminated about 1373. The writ recited that Thomas More complained of William fil. Adam wrongfully dispossessing him of a free tenement; and directed the sheriffs to summon a jury, who with Justices W. de ffynchenden and R. de ffulthorpe should try the case.[2] The hearing took place in October 1374. It then appeared that William fil. Adam had been enfeoffed with the tenement by Roger Thornton, chaplain; and that the latter had been granted it by William More, but at a time when he was under age. This was William son of Roger More, apparently the Sir William More who was engaged in the French wars, and was knighted at Poitiers in 1356. It was agreed at the trial to destroy the title deed he had given to Thornton, now in the possession of William fil. Adam, and give the latter a new one, on payment of a sum of money and an annual rent of three silver shillings to More[3]—an apparently legal and amicable decision

[1] Crosse Deeds, 72. In 1381 a certain "William le Jewe" appears as a capellanus.—*Ibid.*, 73.

[2] Moore Deeds, 190, 230.

[3] *Ibid.*, 231.

which remained undisturbed, however, only so long as William fil. Adam lived.

Richard de Anesargh, who was mayor at this time, was continuously re-elected till 1377. William once more, and for the last time, occupied the chair in 1378, thus completing his eleventh mayoral year —a record only surpassed by Thomas del More. Richard again, and finally, succeeded for the years 1380 and 1381; but in 1382 his death broke the long and close association of these two city fathers. Richard had conveyed his estate in trust for his heirs to the faithful R. Munn, priest (who frequently appears in trust affairs); and, in 1381, the priest conveyed the property to "Thomas de Aynesargh son of Richard de Aynesargh," with reversion to the heirs of Margaret and Alice, daughters of the said Richard.[1] In the above year, doubtless in pursuance of a bequest by Richard for the celebration of masses in his memory, the cleric (an aged man, who died twelve years later) made the following conveyance:—

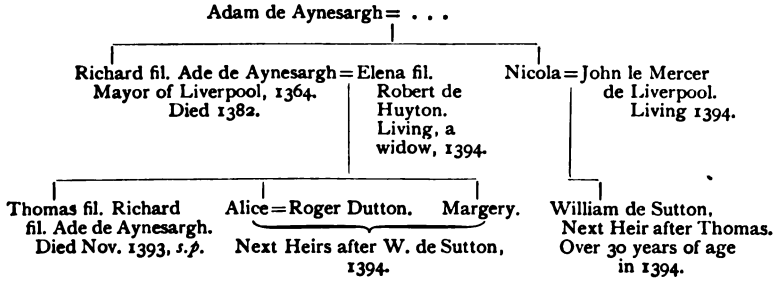
"I, Richard Munn, capellanus, grant to Thomas the son of Richard the son of Adam de Aynesargh certain lands in Liverpool and Bootle; Thomas and his heirs paying to me annually forty-six shillings and eightpence in silver in the church of Liverpool for twenty years, should I remain there so long, for celebrating there divine service for the soul of the said Richard the son of Adam, formerly a burgess of this town of Liverpool. And if it happen that I, the said Richard Munn, go the way of all flesh within the said term of twenty years—si contigat me p'fatum Ricm. Munn capellm viam universe carnis infra t'minu p'doz introire—or do not continue the said services, then Thomas and his heirs shall enter and appoint another discreet and proper chaplain at the same salary to celebrate

[1] Moore Deeds, 250.

for the above term, subject to the supervision and ordination of the mayor and commonalty. If the said Thomas or his heirs fail to do so the lands to revert, &c. Witnessed by Thomas del More, mayor; William the son of Adam; and others. Dated Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 6 Richard II. (Dec. 13, 1382)."[1]

No mention occurs here of Richard's wife. She was "Elene daughter of Robert de Hyton"; who, surviving her husband, was living in 1394, when further references to their heirs are quoted.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF RICHARD DE AYNESARGH.



In October 1383, within a year of the death of Richard de Aynesargh, William, then in failing health, began to finally arrange his affairs. About the 12th of the month he granted to Roger Dutton (the son-in-law of his late old friend de Aynesargh) and R. Donster and Richard Munn, the property concerning which he had been in dispute with Thomas More nine years before. This grant was witnessed by More,[2] who, about a week later, executed also a definite quitclaim regarding them:—

"I, Thomas del More, have remitted and quitclaimed for me and my heirs to William the son of Adam of Liverpool, his heirs and assigns, all my right and claim in a quarter part of one burgage

[1] Moore Deeds, 255. [2] *Ibid.*, 258.

lying in the Castle Street, the proper bakery of the said William; and in the fisheries and turbaries in the field of Liverpool, which were of the inheritance of William the son of Roger del More; and which the said William the son of Adam has in his hands on the day of this writing. Given at Liverpool, Monday next after the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 7 Richard II. (1383)."[1]

On the next day, Tuesday, in a week that formerly was one of high festival in William's affairs, his will was drawn up and attested by Thomas More, who had just been newly elected as mayor:—

The last Will and Testament of William the Son of Adam of Liverpool. In the name of God, Amen.

I, William the Son of Adam, being of sound mind, though weak in body, make my last Will in this manner. Imprimis I bequeath my soul to God and the Blessed Virgin and all Saints, and my body to be buried in the Chapel of Liverpool before the face of the white image of the Virgin, where is my appointed place of burial. I leave to be distributed in bread on the day of my burial three quarters of wheat. I leave six pounds of wax to be used about my body. I leave to every priest in the Chapel of Liverpool fourpence. I leave the rest of my goods to Katherine, my wife, and our children born of her.

At Liverpool, Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Luke, in presence of Thomas del More, Mayor, and other of my neighbours. A.D. 1383.[2]

In June 1384 probate was granted, the inventory comprising—grain 10 marks, 7 oxen and cows 10s. each, 3 heifers 1 mark, 18 pigs 30s., 24 selions of

[1] Moore Deeds, 257.

[2] Imprimis lego a'i'am mea' Deo et beate Marie Virgine et omnibz s'tes eis, et corpus meu' ad sepelendu' in capella de Ly'pull cora' figuram ymaginis albe Marie ubi sepulcru' meu' pri's est ordinatu'.

It' lego ad distribuend' die sepultur' mei tria quart' frument' in pane . . .

It' lego residuu' om'ia bonor'. Kat'ine ux'i mei et pueris meis cu' ipa' Kat'ine p'creat.

Dat Lyv'pull die Mart. prox. post festu' Sti Luce evangeliste in p'sencia Thome del More t'nc maioris, et alior' vicinor' meor', anno dni Millo cccmo lxxxmo t'tio.—*Crosse Deeds*, 77.

sown wheat £7, household utensils 11 marks; the sum total being £28, 6s. 4d., equal to £429, 10s. modern. Picton, who prints the above from Baines, adds:—"This, of course, was independent of any real estate the testator had left; it would be interesting to know the locality of the honest burgess' residence and farm, but on this point the documents are silent."[1] Fortunately we are now able to gather together some few such particulars.

A slight digression may here be made in order to note something of the descendants of Richard de Aynesargh and their fortunes. Precisely a year after June 1384, when probate of William's will was granted, Thomas More, notwithstanding the quitclaim he had signed regarding the lands conveyed to Roger Dutton and others, endeavoured to regain possession of them. In June 1385 he brought an action against William's assigns, Roger Dutton, R. Donster, and Richard Munn, the priest, pleading that they kept him out of possession of certain messuages, &c., which were of the inheritance of his relative William the son of Roger More, but which the said William had granted to Thornton when he (the former) was under age. This was the very grant that had been before the courts when a new title to William the Son of Adam had been allowed. The defendants pleaded this fact, and produced the conveyance made out to them by William only shortly before his death, and witnessed by Thomas More himself—evidence that certainly would close the case in favour of the defendants.[2] However, in a few years' time, More purchased the property: "Roger Dutton, of the City of Chester, and Alice, his wife, and Margery, (the other) daughter of Richard de Aynesargh," joining, in 1393, in an indenture

[1] "Memorials of Liverpool," 3rd edition 1903, i. 29.
[2] Moore Deeds, 258.

with Thomas More conveying to him an annual rental of forty-seven shillings arising from all their lands, messuages, &c., in Liverpool and Bootle:[1] and these included, no doubt, the land granted to them by their father's friend, William the Son of Adam.

In the following year (1394) we may trace another of Aynesargh's descendants—William of Sutton, son of his sister Nicola, and her husband John le Mercer, of Liverpool. This William describes himself as the next heir of Richard, after the latter's son Thomas. It is in this deed that we glean the name of Richard's wife—"Elen, daughter of Robert of Huyton, who was the wife of Richard the son of Adam de Aynesargh." In her favour William de Sutton quitclaimed all his right to the lands, &c., which formerly belonged to the above Richard, in Liverpool and the "towns of Bootle, Aynesargh, and Lancaster."[2] Richard's widow thus became possessed of all the property of his sister Nicola.

The same year (1394) witnessed the death of the clerical friend and confidant of both William and Richard, viz. Richard Munn. An inquisition followed in due course, and it was here found that Munn had conveyed property to Thomas and the other heirs of De Aynesargh for the celebration of post obit masses, as already evidenced in 1382. "But the said Thomas died on the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, in the 17th year of King Richard II. (November 1393); and the next heir is William Johnson (son of John) le mercer of Liverpool, he being the son of Nicola, sister of the said Richard de Aynesargh, the said Thomas's father"; William being now thirty years of age and upwards. The right heirs after him are "Roger Dutton and Alice, his wife, and Margery,

[1] Moore Deeds, 271. [2] *Ibid.*, 272.

her sister."[1] In this order of heritage, therefore, was entailed the duty of maintaining the masses, in the chapel of Liverpool, in memory of Mayor de Aynesargh.

The descendants of William the Son of Adam and Katherine, his wife, now claim attention. In his will of 1383, we have seen him leaving the residue of his goods to Katherine "and our children." These comprised a son and a daughter only. The former, named John, was called "John de Liverpool, Junr.," in order to distinguish him from his half-brother John (William's son by his first wife), who was now known as "John de Liverpool, Senr."

John, Junr., is mentioned in a deed executed by Katherine when finally arranging her affairs in 1412:—"I, Katherina, who was wife of William the Son of Adam de Liverpool," have granted to John de Liverpool, Junr., my son, certain lands which Richard Munn and John Henthorn, priests, granted to me and the said William the Son of Adam; as fully appears in another charter."[2] This other charter was the deed by which, as already mentioned, the clerics had reconveyed the property, they held in trust in 1374, to William and Katherine at the time of their marriage.

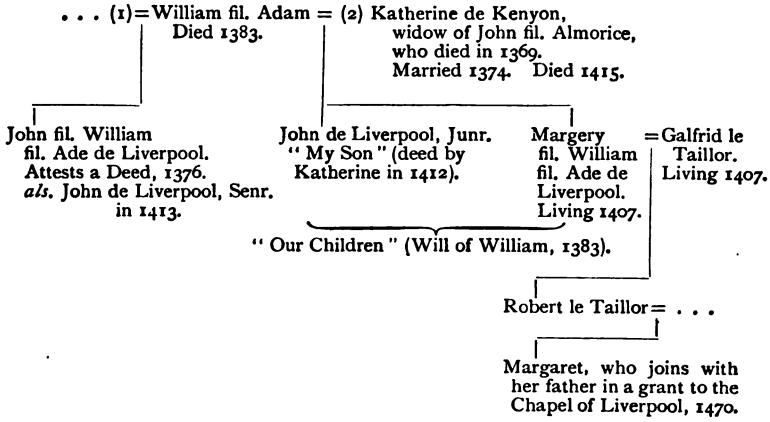
The name of John, Junr., does not appear elsewhere, and if he lived after 1412 his identity is lost under what surname he may have assumed. The identity also of his half-brother John, Senr., William's only other son, is also lost; and of the direct heirs male of Liverpool's first mayor there is no trace.

Of his daughter by Katherine there is some little information. She was named Margaret, and married "Galfrid le Taillor of Liverpool," with

[1] Moore Deeds, 270.
[2] Add. MSS., 32105/gg/2682.

whom she joined in 1407 in disposing of various lands of inheritance to Thomas More and W. Lunt, capellanus.[1] Very probably this couple were the parents of "Robert le Taillor of Liverpool," who had a daughter, Margaret, and who joined with her in endowing the chapel of the town with a priest's house, in 1470.[2] Clue to further descendants seems to be quite lost.

THE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM FIL. ADAM.



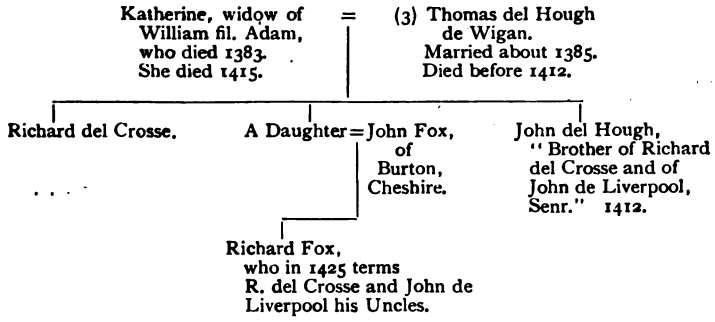
Reverting to Katherine, we find her, within a few years of the death of William, though twice a widow, and with two families of children, again entering the bonds of matrimony. She appears to have renewed her connection with her native place, Kenyon, or Wigan, and it was from Wigan that her third husband, like her first, came. He was Thomas del Crosse (or del Hough) of Wigan; some relative perhaps of Richard del Hough, who had been mayor of Flint in 1346.[3] He left Katherine before 1412, a widow for the third time,

[1] Okill MSS. 14/117.
[2] Moore Deeds, 283.
[3] Crosse Deeds, 53.

and with a third family of children. The eldest of these seems to have been Richard del Crosse, who became the most prominent of all the group and founded the wealthy Crosse family of Liverpool. The second son seems to have been "John del Hough, brother of Richard del Crosse and of (Richard's half-brother) John de Liverpool."[1] There was also a daughter, who married John Fox of Burton, Cheshire; their son, Richard Fox, in 1425, terming the above Richard and John his uncles.[2]

. . .

PEDIGREE OF THE HOUGH AND DEL CROSSE FAMILIES.



But with these children of Katherine's third marriage we are not concerned, save in connection with her distribution of William's estate. Her Almorice children she had endowed, before her marriage with William, with lands derived from their father, and we hear of them no more. The estate derived from William she now appears to have settled on their only son, John de Liverpool, Junr., granting him, in 1412, by a deed already mentioned, lands which had been conveyed to her and William on their marriage by the priests Munn

[1] Add. MSS., 32105/gg/2301.
[2] *Ibid.*, 32105/gg/2840.

and Henthorn. By another deed of the same year (1412):—"I, Katherina del Hough, formerly the wife of William the Son of Adam, in pure widowhood, have granted to John de Liverpool, Junr., my son, all my right in a certain windmill and land in Liverpool";[1] this being the mill and land at Eastham which she and William had owned many years. John certainly did not hold this property long, for no sooner had he acquired it than he granted it in bond to Richard del Crosse, his half-brother, the deed being executed "in the presence of Katherina del Hough, mother of the said Richard and John, and in the presence of John del Hough, brother of the said Richard and John."[2] The Crosse papers of the period contain many deeds relating to the mill and land, and apparently John never redeemed his bond. At all events Richard del Crosse became the owner of the property.

Richard also acquired as many of the estates of the outlying branches of the family as possible; the deeds for these transactions yielding some of the details appearing in the foregoing pedigree. Thus, in 1423, he secured from "Roger the son of Stephen Walsh, consanguinus of William the son of Adam of Liverpool," certain lands which Stephen says "formerly belonged to the said William, my uncle";[3] while, in 1425, "Richard Fox the son of John Fox of Burton in Wirral," quitclaimed "to my uncle, Richard del Crosse, all my right in certain land and a mill which I had of feoffment of John de Liverpool, my other uncle."[4]

Finally, referring to Widow Katherine, the last mention of her seems to have occurred ten years

[1] Add. MSS., 32105/gg/2815.
[2] *Ibid.*, 32105/gg/2301.
[3] *Ibid.*, 32105/gg/2820.
[4] *Ibid.*, 32105/gg/2840.

before the above conveyance was made; Richard del Crosse, in 1415, making a grant to "Katherine, formerly the wife of Thomas del Hough, my mother."[1] She appears to have died soon after, having survived Mayor William thirty-two years.

[1] Add. MSS., 32105/gg/2708.

THE OLD FLOUR MILLS OF WIRRAL

By E. Mitford Abraham

Read 3rd December 1903

IT may be of some interest to mention and describe, as far as possible, the old mills of Wirral, chiefly because they represent an industry which has quite changed in character, and for which they are no longer wanted.

Many have been entirely destroyed, and their sites are unknown; most are in a ruinous condition, and will soon disappear altogether; some ceased working a few years ago, and only four are now working at all, that is, as grist mills.

There were two chief kinds of windmills: the early peg or post mill, a wooden structure elevated on a central peg or post; and the later tower mill, a stone or brick building. In both kinds the arms, or sails as they are called, nearly reached the ground, but on the later high tower mills a gallery or stage running round the mill 10 to 15 feet above the ground necessarily raised the arms in proportion.

The wooden peg mill was turned round by the miller on its central pivot or post, according to the direction of the wind. In the case of the tower mill only the upper portion, to which the arms were attached, was turned round.

Watermills sometimes had overshot wheels, that is, where the stream falls on the upper part of the revolving wheel; and sometimes undershot wheels,

that is, where the stream strikes the lower part of the wheel.

Mrs. Gamlin, in her book, "'Twixt Mersey and Dee," mentions a gorse mill as having once stood on Bidston Hill. The site of this structure is not known, and it seems to have been destroyed at least a century ago.

The late Mr. E. W. Cox, in a communication to this society's *Transactions* for the year 1896, describes and illustrates two ancient grain crushers or mortars. The first, he says, is prehistoric, and is hollowed with a cavity in the centre, and a shallower one at each end for holding the grain to be pounded. It is made of a hard whinstone boulder, and was found by himself in Wirral. The second was taken out of the walls of the crypt at Birkenhead Priory. It is made out of a rough block of red gritstone, and is deeply hollowed with use. The two examples are interesting, as showing to how late a date prehistoric methods survived in milling, as this form is found to date back to a prehistoric era. The Birkenhead example is no doubt monastic, more than one having been found in the ruins.

We will commence our survey with Bidston, because there are traces of an earlier foundation for a mill here than anywhere else in Wirral. Bidston Mill has quite the finest and most prominent position of all the Wirral windmills. Situated on the brow of the hill, it commands a magnificent position for any wind. Although its position is absolutely unrivalled for wind, it was a very awkward place to get at from the farmer's standpoint, the village of Bidston standing 150 feet below, half a mile away to the north, whilst the only means of approach were by rocky ascending paths or lanes. The first Bidston Mill, which was standing

at least as early as the sixteenth century, stood about 40 yards to the north of the present structure. This old mill was, of course, a peg mill, and was destroyed by fire in 1791. The site of this earlier mill can easily be made out, and consists of two trenches about 15 feet long by 3 feet wide, dug out of the solid rock, and shaped like a Greek cross. These trenches, which were about 2 feet deep, cross each other at right angles, and are now nearly filled up with earth, &c.

In these trenches there were laid four large beams, which must have fitted closely into the trenches. At the intersecting point there was fixed the great post or peg upon which the mill rested. This post, about 6 feet high, was supported at the top by four beams, which rested at their lower ends upon the trench beams. Upon this foundation the wooden mill rested.

During one heavy gale in 1791 the arms of this old mill broke loose, and as a consequence friction caused a fire, and it was totally destroyed. It was not rebuilt, but an entirely different kind of mill was erected close by. This was a brick tower building, and is the one still standing, although the arms and machinery have been destroyed by fire twice during the last century, in 1821 and 1839.

It seems strange that this mill should have stopped working so many years before the majority of the others, but it has not worked since 1875. Nothing was done to keep it in repair for some time, and after losing three of its arms and most of the roof, it was completely restored in 1894 by Mr. R. S. Hudson, who in return took away the old arm left on the mill and the one just blown down, to have chairs made out of them.

Wallasey Mill was situated on the top of the hill just south of the church, and was a great

landmark to mariners. Built of stone, and very antique looking, it was a picturesque little building, and was pulled down about twenty-five years ago, to be replaced by a large modern brick mansion with a small central tower, which is exactly over the site of the old mill. The wooden gates to this house are built out of the old arms of the mill.

A watermill used to stand on the marsh between Poulton and Bidston, and the small whitewashed cottage still standing there was most probably the mill house. The site of the mill can still be seen, and a few large stones lying about are all that remains of the building, which was pulled down nearly a century ago.

It is not known whether this mill was a corn mill or not. An old Wallasey resident said that, although she had never seen the mill herself, she had heard people talk about it as a slitting mill, and what this means she did not know.

Situated, as it was, by the tidal creek of Wallasey Pool, it is quite possible this was a tidal mill, only a few examples of which now remain in this country. The idea of the tidal mill was that on the rising tide the mill pool was flooded, and then the water was run out over the mill wheel during the ebb. Unless the mill was worked in this way, it would have been on the same plan as that at Bromborough.

Tranmere Mill, a large brick tower building with a stage, was situated near the workhouse at the top of Mill Street. It was pulled down about thirty years ago, and was built about the same time as the present Bebington Mill.

Bebington Mill is a brick tower building, situated near the top of Storeton Hill, in Higher Bebington, and is a prominent landmark, particularly from Liverpool and the Mersey.

The life of this mill is now ended, having ceased

working during January 1901, owing principally to the fact that the miller had some steam flour mills built in Birkenhead, and not being able to let it even for £5 a year, the only use it was put to was as a storehouse. The machinery is complete, but the roof and stage are in a very ruinous state; part of the stage has entirely disappeared. The mill itself is about a century old, and is very stoutly built on a sandstone foundation.

Bromborough Water Mill, the only one left working in this part of Wirral, stands at the head of a tidal creek running up under red sandstone cliffs from the Mersey, by which barges used to come right up to the mill at high water.

There has been a water mill here for many centuries, and it is believed that it stands on the site of the mill mentioned in Domesday Book as belonging to the Manor of Eastham. The present building of red sandstone appears to be a rebuilt structure of the eighteenth century, and is a fairly large mill, containing four pairs of stones. The wheel is worked by an undershot current, but owing to the tide backing up against it, the mill is stopped working for about four hours every tide.

About forty years ago steam power was provided so as to make it an up-to-date flour mill, but as there is no flour made here now, steam is never used.

Right above the water mill, on the top of the pool bank, was a tower windmill, not a very old one, but said to have been the most shapely tower mill in Wirral. It was blown up with gunpowder about twenty-five years ago, as it was not considered safe. The man who was entrusted with its demolition has several times explained to me how the whole mill was blown into the air several feet, and then, falling to the ground, fell to pieces.

The two mills were both worked by the same

people, by name Ellis, and who still have the water-mill; save for a break of a few years, many years ago, the ancestors of the present man have worked Bromborough Mills since the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Rabymere Water Mill, on the same stream, about two miles higher up, has ceased working for many years, and it is a pity to see such a picturesque little object falling into ruin so quickly as it is. It is situated in a little dell, down which flows the stream from the mere, and as it is beneath the level of the road, and is so small, few people even notice it.

Over the massive doorway there is a stone slab which used to bear the date 1601, together with some initials—$I^{D}A$. The roof is in a very dilapidated condition, and in many places water comes through, whilst inside not much of the machinery, except the two pairs of stones and the "overshot" wheel, now remain.

Although it has not worked for about twenty years, and what woodwork remains is always in a sodden state, it is said that the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot still insists upon the ruin being insured against fire.

The mill house, situated just above, on the bank of the stream, is a pretty little thatched cottage, and is still occupied by the old miller, who, forced to give up his business, makes his living out of letting boats and providing teas for the numerous Saturday and Sunday visitors to this delightful spot.

Eastham Mill, a small eighteenth-century tower windmill, is situated outside the village to the south. It worked up till about 1895, and the arms were removed shortly afterwards, although the works are still quite complete.

A rather noticeable feature of this mill is the raised sort of mound round the base. This mound is about a foot high and nine inches wide. Built

against the brickwork of the mill, and securely flagged at its side by stone slabs, it forms a sort of raised pathway round the building.

Of all the Wirral Mills, Willaston, about a mile to the west of Eastham, was quite the most important as a flour mill, and of the two windmills still left working, this is one of them. This large tower mill was built early in the last century, and succeeded a peg mill situated thirty yards to the west. About thirty years ago a great effort was made by a local corn merchant to work this mill as a profitable flour business; a steam engine and much new machinery was added, together with several more pairs of stones, making nine in all, but after working a few years the new machinery had to be given up, but is still there, never to be used again. It is said that this new machinery and additional buildings cost about £30,000.

This mill discontinued making flour many years ago, its only business now being to crush oats, &c., and grind maize for the neighbouring farmers.

On a piece of wood on the second floor inside the mill, the following inscription is roughly cut:

> "God's providence hath been my inheritance;
> God bless the good old mill."

Also, near by, is a quaint painting of the mill.

Stanney Water Mill, situated just inside the boundary of Wirral, about two miles south-west of Ellesmere Port, is worked by an offshoot of the river Gowey. This mill was one of the most important in Wirral, and turned out flour until about fifteen years ago. It is still provided with the silk dresser for sifting the flour after it had gone through the stones. This is a good instance of a country mill, combining the use of stones with the silk dresser, endeavouring to compete with the modern roller mill. It is now only used as a grist mill—

that is, for grinding foodstuffs, such as maize, beans, oats, &c., for the local farmers. The water wheel, which is turned by an undershot current similar to that of Bromborough, used to work four pairs of stones.

The present building, which consists of three storeys, is of brick, and does not appear to be much more than one hundred years old. The base and foundations are of stone, and as in one or two places alterations appear to have taken place, it is most likely that the present building succeeded a much older one.

Saughall Mill, situated on the Parkgate Road, three miles from Chester, is a small brick tower windmill of the eighteenth century, and is without a stage, the arms nearly reaching the ground. The name of this mill is marked on the maps as "Gibbet Mill," and the story about the two men gibbeted here nearly two centuries ago is interesting. Three Irish harvestmen, whilst returning home, began to quarrel over their summer earnings. The quarrel ended by the one who had the largest share being slain and robbed by the other two, who hid his body at this spot. The murderers would in all likelihood have got away to Ireland had they not stopped at the Greyhound Inn, Shotwick. Here they attempted to steal the landlady's savings, which had been hidden upstairs; but an alarm was raised, the men tried to escape by the way of Puddington, were overtaken, conveyed to Chester, tried, and found guilty. They were then taken back to the scene of their murder by Saughall Mill, and were gibbeted under the old ash tree, which still stands at the beginning of the lane leading up to the mill.

The mill house is a low, whitewashed building, and is of the same age as the mill. There is a nice old-fashioned garden in front of the house, also an

extremely interesting old sundial, on which the times at all the principal towns in the world can be reckoned.

The mill is still worked, and has lately been considerably modernised, including a new pair of arms and an automatic arm setter. This new pair of arms does not require sail cloths, but have pieces of wood arranged in the louvre fashion, the same in principle as a venetian blind. When the mill is working these louvres are closed, so as to present a flat surface against the wind. It is rather strange to see this pair of arms working along with the old pair requiring sails.

About half a mile from Saughall Mill, on the Parkgate Road, is an inn called "The Yacht," round which is a collection of small houses abutting on the road, the whole going under the name of "Two Mills." Formerly there stood nearly opposite the inn two windmills, both of which were destroyed sixty to seventy years ago. The sign on the inn used to be a painting of these two mills, and some residents in the neighbourhood still remember this old signboard. An old man who died some years back said that he remembered one of the mills, and also a man being gibbeted there. It is said that this last mill went by the name of "Gibbet Mill," and that really Saughall Mill is not the "Gibbet Mill." According to the natives of the district, Saughall Mill is not known as the "Gibbet Mill," and the present miller does not think the name is rightly applied to his mill.

The ruined Burton Mill is situated on the top of the hill through the woods to the north of the village. The base of this old peg mill and some woodwork are all that remains of this once picturesque landmark. This base, upon which the wooden mill was turned round, is about 8 feet in height, and on the side away from the Dee, that is, the sheltered side,

is covered with ivy. The mill was partially destroyed during a gale about twenty-five years ago, and since then neglect has completed the ruin.

There are two doorways into the basement, one at the north side, and the other at the south side; near the latter, low down by the ground, is a stone with $\frac{R\ O}{1771}$ inscribed on it. The main shaft, 7 or 8 feet high, with a piece of wood crossing at the top, is all that remains of the upper portion of the mill, and has some resemblance to an ancient gallows. Several dates are carved on this shaft, one 1731.

Mrs. Gamlin, describing Burton Mill in her book, "'Twixt Mersey and Dee," says—

"This ancient mill was a peg mill, and was of great interest before it was destroyed. It was a square, box-like structure, with cottage roof, poised on the top of a dome-shaped red sandstone basement by means of a stout oak trunk running vertically through it, round which it was turned to the wind by means of the leverage of a long projecting beam in front of its very wide flight of wooden steps. Here, over 200 years ago, a boy constantly took his father's wheat to be ground. This boy was Thomas Wilson, who became Bishop of Sodor and Man, and whose pretty little thatched cottage below in the village is so well known."

All that remains of Neston Mill is the white-washed brick tower of the eighteenth century. This small mill worked till about 1885, although for the last few years it had only two arms. These arms and all the works were removed shortly afterwards, and the building is now used as a joiner's shop. Owing to its proximity to the roadway the arms, when revolving on a sunny day, reflected on to the road. It was a peculiar sight, and many a horse would refuse to go by till the mill was stopped.

Gayton Mill is the oldest tower windmill in Wirral, and is built of red sandstone rock. It has

not worked for about twenty-five years, and no arms are now left, although the works are absolutely complete. This small mill has three pairs of stones. In the small and antiquated cottage near by the last miller here brought up the large family of sixteen children.

Thingwall Mill, the last Wirral mill to be destroyed, was particularly well known for its oatmeal, a considerable amount of which was regularly sent across to Liverpool. A well-known milling family of Wirral, by name Capper, worked this mill for nearly two centuries. It was a large brick edifice, with a stage, and succeeded an earlier one, without a stage, in 1866. The arms of the old mill came to within a few inches of the ground, and several pigs and other animals are known to have been killed by the revolving arms striking them.

On New Year's Day, 1897, one of the arms of the last mill was blown down, and shortly afterwards Robert Capper died. Since then it has not worked. On Mrs. Capper's death, in 1900, the mill was bought for £50 by a local farmer, who resold it to a Liverpool timber merchant for twice the sum, and it was then demolished. The foundations of the mill were not on rock but on sand, into which the base was built for nearly 6 feet.

The site of the mill and the ground around has now been levelled and made into a garden, surrounded by a wall, into which several bits of millstones are built, as well as two date stones, one bearing "Robert Capper, Thingwell Mill, 1880," which came from the old kiln, and the other "re-erected by Robert Capper, 1866," the date of the erection of the last mill.

The small public-house at Thingwall used to be the mill house, and up till a few years ago had an old signboard with a painting of the mill.

Irby Mill was the last remaining peg mill in

Wirral. The situation of the mill was not so favourable for wind as it might have been, as it was considerably sheltered from the southerly winds. The present site of this mill is not the ancient one, for an earlier mill stood well up on the hill to the south of the now ruined one, about 100 yards away. The ancient position seems to have been a better one for wind, but this older mill appears to have been destroyed during the eighteenth century, and nothing now remains of it. Amongst the confused heap of ruins on the later site are several pieces of timber, one between 2 and 3 feet square, formerly the shaft, bears the date 1773 and initials $_{R}{}^{M}{}_{H}$. You cannot infer from this that the mill was then built, as many a miller has scratched his initials and date on the shaft of his mill long after the actual structure was built. However, it is just possible that this was the date of the destruction of the older mill and the alteration of site, upon which a new one was to be built, and destroyed in 1898. The reason for its being pulled down, after it had stopped working ten to twelve years, was this: The mill was rapidly falling into ruin, and during several gales large pieces of wood were blown away some distance, and the miller, who still lives in the cottage close by, was much afraid of its being blown down upon his house, and in order to avoid this possible catastrophe decided to have the old thing pulled down at once. Three men undertook the job, and they set to work by pulling out some of the bricks at the base. They did not even temporarily support the mill, but actually went on pulling the bricks out until they heard the woodwork creaking above, and in a second or two this once picturesque little landmark was in a ruined mass on the ground. The miller described the escape of the three venturesome mill wreckers as absolutely marvellous, adding that not many men would undertake such a job. At the time of its

destruction the mill had three arms, losing the top one some years before.

The old Saughal Massie peg mill was destroyed about thirty years ago, and was situated near where the Saughal Massie road joins the main Hoylake Road about half a mile to the west of Moreton village. The site can still be seen near the south corner of the field attached to Mr. Griffiths' house. The mill house is still standing, and an old lane, partly lined with packhorse stones, but which is about to be macadamised and named "Griffiths' Road," connected the house with the mill. This house was the scene of a robbery and attempted murder about fifty years ago.

Richard Hale, the last Saughal Massie miller, was a member of a well-known old milling family of Wirral; several of them are now in the bakery business, whilst one still works Willaston Mill. At one time Grange, Irby, and Saughal Massie Mills were all in the possession of this family.

The old Saughal Massie mill was rented for the last few years by a man named Massey. His wife, who still lives in the village, said in a pathetic way that the mill was the ruin of her husband, and was not pulled down, but actually fell to pieces. The ruins were sold, and a portion of the works, with one pair of stones, were taken to Bidston Hall and worked as a steam mill in an outbuilding there for about twenty years. This pair of stones is still to be seen lying outside.

Another pair lies in front of the doorway to Mr. Maxwell's farmhouse along Parkfields Lane.

Grange Mill, situated on the top of Grange Hill, above West Kirby, was a very prominent landmark for sailors, as were also Bidston and Wallasey. This old peg mill was wrecked by the great gale of 6th January 1839, which is still looked upon by old people as the most violent storm which has ever

blown over this district. The mill was never rebuilt, but a few years later the present imposing beacon was erected on its site, and, as the inscription tells us, was placed there so as to form a landmark for the mariners frequenting the estuaries of the rivers Dee and Mersey.

The Mill Inn, Darmonds Green, West Kirby, is named after this mill, as some of the beams of the roof were made from the old arms.

One of the millstones was rolled down the hillside into a ditch, where it remained in view until lately, when the ditch was filled up and the stone covered.

The late Mr. E. W. Cox, in his paper on the antiquities of Storeton, published in this Society's *Transactions* for the year 1897, says: "On the south end of the quarry hill formerly stood the manor mill, now destroyed and almost forgotten. Some of the inhabitants have heard of it as a wooden mill built of oak timber, whose precise site there is now nothing to indicate."

A peg mill stood at New Brighton, at the top of Mount Pleasant Road, where Mr. T. R. Bulley's house now stands. This mill was pulled down about seventy years ago, but is still remembered as an extremely antiquated concern by a few old Wallasey residents. A millstone lay near the site until a few years since.

Another old peg mill stood at the top of Mill Hill, Oxton, but was destroyed fifty to sixty years ago. Whilst excavating below the roadway here a few years ago a large block of timber was found, which was believed to have formed part of the mill. The discoverers took it away, and it has since been made into two or three chairs.

Several more sites of old windmills are known, as at Noctorum, Liscard, and Poulton, but of some the only record exists in such names as mill field, mill hey, mill stream, &c.

Only four watermills have yet been mentioned, and, as far as we know, only three more ever existed in Wirral; these were at Prenton, Barnston, and Shotwick Castle. The watermill at Prenton, the exact site of which is described in "The Domesday Survey of Wirral,"[1] though mentioned in Domesday Book, has been disused for many centuries. The mill at Barnston stood close to the main road where it dips sharply into Barnston Dale. That at Shotwick lay just north of the Castle.

The first change in the flour-milling industry was caused by the introduction of steam as the means of propulsion in place of wind and water. This change was followed thirty to forty years ago by the much greater change of the substitution of metal rollers for the old stones. This has revolunised the flour-milling industry, and there are now only a few mills in remote country places where flour is ground in the old-fashioned way.

I will conclude with an extract from Messrs. Bennett and Elton's work, "History of Corn Milling" (pp. 312–314):—

"Time, which perfects all things, had thus no opportunity of perfecting the windmill ere the advent of steam converted the mighty wind-driven motor, the pride of its age, into quite a minor machine in the corn-milling world. As a picturesque object in the landscape, the windmill is still characteristic of rural England; its massy tower reared on prominent site, its sails exposed to 'all the airts the wind can blaw,' and busily revolving to them all; its cheerful aspect of life and motion on the quiet country side, impart animation and charm to many a pleasant spot in the shires; but otherwise the mill attracts little interest, frequently being devoted merely to the grinding of stuffs for cattle food, and rarely

[1] *Chester Arch. Soc. Proceedings*, vol. v. part i.

indeed endeavouring to compete with the giant roller-mills that enjoy every facility of transport and intercommunication. Very commonly such windmills are sold by auction at marvellously low prices: one recently, standing in a good corn-growing district in Suffolk, close to two well-populated towns, and comprising a six-floor tower mill, with patent sails and auxiliary steam power, with residence and gardens free of land tax and tithe, being sold for no more than £250. The interiors of the structures, which well repay a visit by the curious in such matters, has been pleasantly sketched recently by a rambler through the shires, who says: 'The interiors of these old mills are very dark, very puzzling, and extremely interesting; and it is always worth while, supposing you not to be already acquainted with the art and mystery of milling, to seek permission to inspect one. The miller, who is a contemplative man generally, may often be seen on the little platform at the head of the stairs which leads into the first floor of his windy place of business, gazing, with mildly speculative glance, upon the country spread out like a map beneath him. He is surprised that any one should wish to see the details of a business which is to him, through long acquaintance, so commonplace; but, politely enough, he does the honours of his dusty workshop. You must not mind your clothes becoming whitened with the flour which has settled thickly over floor and rafters and ledges—in every conceivable and inconceivable nook and cranny in fact. As for the miller, his face, his beard, his clothes, are all grey with thin deposits of it, while the creases of his waistcoat and the rim of his hat hold drifts of the powdered grain. There are generally three floors to windmills. The top one is a veritable cave of the winds; it rocks and echoes much more than any other part of the building with the whirl

of the great sails outside and the grinding of the machinery below. In the next storey the grain is tipped into the insatiable maws of revolving cog-wheels and rapidly circulating millstones, to come lower still, in the shape of flour, into great bins and other sacks. The miller, perhaps, opens the "bolter" for you, and, amid a cloud of fine flour-dust, you perceive the chief constituent of the future half-quartern loaf descending in a continuous stream. The smell encountered within a windmill is a peculiarly wholesome and appetising one, and everything recalls the leisured ways of old England before the fever of modern times seized upon the land.'"

We may take this as a picture of the work carried on in the few windmills still working, and of the many more demolished mills of Wirral.

SOME NOTES ON HEYSHAM CHURCH AND PARISH

By E. M. Grafton

Read 14th January 1904

THE original foundation of the Parish Church of St. Peter, at Heysham, is of a very early date, probably the seventh or eighth century. Masonry of rude, axe-hewn stone, wide-jointed with almost imperishable mortar, small doorways with single-stone arched headings, on imposts of long and short stones, point to a pre-Norman origin. Parts of the western end, and a former portion of the north wall of the church, with a small arched door, removed in building the present north aisle in 1864, and rebuilt on the south-west side of the Churchyard, are of this character.

The plan of this first early Church would be that of the present nave, from the western wall with its blocked-in ancient doorway to the chancel arch and screen, where probably—judging from the few English remains of Churches of that date—would have been a screen wall with a small archway and arcading on each side opening into an apse or square-ended presbytery. The massive chancel arch is without moulding or ornament, except cable-twisted capitals or impost mouldings from which the arch springs; there are no pillars or piers distinct from the wall. These great stones are of

an early type, probably belonging to the oldest part of the Church.

What is now the south aisle would be the next addition, some centuries later, when the southern nave wall was mainly removed, and arches and pillars placed supporting the roof instead. The windows in the outer wall show the transitional forms of round-headed Norman, with small cusped trefoil-headed lights.

Later than this the small chancel was built to replace the still smaller, early eastern part of the Church, a guide to its date being given by the unglazed window, opening formerly to the outside, now into the modern continuation of the south aisle. The tracery of this window, of flowing Decorated type, approaches to the best English examples of what is known in France as Flamboyant, or like the forms of waving flames, dating this part of the Church about 1350.

It is considered by a well-known modern authority[1] on Church architecture that the south aisle and chancel arch were rebuilt between 1400 and 1540—judging from mouldings and slight indications of Perpendicular work; if so, much of the rough hewn stone, and to some extent the original type of work, seem to have been employed again.

There is no masonry or stonework of any later date till we come to the quite modern addition of the northern aisle and the tracery of both east and west windows, altered and inserted in 1864.

The older fittings of the Church are interesting; there are fragments of good wood-carving, probably Decorated, used again in the modern wooden screen; the font cover is modern, of Jacobean design, the font itself having little indication of date, but probably early from its solid plainness. There is no

[1] Mr. Micklethwaite.

old glass. A very fine monumental slab,[1] now placed upright at the west end of the north aisle, is of good Decorated thirteenth-century work; the beautiful floriated Cross, springing from pierced Calvary steps, has head and arms terminating in foliations, groups of branches and leaves, of very good design.

Other slabs of stone preserved against the inner wall are of interest in showing the sequence of history, but of no artistic value, rudely cut and lettered, as is often the case in northern seventeenth-century work. Two of these stones in the south-eastern aisle record dates of the rectors of the parish of no special interest. Another in the eastern chancel wall is easily dated by its reference to William Ward as "Pastor of this Church," he being noted in the Oliverian Survey (of parishes in England during the Commonwealth) as "a Painful Pastor" of his flock.

A stone in the north wall has an inscription relating to the rebuilding of some portion of it in 1737 by the Rev. Thomas Clarkson, rector of Heysham and vicar of Chipping, curious for its reference to an old house "of the Greese in this town." This long low building, now divided into cottages, reached from the lower road by a flight of stone steps, from which it apparently takes its name, was once the rectory. The derivation of "greese" from "gradus" has some parallels in the use of the word in an early New Testament translation, where it is found in Acts xx. 40—"Paul stood on the *greese* and beckoned with his hand unto the people"—and in some Lancashire records of the same date reference is made to the "turn greese," *i.e.* the winding stone stair of Eccles Church tower.

Taking together the amount of very early work in the present Church, with the still more remarkable ruin of the Church of St. Patrick in the upper

[1] See lithographs, Cross, Plate No. II.

part of the Churchyard, and examining the most uncommon series of rock-cut tombs, sepulchral slabs, the great hog-backed stone, and beautiful sculptured cross shaft, all surrounding the two churches, we recognise this as one of the most interesting places in the north of England.

On the left side of the Churchyard path near the gate is a portion of the shaft of a cross,[1] the four faces of which are illustrated here; there are many other examples of similar design and sculpture in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Scandinavia, as also in Italy and other parts of the Continent, some as late as the eleventh and twelfth centuries, but the finer work of this, with some other northern English crosses, probably dates it between seven and eight hundred. Dr. Browne, the Bishop of Bristol, one of our first living authorities on architecture and sculpture of this period, refers to this cross shaft as "very curious," and speaks of the singular carving of, probably, an early church on the northern face, with little crosses springing from the point and eaves of the gable roof; three windows in the upper part and four below, on each side of a door or opening filled by a figure of some Saint in swaddling or grave clothes, represented like this both in English carving and in mosaics of the same period in Italy. On the southern face is one large figure, whether of the Blessed Virgin and Child, or, as is sometimes thought, of some Saint connected in some way with the dedication or history of the Church, is hard to say.

The beautiful twisted pattern of the east and west faces, with its shoots or buds or apples between each curving spiral, is well known in early Christian art. It occurs again on the cross in St. Wilfrid's at Halton, in the Lune valley, at Eyam, in Derbyshire, and elsewhere. The serpent below is thought to

[1] See lithographs, four faces of Cross, Plate I.

represent the ancient Norse legend of Yggdrasil, the sacred ash-tree, with its snake or dragon guarding it, twisted below, frequently used by early Christian teachers to illustrate the story of Paradise, the Serpent, and the Tree of Life. On the eastern side the beautiful triquetra, or three-looped knot, an ancient emblem of the Holy Trinity, is plainly seen below.

On the right of the footway, nearer the Church, is another old sculptured stone of what is known as the hog-back or roofed shape; there are others like it in Durham, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, and in Scotland. The Bishop describes it as "a solid mass of stone some 6 feet long, and 2 feet thick, (originally) laid over some ancient grave. The zigzag lines along the top are probably the rude representation of tiling or shingling. There are several examples of tiled stones of a very striking character in various parts of the north, the idea probably being that the solid gravestone represented the last house of the dead person, and the gable-shaped top its roof." A remarkable stone of this type, but only slightly ridged, and with no indication of a roof or penthouse, at Overchurch, in the Wirral, between the Mersey and the Dee, bearing the earliest Cheshire example of a Christian inscription in Runes, the old Norse alphabet, tells us that "the folk reared this beacon," *i.e.* landmark or monument, "to Ethelmund." It would be deeply interesting to know to the memory of what great warrior in Church and State our Heysham "Beacon" was sculptured and set up.

Both beautiful stones are in the lower Churchyard, a typical one in shape and position as regards the Church, in early English custom—oblong, though irregular owing to the natural form of the ground, with a narrow margin on the north, as is usual in an ancient churchyard. Quite recently the Churchyard has been added to by enclosing a little field

between its north wall and the sea, and in taking down this wall and levelling the ground, several more sculptured slabs, and a curious massive base stone, almost Roman in its type, have been found. One oblong stone, with a cable moulding all round the edge, is thought by the Bishop of Bristol and Canon Greenwell to have been the base of the Cross. Another recumbent slab has again a beautiful and uncommon Cross in raised work upon it. Probably the Cross stood originally in the middle of the Churchyard, not in its present position. Following the pathway, with its worn stone steps, we come to the top of the headland where the tiny Chapel of St. Patrick stands, unique in England, with its rare and lovely view, its dedication, surroundings, and fabric of extraordinary age taking us back to the days and eventful history of the Saint, British by birth, Irish by adoption and lifework, Roman and British by descent. Dim and unrecorded are the links which bind "the little grey church on the windy shore" to the story of the hero-Saint, but name and legends and traces of pilgrim journeys to the place all speak of him.

Below the western face of the hill a wide green field stretching to the rocks above the sea is called "The Barrows," an early name for a burying-place. North, it looks over the sea and shining sands of Morecambe Bay, bounded by the Lancashire and Westmorland hills of the Lake Country; east, to the fells behind Lancaster, Clougha, and Abbeystead; beyond these to the fine outlines of Whernside, Pen-y-ghent, and Ingleborough on the Yorkshire border. Cut in the living rock round St. Patrick's lie curious, ancient, rock-hewn graves, six on one side, two again rather apart, one only the size of a little child, and parts of two or three others showing through the turf elsewhere. Three are straight sided, the rest body-shaped; all have a square, deep-

sunk hole for the shaft of a Cross at the head, all lie east and west.

On the narrow ledge of rock between the cliff's edge and the nearest grave, are hollows and markings, shown by rubbings taken some years ago to be weathered remains of an interlaced design like that on the Cross, probably covering the smoothed and bevelled surface of the rock between the burial-places when first carved out. The walls of the little roofless Church are thick and solid, with outer faces of large, rough-dressed, axe-hewn stones and core of rubble, all welded together in a mass of almost imperishable mortar, made in Roman fashion with burnt shells for lime, poured in hot between the irregular stones. One very small arch in the southern wall gave access; its long and short angle stones and carved head, with curious grooving hewn in one single piece, mark its early date. A bevelled upright stone in a gap in the same wall shows trace of a window light; the eastern gable stands; the west and most of the northern walls are gone.

The Churchyard itself on the lower level is remarkable for the number of sepulchral slabs of varied dates. Two are Calvary Crosses, that is, with the Cross raised from a foot base of steps; a third, inside the Church, already mentioned, is very fine in proportion and design. One has the harp, short and broad, of an Irish bard; another bears the chalice for a priest's grave. Two beautiful earlier slabs are difficult to date, as there are, it is believed, no others known exactly like them. The stones are narrow, with designs covering only about two-thirds of the field, one with a short broad Cross headed like the hilt of a sword, the other with double arms and a second narrow, even-limbed Cross superimposed on the first—an uncommon form. These are all in raised carving; one later slab only is incised, of Lombardic design, origin-

ally holding a brass which has long ago disappeared. No one can examine the long series of treasures of archæology without being impressed by the sense of the continuity of history read in them, pointing back to a remarkable origin, neither parochial nor in close connection with any local religious foundation of the ordinary type, but with evident proof of the ancient veneration in which the place was held from earliest times.

Traces of Christian Ireland of primitive days, English again, so far back that, as is pointed out by specialists in the art and symbolism of the earlier pre-Norman centuries, the sculptured stones are thought to point to the overlap and co-existing beliefs of the heathen and Christian Northern English; in Yggdrasil the sacred ash-tree of Scandinavian myth, and the Tree of Life in Paradise, whose wood formed the rood in Beowulf's Saga, with the serpent at its foot, as the dragon guarded the ash's treasure in the Norseman's legend. Then a Norman coffin hewn out of a single stone, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth century monumental slabs, down to the two or three centuries before our own day, in which period all true reverent delineation of the rest of the dead died out, and instead of the Cross shapes, or peaceful sleeping figures with clasped hands of prayer, we see only the clumsy lettering of records of personal doings and merits on the ugly small squared stones of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Happily in this instance we are spared the classic tastes in pagan cherubs of our forefathers of much the same period.

Inside the Church, in the dividing wall between the chancel and south chapel, an old chalice has been placed in a small hollow recess. It is of lateen, a mixture of pewter and silver, and was found in a priest's grave during the alterations in the Church. There are two old holy wells in the

village, though their dedications are lost. One, just outside the Church gate, had formerly an arched head, full of long, slender hartstongue ferns hanging into clear deep water, within my own recollection, but the walling on the bank above gave way a good many years ago, and the carved stones fell in, were broken, and have disappeared. The well was ruined by clumsy re-building, and the water drawn off for utilitarian gardening purposes. The other well, the best spring in Lower Heysham, was always known as "the Sainty Well," and lies up a narrow footway, or Pad-gate, to use the familiar dialect word, off the road. Some years ago a pump was put down, near, to make the water supply more accessible and the well itself less liable to misuse and choking with stones and rubbish as the population of the place increased, and it is now neglected and little used. I have never been able to hear or find any trace of the original dedication of either well.

In the upper village, about a mile from the Church, is a fragment of very early buildings, of much the same character as the older work in the parish Church and St. Patrick's Chapel. This fragment is up a little lane, ending in a field-path on the west of the road running through the village towards Middleton; beyond two cottages called the Fold, behind a very old barn full of courses of fine solid masonry—the ruined part has a section of a broken arch still left. Its use and proper name is unknown, though it is referred to in old county histories by the rather absurd name of Lord Montague's Bathing House, possibly a trace of the Lord Monteagle of Flodden fame, who held property by marriage in Hornby and Heysham at that date. The place is nearly a mile from the sea, behind a rocky knoll, the highest ground in the parish according to the Ordnance Survey. I well re-

member the predecessors of the two Fold cottages, very picturesque, but dark, low, and tumbling about the ears of the inhabitants, the walls full of old roughly hewn stone in great blocks, and the upper storey reached by an outside stone stair—altogether a little group of curious old buildings. The village is full of sixteenth and seventeenth century stone cottages, solidly built, with the pretty labels over the doorways, so characteristic of North Lancashire, Westmorland, and Gloucestershire, pathetically incongruous now amongst the common red brick houses and little shops, vulgar, inartistic, and ugly, springing up all round, in the changed conditions of what was, so recently, a little old-world place.

Keen lovers of the beautiful work of the old days of history are most desirous that steps should be taken to preserve the precious sculptures in the Churchyard from risk of injury from the crowds of sightseers visiting the place. Let me appeal to the members of this Historical Society to interest themselves in a matter so vital to the archæological records of our county, and have public attention called to the crying necessity of safeguarding these priceless treasures before it is too late.

Turner's beautiful water-colour of Heysham, formerly belonging to Mr. Ruskin, and considered by him one of his finest early drawings, done originally for Dr. Whitaker's "Richmondshire," may be in the memory of some present to-day. An outline of Church and parish history, drawn from charters and other authentic sources, will add all that is known.

The village, Hessam, not the Church, is mentioned in Domesday Book amongst the lands given to Roger of Poictou by the king, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in which North Lancashire was reckoned at that date. Rather later, we find

the *Church with a third* of "the town"[1] granted by Earl Roger, with St. Mary of Lancaster and certain lands, in 1094, to the *Abbey of Séez*, near Alençon, in Normandy, of which he was founder,[2] and under which it was held until the dissolution of alien priories in 1414.

Heysham is mentioned in many old charters, in the *Valor*, or *Taxation of* the only English Pope, Adrian Brakespeare, *Nicholas IV.*, in 1291.[3,4] Registers of alien priories are uncommon, but in a very beautiful *Register* of *Lancaster Priory* in the British Museum,[5] "*Cartæ de Hesham*," occurs in its lists of charters.

In an Inspeximus, or *Confirmatory Charter* of the fifteenth year of *Richard II.*, "*Hessehn cum tertia parte totius villæ*"[6] . . . is again referred to, under the gift of Roger of Poictou to Séez. In the reign of Henry V., when the Church lands in England held by foreign priories were re-annexed and bestowed on English foundations, the Abbey of Syon, in Middlesex, was endowed with Lancaster and Heysham, of which it held possession until the general dissolution of monastic foundations under Henry VIII.

The patronage of the Rectory of Heysham is stated to have been occasionally exercised by the Crown even before it was severed from Séez. Since the dissolution it has been sometimes in the Crown, more usually in private hands. The presentations and institutions of the rectors appear in the Episcopal Registers of Chester from 1568, and are given in

[1] See "Monasticon Anglicanum," vi. 997. "Séez St. Martin de Sagio," edition by Caley, Sir Henry Ellis, and Bandinel.

[2] Several Deeds in Madox's "Formulare Anglicanum," pp. 52, 53, 100, *et alia.*

[3] Taxat. P. Nicholas IV., pp. 307, 309, 328, 329.

[4] Plac. de Quo Warr., pp. 386, 387; Abbrev. Plac., p. 110.

[5] British Museum, Harleian MSS. 3764.

[6] Register of Alien Cells, quoted Whitaker's "Richmondshire," 236, 237; also see Aungier's "History of Syon Abbey."

full in Harland's edition of Baines' "History of the County Palatine of Lancaster." There is an interesting reference in *Kuerden's MS. History of Lancashire* to a charter granting "an Hospitium for the use of pilgrims resorting to St. Patrick's Chapel at Heysham."[1] Where the hospice was is not stated, possibly in Lancaster. Dr. Kuerden, who wrote about the end of 1600, and whose valuable collections of material for history are partly in the Chetham Library in Manchester, partly in the Heralds' College in London, conjectures that the chapel was unnoticed amongst the dissolved chantries from being entirely supported by the oblations of pilgrims, and therefore presenting no object to the Commissioners of Survey.

A grant of land, of which the deed is amongst the *Duchy of Lancaster Records*,[2] 1274–1286, from Adam de Hesayn, was held by the tenure of rendering yearly one arrow on St. Patrick's Day; and the long tongue of low, jagged rock stretching out into the bay below the Church bears the name of St. Patrick's Skier, the sharp edged or divided rock, the curious old Norwegian or Icelandic word linking us both with the northern invaders and settlers who left traces of their Norse tongue in so many sea-places, and with the famous Saint who was wrecked, so tradition has it, under the, then, lonely little headland.

The earliest existing book of Parish Registers begins in 1658, too late a date for anything of remarkable interest, beyond the recurrence of still familiar local names, in a parish which was, until

1 Dr. Kuerden's MSS., Chetham Library, Manchester, 1 vol. folio, p. 535; 1 vol. quarto, p. 674 (transcribed in same library by John Palmer in six vols.). Several volumes in the Heralds' College, London, *c.* 1690.

2 Duchy of Lancaster Grants in Boxes, Cart. Miscell., Box B., No. 26. On general subject, see also papers on Lancaster meeting of Royal Archæolog. in Journals, December 1898, March 1899.

recently, almost isolated and little known. Some of the entries of sums collected by King's Letters, as the custom was, in Church, strike us now as very curious applications of charitable offerings—"collected by the Churchwardens and Overseers of this Parish, the first day of Aprill anno 1661, the sum of four shillings and sixpence for the Children and inhabitants of Saint Bartholomew and Saint Bennet within the Citty of London." In the same month and year "towards the reliefe of Thomas Bury (? not very legible) of Horncastle in the county of Lincoln—Gent."—"for the rebuilding of St. Mary's Church, in Scarborough, one shilling"—in 1662, "for the relief of the poore Protestants of the Dukedom of Lithuania, ten shillings and sevenpence"—"for six families in St. Martin's in the Fields, by fire, under the hand and seal of George (Hall) Bishop of Chester, published the 9th day of November, 1661, being the Lords Day, after the first Lesson, by William Ward, Parson of Heasham."

The sepulchral stone of the said parson already referred to as in the chancel is very quaint in arrangement and spelling :

1670—
Octobe—I
WILLIAM WARD—Pas
tor—of th
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About 30
Years—e
xpecteth
hear—a re
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ion.

CHESTER AND LIVERPOOL IN THE PATENT ROLLS OF RICHARD II. AND THE LANCASTRIAN AND YORKIST KINGS

By J. H. Lumby, B.A.

Read 28th January 1904

THE value of the series of Patent Rolls now in course of publication lies in the reflection they give of the events of their period which affected in a more or less special degree the progress of local history. From them may be gleaned particular applications of general statutes, momentous communications from sovereign to subject, choice gems of biography which delight the genealogist and pedigree-seeker. The part taken in military, civil, and religious life by obscure individuals, men and women of no greater pre-eminence, prominence, or importance than you and I have attained, by humble burgesses of small towns, by honest tradesmen or by retiring nuns, no less than the glorious or inglorious lives of the leaders and law-makers of all branches of service, find their place in the Letters Patent. Of great value, too, is the light thrown upon municipal organisation, the progress or decay of corporate unities, their duties, their ideals, their attainments. To the student who has already gained some knowledge of the history of his district the Patent Rolls have most to tell, and it is with a view of enlarging rather than of

supplementing the history of Chester and Liverpool during the Lancastrian-Yorkist times that the following brief notes have been taken from that series of records.

Chester county by virtue of its position as *regnum in regno*, gained by its situation on the Welsh Marches, is specially prominent in the Patent Rolls of Richard II. Its acquisition by Henry III. had removed the danger of a possible revolt by a powerful Earl, whose adherence considerably strengthened the power of the King; while the revenues of the Earldom formed a valuable asset in the Royal possessions. Each successive sovereign assiduously sought the goodwill and loyalty of its people, and Chester has always been noted for its love to the Crown. Richard himself raised it to the dignity of a Principality *ob amorem populi*, and Henry IV.'s first step towards the throne was to get possession of the city. It was partly with a view, no doubt, of fostering loyalty that the heir-apparent as Earl of Chester spent much of his time in the Castle, and, on his succession, took care to ratify the grants and rewards he had made during his Earldom. In fact, the great number of grants made to loyal subjects who had given good proof of their fidelity by long and arduous service to the Crown, shows that the value of the Earldom in the eyes of the King rested, in part, in the means it gave him of rewarding deserving subjects. These grants are occasionally worthy of note.

9 R. II., ii. 457. In 1385, Joan de Mohun, Lady of Dunster, was granted the manor and hundred of Maxfeld (Macclesfield) for good service to the King and Queen. This grant was equivalent to £100 per annum, which Lady Joan had previously taken

5 R. II., i. 615. from the stannary of Devon and Cornwall. The office of hayward of Frodsham was granted to

Hugh Fairchild, servant and archer of Edward III., who retained the office under Richard II. It was worth 5 marks. Radegund Becket, Lady of Mortimer, held the manor of Frodsham, of the yearly value of 80 to 100 marks, by grant. The profits of the Dee mills were similarly used as recompense. John Leech (Leche), of Chester, apparently Surgeon-Extraordinary to Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV., received a pension of £10 a year out of the revenue of the mills. He had also received a grant of lands in Ireland worth £20 from Edward III. At the commencement of Henry IV. an ordinance was passed to the effect that all grants of land which were found to exceed an estimated value should be null and void; but an exception was made in the case of our surgeon, whose grant of an estimated £20 worth of land was found to be worth £23, 12s. 2d. The clerkship of the mills carried with it the custody of the fishery and ferry of the Dee. This was granted in 1384 to Matthew of Haydock, in response to a special petition on his behalf by Sir Baldwin de Bereford. The recipient immediately claimed that the office also brought the receipt of the issues of the ferry, mills, and fishery, and thereby offended the chamberlain of the city, who petitioned the Council and successfully proved that the duty of the collection of mills, ferry, and fishery dues had belonged to his office from time immemorial. Whether Matthew threw up his clerkship in disgust, or whether his presumptuous claim was punished by the King, is not apparent; but the grant was entirely revoked a few months after it was made. The number of pensioners made by Edward III. and Richard II., who drew their annuities from the Exchequer of Chester, was so large that the treasury was in danger of being emptied, and there are many cases of

13 R. II., iv. 242.

10 R. II., iii. 202.

5 R. II., ii. 95.

2 H. IV. i. 419.

6 R. II., ii. 373.

6 R. II., ii. 434.

payments transferred from Chester to other Exchequers, notably to that of Carnarvon, the Exchequer of North Wales. Very early in Richard's reign a hint is given that the resources of the Chester issues are running down. In 1378, for example, an annuity of 50 marks, granted by Edward III. at the Exchequer of Chester to Sir Aubrey de Vere, is compensated by other grants. Roger Stokes, esquire, in 1379, was made an annuitant of £10 (he had lost both eyes in the wars), with the proviso that if the issues are insufficient to pay that sum, he may receive the deficiency out of the issues of North Wales. The same year an annual grant of £100, made by Edward III. to Sir Nicholas Bond, was transferred to the Welsh Exchequer. Examples of this transference occur throughout the reign, which seem to point to a decay of the revenue of the county and city, as well as to the plethora of annuitants. These rewards were generally earned by military service; occasionally the service is specially mentioned. Sir Walter Urswick (*Ursewyk*) got a grant of £20 a year for bringing the news to King Edward of the birth of an heir to the Duke of Lancaster. Sir Richard of Atterbury was allowed £40 per annum "out of the issues and profits of the lordship of Chester" in return for personal service in time of war, two squires (*scutferi*) to accompany him. Some of the entries enable us to estimate the wages of the King's servants. The King's Sergeant-at-arms drew 12d. a day from the Chester Exchequer; the wages of the famed Cheshire archers was 6d. a day, or 3d. while they were engaged "within the King's household." One David, called "Cawardyn," yeoman, received 6d. a day. The rider of the forest of Delamere received 3d. a day. John

R. II., i. 112, 161, 239, 542.

3 R. II., i. 380.

R. II., i. 159, 375.

R. II., i. 195.

R. II., i. 155.

14 R. II., iv. 358.

9 R. II., iii. 19.

1 H. VI., i. 80.

R. II., i. 249.

Brownwind, parker of Shotwick (*Schorwyke*), received 1d. a day, together with eight acres of land called "Wodebank" adjoining the park, a house built thereon, and with the *windfall* wood, except trees torn up by the roots. Richard Yoxhall, porter of Chester Castle, received 2d. a day and an annuity of 100s. John le Wylde, archer, was appointed Constable of Beeston Castle at a remuneration of 2d. a day.

H. VI., i. 62.
1 H. VI., i. 61.
1 H. IV., i. 100.
12 R. II., iv. 23.

We have seen that some recipients derived their pensions from the profits of the Dee mills, the source of revenue being thus expressly mentioned. Another special source was found in the avowries of Chester. They took their origin in the charter of Randle III. to the Barons of Cheshire, which allowed the Barons to retain any stranger who came into their defence on payment of a fine to the Earl. Chester thus became a sanctuary of criminals or debtors. Other sanctuaries were Chester city during St. Werburgh's Fair, Hoole Heath, Overmarch, Farndon, and Rudheath. In Richard II.'s reign the avowries were worth £10 yearly. Matthew Swetenham received 100s. a year from them, and later on, was promoted to the office of receiver of the avowries, which were of the yearly value of £10, provided that he paid all the charges yearly due to others therefrom. We may infer that he netted the remaining receipts. The office of seller of the goods and chattels of felons might be performed by deputy, and there was a doubt whether such an office was necessary. The Black Prince's charter to Chester had given the chattels of felons to the town to the value of £30.

R. II., ii. 338.
R. II., iii. 370.
R. II., iv. 289.

It has been inferred from the material already noted that the receipts of the Earldom of Chester had declined. The causes of this decay

are not far to seek. The Black Death had resulted in much hardship and poverty throughout the realm; the Statute of Labourers had a tendency to equalise the grades of the lower-middle and labouring classes, at least in theory. "In the country the serfs, seeing the welfare of their free fellows, were longing to be free themselves; the free labourers were angry with the laws that tried to beat down wages; the customary tenants . . . grumbled at the dues of the manor; the free tenants and yeomen suffered from the heavy market tolls, the occasional purveyance, and the continual taxes. . . . The craftsmen in the guilds were struggling hard to wrest the control of the towns from the rich burgess families, who managed matters for their own families; while both classes hated . . . the 'forestallers, regraters and engrossers' who forced up the price of food and hoarded the money that was wanted for daily trade." The privileges of the abbots were also a source of grievance. Their exemption from the payment of tolls and imposts, an exemption extended to their dependants, was naturally construed as tending to increase the dues payable by the commonalty, and attendance at the abbots' courts was an intolerable burden. The Abbot of St. Werburgh's forced his tenants to grind at his mill, coercion which resulted in 1393 in a terrible riot in Chester, lasting for five days, during which the Abbey was stormed and plundered. The country was overrun by malcontents in armed bands, many of whom resorted to Chester where the King's writs did not run. In the county there could be little security when such a state of things obtained. Their presence was also a menace to the adjoining counties, and was the subject of a petition from the county

of Derby, which complained that divers disturbers of the peace assemble in the county of Chester, enter the county of Derby armed, and daily perpetrate therein thefts, homicides, robberies, rapes, &c., and escape into Chester county after the perpetration of the felonies. The Patent Rolls contain a great number of pardons for manslaughter and felony, which clearly reflect the unsettled and riotous condition of the county. At the time of the deposition of Richard partisan strife ran high in Chester, and the general unsettlement of the realm was taken as an opportunity to settle quarrels between great houses, and, by the rabble, to loot and outrage. In the first year of his reign Henry IV. extended a pardon to all the King's lieges in the county of Chester for all treasons, insurrections, felonies, rebellions, and trespasses committed by them from Christmas 1399 to May 1400 except murders and rapes; but this pardon did not extend to the following: Thomas Banaster, "glover," William Banaster, "glover," Roger of Saughall, vicar of Acton, William de Massey of Knutsford, Robert, son of John of Davenport, Robert, son of John the Chamberlain, of Chester, Thomas de Bradshaw of Knutsford, "*alias* son of William Hobbeson," Thomas le Norris of Knutsford, Robert of Sutton of Frodsham, Nicholas of Holland, and many others. These were notable rebels, and were charged with insurrection.

R. II., ii. 495.

R. II., i. 24; ii. 50, 108, 345, 439, 527; iii. 299; iv. 67: H. IV., i. 379, 385–6, 393, 428, 431.

1 H. IV., 285–6.

Amongst the individuals who received pardon for other offences—"conspiracies and misprisions"—in the reign of Richard II. was one David Eulowe. He seems to have belonged to a troublesome family, for in 1409 John de Ewlowe was removed from the mayoralty of the town on account of his disaffection, and in the riots

which occurred at the beginning of the reign of Henry V. he took a leading part. Such riots were of frequent occurrence during the reigns of Henry IV. and V. Their immediate occasion was the Welsh rebellion, which was a very large factor in the decay of the city and county revenues on account of its interference with trade and the insecurity of the people. There is good reason to suppose that Owen Glendower received much sympathy and no little actual support from the men of Chester. Roused by the landgrabbing of Lord Grey of Ruthin and the contemptuous dismissal of his appeal to the House of Lords, Glendower set up his standard in support of the true King Richard, and was speedily joined by Welsh of all classes from all parts of England and Wales. Loyal Chester could hardly fail to respond: the Welsh Recognisance Rolls testify to the endeavours of Henry to prevent the insurgents being reinforced by men and provisions from the Principality. A grim reflection of the revolt is to be seen in Letters Patent of 26th September 1400, which orders Chester to receive one quarter of Grenowe ap Tudor and place it upon the gates of the town opening towards Wales, to remain there as long as it can. Bristol, Ludlow, and Hereford shared the body with Chester. Frightful border raids constituted part of the plan of campaign. Percy, who had been appointed Constable of Chester Castle, signified his disapproval of the King's indifference to the fate of Sir Edmund Mortimer, Percy's brother-in-law, by joining Glendower, and a year later his quarter hung upon Chester gates. It is significant to read that his death on the battlefield of Shrewsbury was followed by the precipitate flight of his troops, except the Cheshire men, who were almost annihilated.

1 H. IV., i. 359.

1 H. IV., i. 28, 158.

The commencement of the reigns of both Henry IV. and Henry VI. was signalised in Chester by riots against the Statute of Liveries. At the beginning of the year 1400 the Castle was besieged by men wearing badges sewn on by white thread, who were reinforced by John Leech of Malpas and John and Adam Hesketh. This John Leech had already been pardoned for "felonies and trespasses" in Chester county and city in 1385, and his forfeited goods returned to him. Letters of 1401 pardoned John Hesketh for his part in the above riot at the supplication of the Lord of Willoughby. In his endeavours to pacify Chester, Edward IV. issued a pardon to the commonalty of the county for all offences already committed against the Statute of Liveries of cloth and caps. The same document protected them against vexatious or malicious prosecution by private individuals, by requiring the prosecutor to satisfy King or Council that he had reasonable ground of action, and by public information of his whole complaint. He had also to find security for the satisfaction of the defendant in case the suit failed. The King also pardoned to them the peace securities which they had forfeited to him, excepting specifically those of Hamon Massey of Puddington, esquire, and cases where conviction had followed forfeiture. A pardon was also extended to those who had delayed taking the order of knighthood.

R. II., ii. 527.

2 H. IV., i. 428, 431.

3 E. IV., i. 291–2.

Chester, which had divided in its support of Henry IV., suffered another feud in the cause of Margaret of Anjou, whose popularity cost the county dear in the lives of her knights and yeomen, the family divisions of civil war being nowhere more apparent than in Cheshire. There exists a long roll of Cheshire men who fell on Bloreheath.

It is obvious enough that a county continually engaged in riots and internecine strife must suffer from the perennial unsettlement and disorder. But Chester suffered further from the continual drain upon her men to fight upon the borders of Wales and Scotland and in France. Cheshire archers, "bowyers and flecchers," as they are called in a subsequent document, formed a large part of the fighting array of the sovereign. King Richard had had a bodyguard of Cheshire men continually about him, and wherever there was fighting, men of Chester were to the fore. At Radcot Bridge they, with their leader, Sir Thomas Molyneux, Constable of Chester Castle, suffered severe defeat. The consequent misery in Chester was alleviated by a distribution of 3000 marks gold. In Glendower's rebellion they fought on both sides; they helped to win the battle of Agincourt; Queen Margaret's intrigues with the Welsh, Scots, and French resulted in many commissions of array in the county. These affairs and the continual party feuds must have drained the county of a large number of the fittest men. But Chester had other difficulties to face. Her position as a port was seriously endangered by changes in the bed of the river Dee, which eventually resulted in the adoption of Liverpool as a more favourable port for Ireland and the coasting trade. Although there are many commissions of array which summon men to assemble at Chester *en route* for Ireland, there are several which commission the officers of the array to muster the reinforcements "at any suitable place near Chester." The inference seems to be that it was impossible to embark at Chester, and that spots had to be chosen nearer the mouth of the river. Letters Patent of 1445 recite that when Edward I. granted the fee-farm of £100 to the city, the

E. IV., ii. 524.

E. IV., ii. 491, 524; iii. 79.

harbour was of vast importance and the trade extensive, but that for forty years past the harbour was being gradually destroyed by "wrack of sea-sand," so much so that no merchant ship could approach within twelve miles of the city, and that no merchant ship then belonged to the city. This overwhelming disability, together with the loss of the trade with Wales, had resulted in many of the citizens withdrawing into other cities, and the fee-farm was consequently relaxed to £50 for fifty years. A further remission, bringing the farm of the city down to £30 for ten years, was made by Richard III. for the same reason, and we hear that the exodus of Chester citizens had hardly been checked by the previous respite. Efforts had been made to preserve the shipping trade of Chester by a warrant to compel ships to discharge their cargoes at Chester instead of at Runcorn or other ports. It is noticeable here that although Chester had for long deplored, and endeavoured to prevent, the rise of Liverpool at her expense, yet Runcorn is the port denoted in the warrant as her chief rival. Several special grants of murage and pontage point to damage done to the city by riots and floods, and the inability of the city to repair the damage by the usual sources. There is, then, very full evidence that, throughout the fifteenth century, Chester, owing chiefly to political and physical causes, was passing through a period of stress, which hampered her trade and distressed her citizens, so that her importance as a commercial centre was fast waning and her population visibly declining. There is also indirect evidence of her commercial decay in our material, for during the previous century there are frequent letters in the Patent Rolls which grant protection to her citizens trading in Ireland, France, Flanders, and parts of England,

R. II., iii. 529; iv. 502.

and a notable absence of such letters of protection in the late fourteenth and in the whole of the fifteenth century. In fact, the only entries I have found which bear in any way upon the trade of Chester are a letter of 2 Richard III., which mentions that goods passing between Bordeaux and London are landed at "Westchestre," and another of 14 Edward IV., in which a commission was appointed in Chester, as in other seaport counties, to inquire into all shipments of wool, hides, wool-fells, lead, tin, and other merchandise which ought to repair to the staple of Calais, in the county of Chester, contrary to the form of the Statutes of 8, 10, and 14 Henry VI. The commissioners in Cheshire were Sir John Savage, Sir William Stanley, and the Sheriff; and in Lancashire, Sir Thomas Stanley of Stanley, Thomas Molyneux, and the Sheriff.

2 R. III., 517.

14 E. IV., ii. 490.

If Liverpool threatened to displace Chester as a port for the coasting trade and trade with Ireland, its importance as a military port of embarkation for Ireland was also recognised. During the violent times which immediately preceded Richard II.'s personal campaign in Ireland large expeditions were equipped to bear the companies raised under Sir John Stanley, who became the King's representative in Ireland, after the return of Robert de Vere, Marquess of Dublin, Earl of Oxford, and Chamberlain of England. Several of these expeditions may have embarked at Liverpool, and the ports of Chester, Liverpool, Conway, and Beaumaris were continually requisitioned to supply the necessary ships. In 1386 the Earl of Oxford prepared an expedition, and was to carry with him Sir John Stanley, Sir Gilbert Halsall, Thomas of Fazakerley, Nicholas of Aughton, William of Aughton, &c., but the Earl was superseded by Sir John,

9 R. II., iii. 156, 189.

14 R. II., iv. 405.

R. II., i. 385, 447; ii. 288; iii. 131; iv. 134, 385, 405; H. IV., i. 164. R. II., iii. 114, 131.

who mustered at Burton, "Aytherpole," and Conway, along with Sir John Lancaster, Sir John Botiller, William Frodsham, and William Whitehead, an array of 124 men-at-arms and 366 archers. Three years later Sir John was appointed Justiciary of Ireland for three years, and twenty ships were required to transport his retinue. In 1391 a strong commission of the most notable prelates, lords, magnates, and commons of Ireland was appointed to inquire into the military tactics, the strength of the army, the revenues and expenditure of the Justiciary, and touching the capture, release, and ransom of Neil, son of Neil O'Neil, the Ulster chieftain, and of other Irish rebels, which had occurred since Stanley's arrival. Later in the same year he received leave of absence for twelve years. The King was evidently not satisfied with the progress of affairs under his deputy. On Henry's accession, however, his previous experience, and the confidence which that king reposed in him, brought about his recall into Ireland as King's Lieutenant, with very large powers, which may be summarised under the closing clause of the appointment—"to do all things necessary for the rule and safety of the land and the King's people there." He seems to have experienced great difficulty in raising sufficient money to administer the country; his personal expenses proved beyond his resources, and his remuneration by the King was in arrears. He was succeeded by Henry's second son, Thomas, two years before his Lieutenancy had formally expired.

R. II., iii. 163.
R. II., iv. 91, 134.
R. II., iv. 404.
R. II., iv. 499.
1 H. IV., i. 92.
2 H. IV., i. 397.
2 H. IV., i. 523.
2 H. IV., i. 507.

Immediately before his passage to Ireland Stanley had been granted £4 rent in Neston, Raby, Ledsham, Mollington, Chester, Claverton, Lower Bebington, and Lea, with the homage and services of the tenants (these were in the King's

1 H. IV., i. 345.

hands by the forfeiture of the late Earl of Salisbury), and he was further granted the reversion of the manor of Neston and the advowson of Holy Trinity Church, Chester, on the death of the Countess of Salisbury. The manor and rent were of the nominal value of £24 yearly. In connection with his Irish expeditions, the Patent Rolls give a long list of local knights and men who belonged to his retinue. These are given in a note at the end of this paper. Occasionally, the letters of protection were revoked. For example, the Abbot of Vale Royal delayed his departure too long; it was discovered that Thomas of the Eaves (del Eues) of Wiswall obtained his in order to defraud pressing suitors to whom he was in default. The letters were withdrawn.

10 R. II., iii. 189.

10 R. II., iii. 285.

Apart from the evidence of the co-recognition of Chester and Liverpool as ports for Ireland, the Patent Rolls contain few entries which concern Liverpool. There was a grant of pavage for six years to the town in 1382, when Richard of Aynsargh was Mayor; there are occasional pardons of local offenders against the criminal law; and it appears that Thomas, Earl of Kent, who refused to recognise the legality of Henry IV.'s accession and forfeited his estates, left a large hoard of jewels, harness, and money, which was supposed to lie in Liverpool, where his widow, Joan, and brother, Edmund, were suspected of being in hiding. The jewels were actually recovered in Liverpool, and went to pay a debt of the late Earl's to the King's brother, Henry, Bishop of Lincoln.

R. II., ii. 130.

1 H. IV., i. 182, 206, 267.

Officials of Chester.

The highest official in the Earldom was the Justice, who was in all cases a man carefully

chosen for his abilities as a military leader and adviser, and one who was in the confidence of his sovereign. During the minority of Richard II. the office was filled by a guardian of the King, and frequent changes are to be noted. The last Justice of the late King was Sir Thomas Felton, Seneschal of Aquitaine, whose deputy was John de la Pole. Their offices were confirmed early in the new King's reign. John de la Pole also held the position of legal adviser to the Council, for which he received a grant of 100s. yearly at the Exchequer of Chester, and 12d. "daily diet" when engaged in London in performance of his legal duties. In the early years of Richard, Sir Thomas de Felton, who had been captured by the French and held to ransom, in virtue of his services and of the money due to him therefrom, was granted letters patent which warranted him in obtaining the highest ransom he could for William de Bordes, prisoner in the Tower, and using 30,000 francs of it in purchase of his own liberty. He died the same year (1381), and John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of the King, was made Justice. Four years later, Thomas, Duke of Gloucester superseded Huntingdon, and was permitted to supply a deputy. John Holland was compensated by a series of grants, which were each above the value of £10 yearly, up to the value of the Justiceship. William Hornby succeeded the Duke of Gloucester in 1388. The ill-fated Henry Percy was appointed by Henry IV. in 1399, and the next year the posts of Constable of the Castles of Chester, Flint, Conway, and Carnarvon, and of Sheriff of Flint, were added to his office. For the Constableship of Flint Castle alone he received £40 yearly from the fee-farm of the town of Conway.

R. II., i. 601.

R. II., i. 72.

R. II., i. 600.

R. II., i. 624; ii. 36.

R. II., iii. 24, 51; iv. 2, 129.

11 R. II., iii. 381.

1 H. IV., i. 37, 28, 158.

The King's executive officer in Chester was the

Chamberlain, whose office extended into North Wales. Amongst his duties was that of receiving the revenues of the Principalities into the respective Exchequers, and disbursing them at the King's command. John de Woodhouse held this office in the early part of Richard's reign. In 1381 he was appointed on a Commission to survey the whole of Wales, and to consult with the leading men of the Principality for peaceful and equitable government, a work which the popularity of Richard in Wales would imply the Commission performed well. Sir William Stanley was the Chamberlain of Edward IV.

R. II., ii. 17, 135, 541; iii. 109; ii. 17.

4 E. IV., i. 336.

A strict oversight of the finance officers of Chester was in all cases established. Auditors were periodically appointed, consisting generally of one or two Barons of the Exchequer with assistants. From an audit commission issued in the reign of Henry VI., it is seen that the Barons received 10s. a day from the day they left London until their return and £20 reward, their assistant 5s. a day and £10 bonus.

7 H. VI., i. 527.

Religious Houses.

With one notable exception, the Patent Rolls do not yield much information about the religious houses of Chester in the fifteenth century. Richard II. issued a grant for ten years to the Prior and Friars Preachers of Chester, whose patron the King was, that they might grind their corn and malt at the King's mills in Chester quit of toll and customs, and that they might be "hopefre" therein for the same term. The Nuns of St. Mary's had the same privilege in perpetuity. The entries bearing upon the Collegiate Church of St. John's relate chiefly to the elections to the chantry of St. Mary in that church, in the King's

R. II., ii. 379.

R. II., ii. 292, 337, 488.

gift owing to the minority of the heir of Joan, daughter of John de Orreby, who held by knight service; to promises of canonries in the church; and to grants of prebends by the King through the vacancy in the see of Coventry and Lichfield. The Hospital of St. John's received a valuable grant from Richard II. of nine messuages, seven cottages, seven and a half acres of land, and 40s. rent in Chester city and the county of Flint, totalling a value of £7, 19s. 2d., for finding a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily for the estate of the King. There were many changes in the keepership of the Hospital during Richard's reign, as there were in the abbacy of St. Werburgh's. The Abbey was falling into considerable disrepute. We have already seen how the abbot tried to force the citizens to grind their corn at his mill, how the Abbey was stormed and plundered for five days in 1393, and how, in 1461, the abbot, charged with encroachments and the removal of the city boundaries, was bound in 1000 marks not to make his escape out of the Castle ward. Five years later he had to find sureties in £2000. There is direct evidence in the Patent Rolls of the recreancy of the abbot, for, in 1400, Henry issued letters of protection for the monks and men and possessions of the Abbey, and for the Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and others who were about to visit St. Werburgh's in order to investigate into the depredations of the abbot, by whose bad governance the possessions of the Abbey had been wasted and a considerable part removed, and who persistently refused to live in the Abbey, but remained in places remote. There is a valuable list of charters inspected and confirmed by Henry IV. to the Abbey in our material. Most of them are given in extenso in *Monasticon*.

If the information to be gleaned from the

R. II., i. 329, 367; ii. 566; iii. 101, 279, 297, 400; iv. 314.

R. II., i. 406.

R. II., iii. 253; iv. 117, 279, 410; iii. 152, 269, 281.

1 H. IV., i. 248.

6 H. VI., i. 485.

Patent Rolls about the above religious houses is meagre, that relating to St. Mary's Nunnery is of an extremely valuable and interesting nature. It includes a recital in 1 Henry IV. of the charters and grants awarded to the Nunnery since its foundation, many of them thus coming to light whose existence was not previously known. St. Mary's Nunnery, situated behind the Castle, was founded by Randle I., Earl of Chester, who granted to the nuns certain crofts for the building of their church and gave them freedom from all secular exactions, and their own court, dignity and liberty. This charter was followed from that date up to 1400 by forty-five others, including grants of lands, rents and service, from the Earls of Chester, their knights and citizens. Randle II. gave them freedom to take fish from the Dee which one boat would catch. Randle III. granted them free multure of the corn for their table in his mills of Chester. Land in Wallerscoat and rents in Middlewich were granted by the same Earls. Other grants included two dwellings, the gift of Richard the Butler (*temp.* Henry II.) when his mother took the veil (an endorsement on this charter explains that they were situated in "le Lorimersrowe" against St. Werburgh's and yielded 19s. 4d. yearly); lands in Weaverham, Wallerscoat, Eccleston, Waverton, Chester, Claverton, Graham Lostock; a salt pit in Nantwich; the Church of Llangathen in South Wales; a path eight feet wide along the land of Peter, clerk to Earl Randle III.; and a channel draining their garden down to the river. These are, for the most part, grants in frank almoign, but occasionally a nominal rent is required; for example, a render of two gloves for land, pannage, &c., and a silver penny for *culturas* in Old Waverton. John the Noble, citizen of Chester

1 H. IV., i. 296-303.

Monasticon, iv. 313.

(*circa* 1200), made a grant of lands in the city bearing rent, so that each nun should have on the day of their anniversary twelve silver pennies, the rest to be devoted to the fabric of the Nunnery. Such is a very meagre summary of the contents of the charters which the nuns enjoyed. Many of them supply topographical particulars which would enable a student to identify the grants of lands, while the lists of witnesses, including, as they do, earls, countesses, high officials of Chester, and such individuals as Hugh the tailor and Philip the skinner (*temp.* Henry III.), are of great value to the genealogist.

There is evidence in the Letters Patent of Richard II. that the Nunnery was barely able to support itself. The King, in 1381, granted a licence, on account of the poverty of the house, to the prioress and nuns to acquire in mortmain lands in the county not held in chief, to the value of 20 marks yearly. Nor were they able to fulfil their sacred duties—from the same cause. The nuns had been granted the advowson of Llangathen (Carmarthen), which carried with it the obligation of maintaining a chaplain to celebrate divine service three days a week in Dryslwyn (Drusseland) Castle, the ruins of which stand on a hill close to Llangathen. Certain persons, we read, ill disposed to the nuns, discovered that they were not performing this service. The King, however, "in consideration of their poverty," pardoned and released them from the burden. In a further grant of the advowson of the Church of St. Beblicius, in Arvon, with the chapel of Carnarvon annexed to it, it is stated that the nuns had but a half-penny a day each for their pittance, besides bread and ale. The cry of their poverty still entered the royal ears, for Henry IV. granted them "in augmentation of their

R. II., i. 587.

R. II., iii. 445.

R. II., iii. 530.

1 H. IV., i. 292.

estate" 10 marks a year for twenty years from the fee-farm of the town of Shrewsbury.

To conclude an already long paper, let me summarise a nice quarrel which must have cost the parties a considerable sum above the £100 demanded by Richard II. for the pardon he granted. The quarrel concerned the manors of Dunham by Bowdon, Kelsall, Hale, Altrincham, Bidston, Great Saughall, and Moreton, and the advowson of the priory of Birkenhead, held in chief. The lordship of these lands underwent several changes in our period, being alienated, acquired and re-acquired, the changes occasionally taking place without the licence of the King or of the Earl of Chester — hence the King's interference.

Hamon Massey, we read, first enfeoffed Richard Trestell and Adam Drake of Dunham or Macclesfield, chaplain, in the premises, and then by fine levied in the county of Chester acknowledged the right of the chaplain only to them. The grantee thereupon granted them back to Hamon Massey and Joan, his wife, in fee simple, with remainder to Oliver de Ingham, Justice of Chester. Joan and Hamon died apparently without issue, and Oliver took possession. However, six gentlemen, John Fitton of Bolyn, Thomas Lestrange of Knockin, Thomas of Hakeford, Richard Bradshaw, Ralph of Ditton, and William Hide, laid their claim, alleging that their wives and sisters-in-law, eight in all, were the heirs of the body of Hamon. They emphasised their claim by intruding upon the premises, and were promptly ejected by Oliver. An inquisition was held, and it was found that the original grantor, Hamon, held of the Earl of Chester, and on his death the Earl delivered the lands to Oliver de Ingham, from

whom they descended to Mary, daughter of John Curson, and Joan, wife of Roger Lestrange the elder. The eight claimants, however, recovered the property by recognisances of assizes of novel disseisin, and enfeoffed Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby. Subsequently the manors and advowson, together with the manor of Claughton, but excepting some land in Dunham, were granted by the claimants to the Earl of Derby to hold in fee simple of the Earl of Chester; and the Earl of Derby, as Duke of Lancaster, enfeoffed Roger Lestrange of Knockin and Richard de Longenorle, who granted the lands back to the Duke with reversion to themselves. The value of these lands is indicated by a grant of £70 yearly from the above manors by John Lestrange, lord of Knockin, to his mother and sister, in 1385. R. II., iii. 4.

The above is but a rapid summary of the principal entries in the Patent Rolls given in the volumes available for Richard II., Henry IV., Henry VI., and Edward IV. If they have added never so little to the store of material available towards a historical survey of the district, they can still claim to have a local interest.

Note.—Letters of protection were granted to the following men who were to accompany or join Sir John Stanley in Ireland, 1386-1391 :—

1386 Nicholas of Aughton.
William of Aughton, son of Richard of Aughton.
Roger of Atherton.
John Albayn, "peyntour."
Henry Blackleg.
Gruf ap Ken ap Bleth.
Ken ap Ken ap Bleth.
Roger Barker.

R. II., iii. 114, 125, 156, 158, 188, 210, 214, 223, 232, 234, 235, 240, 277.

Robert Bays, Vicar of Yeovil and Canon of Wells.
Stephen Beek.
John Botiller of Routhcliffe, knight.
John Botiller of Merton the elder.
Richard Bratton.
Philip of Bolton the elder of Haverford.
Adam Belleyeter of Chester.
Peter Bygayn, *alias* Cornewaill.
Henry Bradshaw of Mossley.
John Brickhill.
Henry of Conway, knight.
John Creswell.
John of Cockram.
John Cook of Hornden.
John Crull.
Robert Crull, parson of Stevenheath (Stebenhethe).
Richard Chonal of the county of Chester.
John Cave.
William of Chorley, clerk.
William of Chorley the younger.
John Catelyn.
Robert of Clifton, knight, of the county of Lancaster.
John del Ridgate of Aintree.
Roger of Ditton.
John Dall of Harford.
Robert de Eure.
Richard son of Richard of Ellerbeck.
Thomas of Fazakerley.
William Frodsham.
Thomas Frodsham, chaplain.
William son of John of Greenhalgh.
Walter ap Griffith.
Gilbert of Halsall, knight.
Robert of Hereford, knight.
William Halle.
William Heron, *alias* Reygher.
John Willy of Haverford, clerk.
John of Hull of Liverpool.
Simon son of Henry of Halsall.
Roger Holt.
Robert son of Geoffrey Holt.
Richard Walscroft of Halsall.
John Latchford.
Ralph Laukyn.
John Litherland son of Henry Litherland.
Gavin de Peyver of Lydiate.
Roger son of Richard of Longley.

Richard of the Moss.
Thomas Molyneux of Cuerdale.
John Sotheron of Mitton.
Richard Mosok.
John son of Lawrence Nowell, *alias* John Nowell, of "Renede," county Lancaster.
John Nowell of York, vintner, *alias* taverner.
Thomas of the Pool (del Poole).
Robert Pilkington of Rivington.
Richard Peacock of Shrewsbury.
John Porter, clerk of the county of Pembroke.
William of Rixton son of Matthew of Rixton.
James son of William Radcliffe.
Adam Skipton.
John Stanlowe.
Stephen Spere.
William son of Hugh of Standish.
Robert of Stretton.
Henry of Scarisbrick the elder.
John Scopham.
Richard of Townley.
Robert of Worksley.
William Whitehead, esquire, of the county of Worcester.
Evan Wolf.
John of Walton of Lancaster.
John le Travers of Whiston.
Nicholas Whylok (Whitelock?).

1387 Nicholas of Aughton. — R. II., iii. 232, 240, 252, 280, 341, 355, 377, 450.
John Shepherd of Aughton.
William Coby.
William of Caton.
Roger son of Thomas Fazakerley, *alias* Roger of Fazakerley.
Gilbert of Halsall, knight.
Robert of Hereford, knight.
John ap Howell, *alias* Yvan ap Howell, of Templeton.
Anthony de Romanis of Naples, physician.
Thomas of Riding, chaplain.
Walter Robinson of Lancaster.

1389 John of Altcar, clerk. — R. II., iv. 105.
John Banastre of the county of Lancaster.
Thomas Botild.
John Coyf.
Philip Crafford, esquire (Trafford?).
Roger of Cuncliffe of the county of Lancaster.
Richard Falconer.
Richard Fauntleroy.

Neapolionus Synnula of Genoa. }
Napolion Spynell of Genoa. }
Thomas de Howeme, *alias* Holme, the younger of York.
John of Hull of Liverpool.
Thomas Norwich }
John Norwich, esquire } (Norwyche).
John Potter of Salesbury.
Walter Roos.
Thomas Westby.
Thomas de Useburne, clerk.
[It is interesting to note that the letters of protection granted to John atte Doune, parson of Ocrise (= Ower Moigne, Dorset), were revoked because the Justiciary did not consider him "sufficient." —R. II., iv. 112.]

R. II., iv. 198, 199, 245, 289, 291, 304. 1390 John de Aldeleme the elder.
[He was granted the custody of "the Watyrmyllyn" below Dublin Castle for ten years at a yearly rent of 22s.]
William of Worthington of Crawisch [Crawshaw, Whalley?].
Thomas Hugynson of Chorley.
Thomas de Hernby, clerk.
Gilbert of Halsall, knight.
Philip Gilberd.
Robert of Kesteven.
John son of Geoffrey of Osbaldstone.
John Seaman the elder.
Thomas son of Thomas of Swetenham.
Daniel Towarth, a Lombard.
John Threpland.
William Whiteman, merchant.

R. II., iv. 449. 1391 Richard Cressy, esquire.
John Farnham, *alias* Marnham.
Nicholas of Orrell.

H. IV., i. 123, 154, 158, 159, 163, 164, 180, 181, 220, 234, 235, 261, 264, 294, 369, 428, 454, 466. 1399 John Aldelyme.
Richard Blewell.
John Crophill, esquire.
Thomas Leghton of Coventry.
John Fynour.
John Heyford of Flore son of John Walker of Heyford (co. Northampton).
Sewalin Hesell, son of Thomas Hesell.
Thomas Hampton, "barkere."
Gilbert of Halsall, knight.
John Arnald the elder of Ipswich.
John Lyverpull, "jueller."

John Lamplugh.
Thomas Leget, esquire.
John of Litherland, esquire.
John Molyneux, clerk.
Edmund Ferrers of Northampton.
Richard Pykenham.
John Glede of Plymouth, "bakere."
Andrew Ramsey, *alias* Trigge.
John Spykkesworth.
William de Stanley the elder of the county of Chester, esquire.
Richard de Whitacre son of Henry de Whitacre.
1400 John Acton.
Richard Cloup, parson of the church of Alderton.
Nicholas Bartilmev, "leche."
Edmund of Clitherow, esquire.
Richard de Habryngham.
Walter Thomas of Exeter.
Thomas Lythyngton of London, "peyntour."
John Ettewell of Nottingham.
John Nowell, esquire, son of Lawrence Nowell of the county of Lancaster.
John Bosworth of Patrington (co. York).
James de Pull, esquire.
John de Pull, knight.
Walter Pafford, esquire.
Richard de Mosok of Ormskirk.
Richard Stapuldon.
John Edmond of the county of Suffolk.
1401 John Holme.
William de Stanley, knight.

In 1385, letters of protection were granted to William de Peghtyshill, *alias* Pexhyl, of Liverpool, going to Ireland on the King's service in the company of Edmund del Clay, Chief Justice of the Common Bench there.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE LIVERPOOL CORPORATION RECORDS

1541–1701

By E. M. Platt, M.A.

Read 3rd November 1904

IN a previous paper I dealt with three points, shipping, indentures of apprentices, and Parliamentary elections, which I illustrated from the Corporation Records for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In this paper I propose to treat of one point only, the municipal officers; and on this subject to offer some notes merely, for the subject is far too great to exhaust in one evening.

Municipal Officers.—The chief officials of the town were, of course, the Mayor and the two Bailiffs, who were elected annually on October 18th, St. Luke's Day. The Mayor was regarded as a royal official, a lieutenant of the sovereign, and is constantly called "maior pro Dña Regina (or pro dño rege, as the case may be) huius burgij sive ville." I do not think sufficient insistence has ever been laid on the distinction between the two Bailiffs. The one was chosen by the Mayor, and was the Mayor's Bailiff or the King's Bailiff; he is sometimes called the Chief Bailiff, and was almost invariably named first in the record of the elections on October 18th. Under the Commonwealth this Bailiff is called the "cheeffe Bailiffe for the said Maior and for his highnes the Lord Protector of the

Comon-wealth of England." The other Bailiff was elected by the town, and was the representative of the town and the guardian of its interests. This distinction is brought out in every election, but at some times more clearly than at others. In 1565, for example, the Bailiff's election is thus recorded:

Willmus Secã Electꝰ ꝑ maiorẽ Balliũ Jur' Thomas Inglefeld ꝑ cõitat. ville Balliũ Jur'. In 1647, again the distinction is stated more definitely:

Richardus Williamson nõiat. & elect. est Ballivus ꝑ dño Rege & Maiore Burg̃ p̃d Jur' Joñes Sturzaker nõiat. & elect. est Ballivus ꝑ villa & Burgo p̃d ꝑ Anno sequen. Jur'.

And again in 1657, under the Commonwealth, the distinction is made perfectly plain: "Alexander Greene Merchant is nominated & elected Cheeffe Bailive for the said Maior and for his highnes the Lord Protector etc. and is to serve in that Office for the yeare ensueing according to Custom etc."

"Thomas Ashbrooke Inhoulder is nõiated and elected Bailiffe for the said Towne and Burrow of Liverpoole by the Burgesses there, and is to serve in that Office for the yeare insueing according to Custom & sworne."

The method of election of the Mayor and of the Town Bailiff is not at once clear. In 1565 the record runs:

"Officiarij Elect. Scd̃m anticũ et laudabilem consuet. huiꝰ Burgꝰ corꝑ et port vill die & fest. Sc̃i Luce Evangelist. xviij [Oct.] Anno Regni Dnẽ Elizabeth. Dei grā Angł Franc. & Hiƀnie Regine fidei defensor., etc., vij."

This is the usual formula, sometimes in Latin, sometimes in English, "according to the ancient and laudable custom of the Borough Corporate and Porttowne," and the question at once arises: What is this ancient custom? A partial answer, at least, is to be found in an entry for 1555.

"Memorand. the feast of Saynt Luke beyng the xviijth Daye of October in the Second & thyrd years of o^{r} soveraigne lord & lady Philipp & Marie by the gc̄e of God Kyng & Quyne etc. afore Rog^{r} Walker Thomas Feyrclyff aldermā Robert Corbet Martyn Combarbache balyffe Nicħs Abrahm̄ Rauffe Barlowe Thomas Secom Rychard Raynforth Rychard Ley & wyth the holle consent of all the coburgesses & comynaltie then assembled according to the ancient laudable Custome of the towne Thomas More gentylmā is electyd & Chosyn to be mayre for the yere thence next insuyng fullye to be complete and allsoe by & wth the holle consent aforesayd Thomas Bolton is then electyd to be towne balyffe."

Another extract from the year 1655 also helps to clear up the question of the election of the Mayor and Town Bailiff.

"Thomas Andoe Gent. is elected Maior of the said Towne and Burrow of Liverpoole to serve in that Office for ye yeare ensueing by the votes and consent of ye Maior part of ye Burgesses & sworne.

"Henry Moore is elected Bayliffe for the said Towne and Burrow of Liverpoole to serve in the said office for the same yeare by the Votes of all the freemen and Burgesses then p^{r}sent & is sworne."

It is sufficiently obvious, therefore, that the Mayor and Town Bailiff were elected at a general gathering of the Burgesses and Freemen, that the individual votes were in some way taken, and that the nominee of the majority was chosen. The Charter granted by Charles I. in no wise interfered with or altered the method of election of the Mayor and Town Bailiff, for the clause of the Charter relating to the election of the Mayor runs: "that the aforesaid Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses for the time being, or the greater part thereof, . . . may

and shall have power and authority . . . to elect and nominate . . . one of themselves who shall be mayor of the aforesaid town for one whole year then next following." But by the Charter of Charles II. in 1677, the right of electing the Mayor and Bailiffs was vested in the Council of sixty members. From that date till 1695, the year of William III.'s Charter, apparently the Mayor and Bailiffs were elected by the Council, and not, as of old, by the Burgesses at large; but I confess that I am not very certain on this point, and the entries in the Records by no means clear it up. After 1695 the old method of election by the Burgesses and Freemen seems to have been restored, although again the Records are not especially definite; but one entry in 1699 appears to show clearly that the Mayor and Bailiffs were again elected by the Court of Election, *i.e.* by the assembled Burgesses. The entry is as follows:

"Jonas Kennion Gentleman being duly Voted and Elected a Baylive for ye said Burrough, for ye Year ensueing, refused to appear and Serv for ye s^d^ Burrough, so that ye Court Order^d^ him to be fyned in ye Sume of Thirty Pounds for such his refusall and accordingly proceeded to a New Election."

But in practice there is no doubt that from 1677 at least the Mayor and Bailiffs were chosen by the Common Council, and were members of the Common Council.

The bulk of the municipal officers, however, were elected or appointed at the first Portmoot Court held after October 18th, usually held within a week, by the twenty-four sworn jurors of the inquest. These officers in 1565 were:

4 buyers or praisers. 2 churchwardens.
the keeper of the common warehouse.
the water bailiff. 2 leavelookers.

2 alefounders. 2 stewards of the hall.
2 setters of fleshboards. 4 mossreeves or burleymen.
5 overseers for cleansing the streets (scavengers).
3 collectors of money from foreign wains & carts.

There are slight variations in these annual lists, due sometimes no doubt to omissions or mistakes on the part of the scribe, sometimes to varieties of custom. In 1555, for example, there are appointed four overseers for cleansing the streets, the usual number, and the hayward; in 1560 there is no mention of the collectors of money from foreign wains and carts. In subsequent years, as in 1572, the "Townes collector of the Customs" and the sub-customs collector are also chosen at the Great Portmoot by the twenty-four; and in and after 1572 the minister and schoolmaster are always named first among the officers chosen by the Great Portmoot, but such elections could be only formal confirmations. In subsequent years other officers are mentioned. In 1562, for the first time a wait was appointed by the Grand Jury, in 1564 two sealers of leather, in 1577 a register of leather, in 1583 two setters of booths. In 1597 a maringer was first elected, and in 1599 a "sydeman."

It must not, however, be imagined that each of these officers invariably appears in the list of every year's officials; in 1567, for example, no mention is made of a wait's appointment, in 1565 no sealers of leather were chosen, in 1590 no alefounders, and the maringer is very rarely mentioned. Some of these officers changed every year, or almost every year, such as the merchant praisers, the churchwarden, stewards of the hall, registers of leather, alefounders, mossreeves, scavengers, while others kept their office for years consecutively, probably till dismissal or resignation, owing to some fault or physical infirmity, such are the water bailiff, hayward, setters of fleshboards, setters of booths, sexton. The

distinction appears to be that the paid officers retained their posts, while the honorary officers changed every year. Of course the curate, or minister, and the schoolmaster retained their posts year after year if they were approved of by what seems to be a fairly captious and critical public, or if they on their part approved of their wages, which were often in arrears. A somewhat full account of the election of these inferior officers is given under the year 1599:

"The Greate portemote courte holden the xxiij daye of october the year abovespeĕied whearin inquisiĉon was made for o^{r} soũeign ladye the Quyne etc. vpon the Sacramentall oothe of Thomas Secom Tho. Bastwell Peter Rymo^{r} Willm̃ Secom Thomas Rose Riĉ M^{o}s^{o} William Hughson Thomas Toxstaffe Dauid Whitfeld Rychard Denton Rychard Abrahm̃ Reynald Mellyng Roger Jeapson William Nicolasson Rychard Nicolasson John Anleser Tho. Inglefeld Henrye Mylner Hugh Brodhed Thomas Wynstanley Gilbert Martyn Mathewe Becke Thomas Perte and Robert Aynsdale [*i.e.* twenty-four jurors] and the verdicte taken before mayst^{o} mayre his brether y^{t} is to wete John esqier Thomas gent. Thom̃s Fayrecloughe Robert Corbet Aldermẽ Raff Burscoughe Humfray Webst^{o} balyffs wth the Rest of the holle Congregaĉons theare & then ꝑsonallye p^{s}sent in man^{o} & forme as hereafter insuyth That is to saye vpon theyr othe etc. theye doe electe & choose. . . ." Then follows the list of officers appointed. It is obvious, therefore, that these elections were made by the twenty-four sworn jurors in the presence of the Mayor, the Bench, and the Burgesses, but the twenty-four alone had any share in the election. Occasionally, however, the twenty-four, or Grand Jurors, could not decide on an appointment, and referred it either to the Bench or to the next Portmoot Court.

In 1573, one of the orders of the second Portmoot, held, 29th October, runs as follows:—

"Whereas the last great inquest of xxiiij & the Bench cold not agrie in theleccon of the water baliff of this towne but referred that Eleccon vnto vs of the iurie we noīate & apoynte Oliver Garnet water baliff."

In 1587 again the Grand Jury referred the appointment of the Keeper of the Common Warehouse "vnto this Bench betwene Willm̃ Golbrand and Nicholas Abram," and a later entry runs:

"Where the election and Choise of the haule kep or keper of the Comon Warehouse of this Towne is referred by the Jur' afore named to ye Consideracon of Mr Maio^r^ and the Benche, it is agreed by theim that Willm̃ Golbrand shalbe & continue officer for that ꝑpose for this yeare coming."

But apart from these occasional cases of interference by the Mayor and Bench, or of acknowledgment of their claims to decide a knotty question, a bold attempt seems to have been made in 1580 to transfer the election of the inferior officers from the Great Inquest at the Portmoot Court to the Common Council. In January 1580 it was decided that the assemblies of burgesses should cease to exist, and that henceforth the business of the town should be transacted by the twelve Aldermen and a Common Council of twenty-four members. At the Great Portmoot held immediately after the next Mayoral election, October 1580, no elections of inferior officers were made, but a subsequent entry shows that the Common Council was trying to take into its hands all powers:

"An assemblie In the comon haule of this towne holden the xxvi^th^ daye of November In the Anno salutis 1580 R. Rñe xxiij° before Mr Robert More maior William More John Crosse esquiers, Thomas

Secum Willyam Secum, Rauffe Burscoghe, and Thomas Bavand aldermen sittinge vpon the benche, Thomas Banastr bailif, and of the comon councell viz. Robert Baule then deputie to Roger Rose the other bailif Thomas Bastwell, Thomas Wignall Edward Nicolasson, John Willmson Peter Starkye John Byrde Alaine Gogney John Goar John Lyrtinge Richard Haidocke John Wryght & Thomas Bolton, In wch assemblie the inferiors officers of this towne were elected and other things concluded & agreed vpon as foloweth. . . ."

And then follow the appointments of all the inferior officers. But this attempt of the Council to secure for itself the election of the inferior officers was a failure, for in 1581 and onwards for years the twenty-four sworn jurors at the Great Portmoot had the elections again in their hands. But there is again a change, and this time a more lasting change, at the beginning of the seventeenth century. In 1599, as usual, the twenty-four jurors appointed the curate, churchwarden, sidesman, clerk, praisers, towne customer, keeper of the common warehouse, sub-customer, water bailiff, leavelookers, stewards of the hall, registers of leather, board setters, mossreeves, hayward, scavengers, booth setters, alefounders, maringer, wait.

In 1602 the same officers were "psented by the said xxiiij Jurers" at the Portmoot Court, but I do not think that the change of word from appointed to presented necessarily implies any real change. There is no other record of the appointment of these inferior officers until 1610, and in that year, under the heading of the Portmoot Court, but introduced merely by the words, "Offics this yeare 1610," are given the names of the praisers, registers of leather, mossreeves, scavengers, alefounders, board setters, booth setters, maringer and porters, but not of the curate, churchwarden, sidesman,

clerk, town customer, keeper of the common warehouse, sub-customer, water bailiff, and no mention is made of these latter. But in 1611 the matter is clearly stated: "Offics this yeare elected by the grand Jurie" are the praisers, registers of leather, sidesman, mossreeves, alefounders, scavengers, leavelookers, board setters, booth setters, maringer, porters and wait, but the "Officers ellected by the Maior Alderm & Counsell of the Towne" are the curate, schoolmaster, churchwarden, town customer, sub-customer, stewards of the hall, hall keeper and hayward; and henceforth this difference is maintained, with the addition that in subsequent years the water bailiff also was appointed by the Council. In 1619 the churchwarden and sidesman were elected at an assembly, *i.e.* a meeting of the Council held on 2nd April, and again on 20th April 1620, and this custom was maintained. As far as I know, overseers for the poor were first of all chosen at the same time in 1638, and in this year too it is for the first time stated that the appointments of churchwarden, sidesman, and two overseers for the poor were made "in Ecclesia." In 1639, for the first time since 1570, two churchwardens were appointed, but no "sydeman." In 1650 it is definitely stated that the election of the churchwardens took place on Easter Monday. Under the date 16th April 1650 is the entry:

"This day being Easter Monday according to auncient Custom by Consent of the worp^ll^ Mr Maior and the Ald^r^men of this Burrow George Potter and Thomas Lurting were ellected Churchwardens for ye yeere ensueing."

It is evident that since 1619 there was an Easter Vestry, at which the churchwardens were elected by the Town Council. Strictly speaking, Liverpool had no right at that time to hold a vestry and elect churchwardens, for it was within Walton

Parish; but St. Nicholas' Chapel was in many ways regarded by townsmen as separate from, and not dependent on, the Parish Church.

Some of these inferior municipal officers are of great interest, and while the duties of some are obvious from the names, as scavengers, the duties of others are by no means obvious. I have selected, therefore, two or three of these officers for comment—for at least, as far as Liverpool is concerned, this is to the best of my knowledge purely virgin ground—and first of all take the *Leavelookers*.

There were, as I have already said, two leavelookers, elected annually by the Grand Jury of the Great Portmoot. The most obvious source of information as to the functions and duties of the leavelooker is to be found in the oath which each had to take before he entered upon his year of office, and which is preserved in the Records under the year 1671:

The Oath of the Leavelookers. — "You shall duely and truly execute the Office of Leavelookers of this Towne of Liupoole or cause the same to bee truly executed vntill the next Eleccon day & during the time you shall enioy the same office to the best of your power and knowledge you shall see that all such victualls as shall from tyme to tyme during the time of your said Office bee brought to the markett of this Towne to bee there vttered and sould bee and shall bee good wholesome for mens Bodie and marketable, And if any be to the contrary then shall you take the same into your handes if it may bee come by and giue vndelayed notice thereof to the maior of this Towne or to his Deputy or Bayliffes And alsoe you shall dureing yor said Office indeavour your selves from time to time as occasion shall require to see that no manner of victualls nor other Comodities comeing towards this said Towne or markett bee or shall

bee bought or taken by the way before the same victualls or Cõmodities bee brought into the vsuall markett place of this Towne there to bee vttered and sould, and namely butter eggs ffish And white meat vpon the markett dayes, And alsoe that all Butchers and other victuallers vsing or frequenting This Towne or markett with theire wares & fflesh doe and shall bring the hydes ffells and Tallow of the same slaughter wares Together with the fflesh vnto this markett there to be sould in open markett and not else where And if any default or offences comitted or to be comitted in any thing touching the premises or any other Crimes or offences concerning your said Office You shall from time to time dureing ye said Office make true presentment at the next Court of this Towne there to bee holden or kept next after any such offence or offences soe done or cõmitted And these with all other things belonging to the Office of the Leavelookers of this Towne You and either of you shall doe and execute or cause to bee putt in due execucon without any ffeare dread ffavour affeccon hatred or malice in any wise Soe help you God."

But the leavelookers' duties were even more extensive than is implied by the oath, and these additional functions can be at least partly gleaned from the presentments and orders of the different Portmoots. In 1576 there is a curious injunction:

"We doe agree that the leavelookers shall forsee that noe bocher of this towne shall sell either veale or mutton having ptner or ptners but onlie himself in payne of forfeiting and losing the same fleashe and the leave lokers to lose their fines for neclecting theire dueties."

According to another presentment the leavelookers were fined sixpence each for "suffering The butchers of the Countrie to sell their fleshe not bringinge w'h them the hyds & tallowe."

Another Portmoot Court (1588) decreed "that the Leave lokers shall kepe the swyne out of the Corne marquett eũye Saterdaye."

Before another Court (1595) the leavelookers were presented for allowing "unlawfull fleshe" to be sold in the market, and also "for not Cleansinge the fishe bords accordinge as to theire office belongeth."

Another Portmoot ordered (1597) "that the twoe leavelokers for the tyme beinge shall attende the Corne marquet one howre before ye marquet bell rynge and to oũsee the gathering of the toll Corne & see it salflie laide vp in the comon hall, And that they shall Carrye halberds."

By another Portmoot (1589) it was ordered that the "Twoe leave lokers shall everie Saterday take a iuste halfe windle sealed by Mr Maio^r^ to trye eũy mans windle beinge A seller or buier of Corne or where buyinge and sellinge of Corne ys vsed by badgers or others in the marquet daye and if the same Leavelokers doe fynde anie false measures to showe Mr Maio^r^ thereof soe as the offendo^rs^ and eũy of them shall and may be from tyme to tyme founde & p̃sented finable in the Sume of vj^s^ viij^d^ ffor eũy offence cõmitted or to be Cõmitted after the feast of Sainct Martin ye byshop in write nexte to Come etc. the one moitie of the same ffyne to be levied to the vse of the saide Towne of Lyverpoole and the other moitie y^r^of to the fynders or takers etc."

At a meeting of the Common Council (1617) a still more curious function was allotted to them, for "it was then concluded and agreed by the said Maior Alderm̃ and Assembly that the Leave Lookers of this Towne for the tyme beinge shall expell all fforrayne Beggers and Rogues or bringe them before Mr Maior for the tyme beinge, and punishe them in such sorte as Mr Maior shall appointe or els to bee displaced at Mr Maiors pleasure."

Their duties were then manifold. They had to see that all meat and victuals brought to market were fit for food; that no victuals or goods should be sold elsewhere than in the market-place; that all butchers who brought meat to the market to sell should also bring the hides, fells, and tallow; that no butchers in partnership should sell meat; that the swine were kept out of the Corn Market on Saturdays; that the fish-boards were kept clean; that the toll corn was properly gathered; and that all beggars not belonging to the town should be expelled, or brought before the Mayor. They were the officers of the markets. For performing such duties they surely deserved wages; but it is difficult to tell what their wages—or, rather, their fees—amounted to, or by whom they were paid. A Portmoot in 1597 enjoined "that the leave lokers shall have of eũy baker of the towne that selleth bread at the Crosse or in the marquet a penie by the yeare, and of eũy forrainer A halfe penie for eũy marquet Daie and for fishe accordinge to ye ould custome." I do not know what this old custom for fish is, and can find no reference to it except that in 1592 the leavelookers were forbidden to "take anie toll of anie p̄son or p̄sons fyshermen or others y^t^ shall bringe fysh to be here solde in the marquett the fysh soe brought or to be brought beinge vnder ye value of four pence." But they had other perquisites, one of which I have already mentioned: "the leavelokers shall take for euerie Swyne y^t^ is founde in the corne marquette amonge the corne ij^d^" (1579), and for "eũy stone of hempe and every Dosen of netts that is or shalbe ingrossed or forstalled, the leavelokers shall have ij^d^ of the offender if it be done by a forriner."

On the whole, the wages do not appear to counterbalance the duties.

Alefounders.—The duties of the alefounders are

perhaps fairly obvious, although it may be news to some to know, that in addition to inspecting ale and beer, they also had to inspect bread. This is, however, perfectly clear from their oath, which runs thus (1671):

The Oath of the Alefounder.—"You shall truly serve in the Office of Alefounders or Aletasters of this Towne vnto the next Eleccon day or that you bee otherwise discharged of the same You shall see that all Brewers of Ale and beere in this Towne doe make good and wholesome drink for mans Bodie and doe sell the same at such reasonable rates and Prises as shall be assessed by m^r^ major of this Towne And if anie doe to the Contrary You shall present them att the next Jury Court after such offence cõmitted You shall alsoe see y^t^ all Bakers of bread within this Towne doe make good and wholesome bread ffor mans Bodies and doe sell the same att such assises and Rates as is appointed by the Statute Considering the prises of Corne and graine in the markett And if anie default bee you shall present every the offender and offenders you shall know of as help you God etc."

The alefounders were kept up to their duties by the Portmoot, which on several occasions presented the alefounders of the previous year for having neglected their office, and which also passed orders regulating their methods of attending to their duties, such as the following (1579):—

"They saye & agree that the Ale founders shall goe foure tymes in the yeare aboute the towne to se that good & holsom Ale & bread be made & also y^t^ the cuppes and measures which they sell ale by be lawfull."

The alefounders would also have to see to the carrying into execution of an order such as (1586):—

"Wee doe Agree y^t^ noe Ale wyf w^t^hin this Towne shall from henceforth sell or Cause to be Solde Anie Ale or beare Above the rate of one penie the quarte, & That they shall bringe A full quarte open to the intente they shall vse noe disceipte Therein And furthermore y^t^ whoe soeu shall Breake this order from and aft^r^ the xv^th^ of November shalbe founde ffinable."

Hayward.—The hayward was a very necessary officer to the community, as a large part of the land round the town was common land, and the regulation of this town field belonged to the hayward. He saw that the fences were in proper repair, and regulated the grazing of cattle on the field. That these were the most important of his duties is to be seen from his oath, which runs (1671):

The Oath of the Hayward.—"You shall truly execute the office of Hayward of this Towne of Liverpoole vntill the ffeast of Saint Luke the Evangelist next coming or as long as you shall bee Officers for that purpose you shall doe yor diligence and best endeavour to see that all the Towne feild of this Towne bee well ordered and governed as to yor Office appteyneth during the time afforesaid that all ffences belonging to the said ffeild bee made and done sufficiently in apte due and convenient tyme and soe from tyme to tyme mainteyned & vpholded, as apperteyneth And if anie beasts cattell or Swine shall trespass in any corne that shall bee sowen in the said Towne feild either in the time of harvest or att any other time vntill Corne bee gotten into the Barne Or if any person or persons do gett or Codd any pease or beanes not being theire owne Or doe leasowe or teather within the said Town feild any beasts or Cattle from barlance bee ended vntill all the Corne be in̄ed except it bee vpon theire own ground Then shall not you onely impound the said Cattle and beasts soe trespassing

as to your Office appteyneth But alsoe from time to tyme present all Offenders in any of the premises at the first and next Court to bee holden within this Towne after such offence offences or trespasses soe comited or done And that you shall not take any more for doing of your said Office Then of an ancient tyme hath bin and is done vnto you for the same These and all other things etc."

As one of the hayward's duties was to impound cattle that trespassed, it is perfectly natural to find that the pound or pinfold was under his care, and that he was ordered by the Portmoot to "mainetaine vpholde & kepe vp the Townes pinfolde wth Locke and kaie and all other necessaries for the same pinfolde." Also he was of course responsible for any damage done by cattle to growing corn in the Town Field, and was ordered to "bringe either the ptie or Cattaill that made the offence or els to paie for the same offence." But swine were as great a trouble to the hayward as cattle—perhaps greater—and the Portmoot ordered him to "goe to the towne feild three or twoe tymes at the Least eũy Daie to dryve the swine from thence for savegard of the wynter Corne." Up to 1637 he was paid "in corne," that is, he received a proportionate amount of all corn grown in the town field, but in 1637 it was ordered by the Council that the hayward "shall for his faithful ꝑvice in that office bee henceforth payd in money and not in Corne as hath beene heretofore of ould time accustomed to be Rated according to the number of lands lying wthin the Towne feild wch lands are to be veiwed and numbred and then a sõme for eũy sowne land to bee agreed vppon by this howse att theire next meetinge wch is yearely to bee payd to the Hayward."

The Mossreeves and Burleymen.—The duties of these officers are a little difficult to clearly ascertain

and define. As usual, their oath gives us the best aid.

The Oath of the Mossreeves and Burleymen.— "You & everie of you shall execute the Office of Mossereeves & Barlymen of this Towne of Liũpool or cause the same to bee putt in due execucon vntill the next Elecc̃on day to the best of your power and knowledges You shall see that all head boults side fronts and other ffences bee made lawfull and sufficient betweene partie and partie within this Towne and liberties thereof and soe mainteyned and kept from time to time during the time of your said Office You shall alsoe during the continuance of your Office aforesaid doe your endeavours that noe incroachm^{ts} be taken in or made vpon any part of the Comon or wast grounds or other places belonging to this Towne or any ffishing or removeing of any Meare stones or stakes or dowestones altering or separating of any water-course or courses digging of any pitts or holes to the straiting or narrowing of any High wayes to the annoyance of any of the Kings Leige people nor getting of any slate or Ashlers vpon any parte of ye comon or heath of this Towne without lycense of the mayor of this Towne or his Deputy for the time being And see alsoe that all swyne within this said Towne & liberties thereof be kept ringed And if any offence trespasse or Offences bee or shall bee done or Comitted in any of these things as are recyted Then shall you from time to time present all the same at the ffirst Court of this Towne to be holdene within the same Towne next after such Offence trespasse or Offences to bee comitted or done These with all other things belonging to your said Office You shall truly doe or cause to bee done and executed to the best of your powers & knowledges wthout any ffavour ffeare dread hatred or malice in any wise Soe help you God etc."

That is, the burleymen were to provide for the maintenance of all fences, for the preservation of all commons and watercourses and highways, to prevent any one from unlawfully getting slate or ashlers from the heath, to see that swine were properly ringed. These functions are illustrated from a list of presentments made by the Grand Jury at the Great Portmoot (1579), when the Jurors presented "all those that the berliemen have ꝑsented by bill as folowth:

"Richard Syere as finable for not makinge his hedg^{e} to save Richard Denton harmeles.

"Itm John Willm̄son for suffering his swyne to distroy Myles Kirkedall his garden the hedge being sufficient.

"Itm Thomas Gaskyn and Edward Wylson and also John Rydinge for breaking the erth vpon the heathe.

"Itm Richard Syre Richard Denton th'elder and others eu̯ye one as fineable for lesing in the towne fielde.

"Itm Thomas Marcer tann̄ and Wyllm Dowse for Delving turves aft^{r} St James th'apostle daye.

"Itm widowe Abraham for kepinge a cowe in the field by reason wherof Robert Johnson & others were endamaged.

"Itm Mr Thomas Secum bicause his hedge is not sufficient betwene his lesue & ye corne feelde.

"Itm widowe ffaircloghe [and others] eu̯y one of these because theire swyne be not rynged."

Swineherd.—In 1586 the Portmoot "agreed to have a swyne herd," but nothing more is heard of any such officer until 1646, and from what I have already said about the hayward, it is pretty clear that he acted as swineherd, while the burleymen had to see that all swine were ringed. But in 1646, at a Council meeting, it was decided:

"That there shalbe a Sheppard and a Swynheard

for the keepinge of Sheepe vpon the Comon and to look to the Swyne all the day long from trespassing about the Towne. It is therefore ordred that John Boulton and William Johnsons Sonne shalbe Swinheards and shall receave for evie swyne of the owners thereof 4^{d} a peece." There is, however, no other mention of swineherd or shepherd till 1651, when among the officers chosen by the Grand Jury is "Swyneherd Richard Summe." But in 1654 there is a long entry empowering the hayward to impound trespassing swine, from which it is clear that at that time there was no swineherd. And in spite of the statement of Picton that "the swineherd was an important public functionary," he is only on two occasions, 1646 and 1651, named in the Records.

The Wait is an extremely interesting officer, and represents the social side of the town life. He was appointed by the Grand Jury of the Portmoot, but occasionally there seems to have been a difficulty in securing the services of a suitable musician, for several times an order of the Portmoot runs, "Agreed to have a wait," and in 1589 there is a clear statement of the trouble that was experienced in engaging one.

"They thinke it conveniente to have A waite when Mr Maio^{r} his brethren and the towne shall fynde one they shall have good lyking of."

Even when a wait was secured, he was not always satisfactory; probably, owing to his particular duties, he was liable to temptations, to which he at least sometimes gave way. Under the date 17th January 1572 there is a note:

"This daye Henrie Halewood bagpiper was admittid wayte of this Towne condicionallie & vpon pleysure & had the Townes badge delivered to hym but through his leudness it was taken from hym Saynct James fayre, to his hindraunce & verie grieffe of Repentance & after the fayre done vpon

his repentant submission it was lend to hym agayne of pleys[9]."

The "townes badge," or towns scutcheon, here mentioned, is evidently the badge of a wait's office, for it was always delivered to him at his appointment, and, as will be perceived from the above extract, its confiscation was equivalent to the wait's dismissal. It was made of silver, weighed 5 ozs. "haberdepoise," and for its safe keeping the wait, on at least one occasion, had to find a guarantor for 13s. 4d., presumably its estimated value. The wait is always called a "pyper" or a bagpiper, whatever the instrument might have been on which he played. His duties were to attend the Mayor at all feasts, to play outside the house of every man that had "borne office," apparently every morning and evening—certainly he had to play every morning and evening "about the town." He had some wages or fees, but these are not defined. In 1624 a wait was appointed, but in 1629, perhaps under the influence of the Puritan movement, a bellman was substituted.

"Wee doe agree to have a Bell man to goe about the Towne at Tenn of the Clock at night and ffour in the morninge to giue warninge to looke to there fires and Lockeinge there dores and to acquainte them wth the wynd and wether and that hee shall haue the Wages euy yere that formly the Waite hath done."

A bellman was duly appointed, but in May 1630 it was agreed to have a wait, who "shall haue such wages as haue formerly been allowed vnto the wayte," and the wait was chosen. What happened to the bellman, whether he retained office without wages, or was paid in some other way, or whether the new office was abolished for the time being, I do not know. There is no mention at all of wait or bellman till 1652, when a "Beadle and Belman"

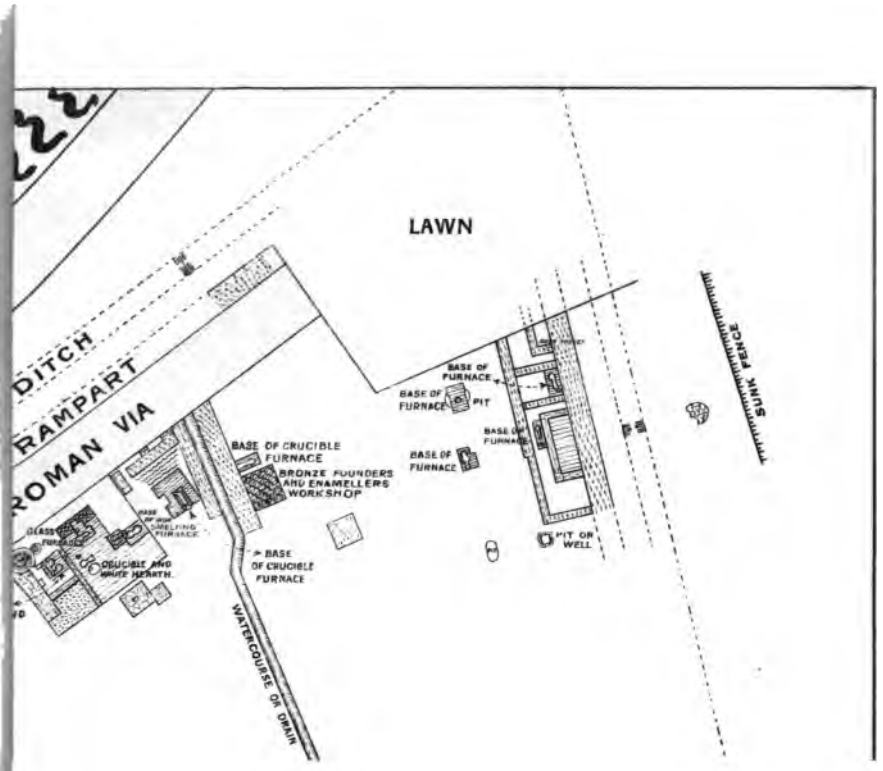
was appointed by the Grand Jury. The same appointment was made next year, and from 1654 to 1675 a "Beadle and Bellman," or sometimes a Bellman, was appointed every year. He seems to have performed police duties, for on one occasion (1664) he was ordered to have a staff, and to daily attend "convenient places to hinder or take vp vagabonds idle lustie sturdy begr̃s & that he have an augmentacon of his yeares wages as he shall meritt & Mr Maior shall thinke meet." In 1676 he was allowed a "Coat and capp" att the town's charge. But in 1676 an order of the Grand Jury runs:

"That Georg King be wait of the Towne and goe about in the Evening and morning as accustomed."

This does not sound like the appointment of an officer after a long suspension of the office, and it is quite possible that there had been a wait continuously from 1630, the last mention. Certainly there are frequent gaps in the Records concerning the wait, for in 1696 "Richd Mercer and John Parry Musitians peticon for each of them a Cloak at ye Corporacons charg (they being Waits thereunto) it is granted."

The "Beadle and Bellman" was appointed every year up to 1690, in which year he is called "Belman." In January 1691, however, a "Beadle" was appointed, and from 1691 to 1699 a "Beadle" was chosen every year. In 1700 and 1701 a "Belman or Beadle" was appointed.

Many other officials are well worthy of comment and consideration, especially perhaps the maringer, schoolmaster, clerk or sexton, and town clerk. The history of the Recordership can also be fairly accurately traced from the Records, and is of great interest; but it is impossible to do more now than to point out the fact that only the very edge of the subject of municipal officers has been here touched.


LAWN
DITCH
RAMPART
ROMAN VIA
BASE OF CRUCIBLE FURNACE
BRONZE FOUNDERS AND ENAMELLERS WORKSHOP
BASE OF FURNACE
BASE OF FURNACE
PIT
BASE OF FURNACE
BASE OF FURNACE
PIT OR WELL
SUN FENCE
BASE OF CRUCIBLE FURNACE
WATERCOURSE OR DRAIN

UNIV OF MICH.

In clearing the square pit (2) a second bronze coin of Domitian was obtained at 6 feet from the surface, in addition to abundance of the usual fragments of coarse black, grey, and red pottery, a few pieces of so-called Samian embossed and plain, cusps of teeth of horse, ox, and pig, bits of charcoal and mineral coal, iron slag and nails, &c.

Base of Furnace discovered in 1898.—The so-called oven adjoining the well, which was uncovered but not dissected or destroyed in 1898, was carefully examined to ascertain its intended purpose and precise sectional measurements. It may be described as an oblong platform of dense boulder-clay (dimensions, 7 feet 6 inches by 5 feet and 2 feet 6 inches high), enclosing an oval furnace cavity (5 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches wide), with stoke-hole (2 feet 2 inches by 8 inches to 1 foot) at the one end and an oval hearth of calcined clay bedded on a layer of cobble-stones in front. At its opposite north-west angle there was also an opening 10 inches wide for a flue or for charging and discharging its contents without withdrawing the fire. The sides of the stoke-hole were supported with stone jambs deeply set and coated with clay, and the whole cavity was filled up with reddened clay and calcined fragments of its over-arched covering. The base of the furnace was covered with no fewer than eight layers, half an inch to three inches thick, of calcined clay in a brittle and fragmentary condition, and the sand beneath was blanched to the farther depth of a foot by long-continued and intense heat—effects manifestly not produced by ordinary culinary operations. It was evident that a manufacturing process had been carried on in the furnace involving the employment of a great amount of heat, and in addition to the finds recorded in 1898 many interesting glass specimens, including *massæ*, and a large piece of flint

(weighing 13 ozs.) whitened and splintered by burning, and many quartz pebbles were collected in its vicinity this year, leading to the conclusion that the calcining of flints and white quartz pebbles for making crystalline or flint glass was one of the uses of the furnace. It may also have been used for calcining limestone, of which several lumps were also met with.

Rubble Pavement, Clay Floor, and Foundations.—The General Plan I. shows an oblong pavement of rubble (12 feet from north to south by 9 feet); another similarly placed earthen floor ("raddle and daub") of very irregular shape (the complete exploration of which on the north side was also prevented by a tree); also a rude foundation of rubble running almost uninterruptedly along the edge of the Via, with occasional squared blocks in position, having mortice holes for tenons of wooden pillars, extending a distance of 120 feet northwards from the preceding. The latter was doubtless the foundation of the front walls of dwellings or shops, and the absence of return walls at right angles and presence of numerous fragments of stone roofing flags and the iron nails for fastening them render it almost certain that their superstructures were of wood.

Refuse Pit.—On the outer edge of the ditch, opposite to the north end of this supposed row of shops, a rectangular rubbish pit, constructed in two adjoining sections (11 feet by 6 feet and 8 feet square respectively and uniformly 4 feet deep originally), was cleared and found to be lined with well-puddled clay and covered with a pavement of small freestone slabs and cobbles set in hard clay, with a small drain issuing from the north-west angle, and entering a main drain running north and south. It contained a quantity of bones lying directly underneath the impervious clay covering,

including those of horse, ox, sheep or goat, and pig, all of domestic varieties, which were identified by Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.S.A., &c., and among numerous other objects those specially interesting were an oval enamel brooch ; bits of crucibles with bronze adhering to the inside, fragments of flat window glass, dull on one side ; three coins, a first bronze of Hadrian and two second bronze, corroded and undecipherable; many fragments of Castor ware with slip ornamentation and Samian embossed and plain ; one lump of pink mortar (*opus signinum*) ; and several greyish lumps of glass waste (sandiver or scum). One of the latter analysed by Mr. F. G. Ruddock, public analyst of Warrington, was found to contain—

Copper oxide	0.48
Alumina, with a little iron . .	10.00
Organic matter and water . .	2.30
Silicate of alumina and a little alkali	85.67
	98.45

His certificate states, "This appears to be glass, copper having been added perhaps to colour the glass."

A second bronze coin of Vespasian and another undecipherable were also found on the surface of a clay floor uncovered in the north-west corner of the field, to the north of the preceding.

Moulders' Floors.—During the present season (1904) four hard burnt floors of boulder-clay pierced with numerous small holes 2½ to 4 inches in diameter (no fewer than seventy being counted in one of them) were uncovered outside the western rampart, between the latter and the iron and glass furnaces already described. For these no definite purpose could be assigned, though they were evidently moulders' floors, the holes serving probably as mould-boxes for casting a large number of small

objects simultaneously. The holes were filled with dark loamy sand, and each floor was accompanied with a small melting furnace formed of clay or loose stones set round a cavity, 9 inches to 1 foot 6 inches wide and of about equal depth, these rude and diminutive structures suggesting that the material melted in them was lead, for which no great amount of heat was required. An unusual quantity of lead in the form of semi-cylindrical slabs, small strips, thin sheet and lumps run abroad found on their surface or near at hand were not inconsistent with this explanation of their intended purpose. A number of iron nails, 2 inches to 3 inches in length, with large heads, some with a square hollow core running through them, found in their vicinity and even in several instances in the holes, at first led to the conclusion that they were employed for casting nails, but the results of analysis by Mr. Ruddock of a large quantity showed the nails to consist of pure soft iron which could only be melted at a white heat, such as was unobtainable in these rude furnaces. The certificate of analysis states—

Carbon .	0.07 0.07	0.33	0.61
Silicon .	None.	...	None.
Sulphur .	0.013		
Phosphorus .	0.114		
Magnesia .	0.024	...	0.083

"All these are wrought-iron nails, and appear to have been made from iron produced direct from the ore. The iron so made was evidently of uncertain composition as seen by the variation in the amount of carbon."

The moulders' tools, found only in the vicinity of the floors, were "rammers" of hard stone resembling neolithic stone celts in general shape but with their sharp end flattened, of which no fewer than twelve were obtained; and as many "sleekers" for

smoothing the sand, loam, and clay moulds—pieces of stone, earthenware (including Samian) and cannel, round, square and oblong in shape, with worn edges, one of the former being heart-shaped with rounded sides and sharp edges, like the iron ones used by moulders at the present day.

The dimensions of the floors and adjoining furnaces, commencing from the north, are the following:—

Floor 1.—Length, 7 feet 6 inches from east to west, by 6 feet 6 inches; oval clay furnace, placed near the middle of the north side, diameters, outside 4 feet by 2 feet, inside 9 inches.

Floor 2.—11 feet square; oval clay furnace, at the north-east angle, diameters, outside, 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet, inside 9 inches.

Floor 3.—Length 6 feet from east to west by 3 feet 6 inches; oval clay furnace, on the middle of the north side, diameters, outside, 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 4 inches, inside 10 inches. Two stone circles, enclosing circular cavities 9 inches across, were on the west side.

Floor 4.—7 feet square. (The north-east angle was inaccessible owing to the intervention of trees, and no furnace was discovered near at hand.)

The floors were uniformly about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness and the holes at irregular intervals, going right through to the sand underneath.

Base of Clay Crucible Furnace.—The base of a larger furnace pierced round the inside with seven similar holes, which was uncovered on the north side of the field, just outside the north-west angle of the fortification, likewise remained a puzzle until one of the crucibles, slightly vitrified and showing traces of bronze both inside and outside, was subsequently discovered whole in another part of the ground, near to a small furnace formed of three stones set on edge and inclining inwards, along

with a quantity of black ash and unspent charcoal, and other traces of bronze working. The crucible, though of good material, is only a quarter of an inch thick and about the size of an ordinary duck egg, and being sharply conical it was perceived that the holes in the hard floor of the furnace were intended to receive the pointed ends of the crucibles. An opening in the rear of the furnace was also provided for giving access to the interior without removal of the fire. The following are the dimensions of the furnace:—

Clay platform, length, from north to south, 4 feet 3 inches, breadth 3 feet 3 inches; inside cavity, 2 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 9 inches; hearth, 2 feet 9 inches square.

Bronze Founders' and Enamellers' Workshop.—This most interesting discovery was made in the rear of the foundation adjoining the Via on the north side of the fortified enclosure marked Insula II. on the General Plan I. The clay floor crossed in one of the trenches cut in 1898 (*Transactions*, vol. xiv., 1898, p. 19) was uncovered, and found to be 23 feet from north to south, by 9 feet and 3 inches thick, and to have two paved extensions or hearths, 5 feet by 3 feet, in the same directions, on its west side. On its surface, with the fire-hole and fantail hearth at the middle of its south side, was a long reverberatory furnace (7 feet 6 inches by 1 foot to 1 foot 8 inches and 4 to 6 inches deep), enclosed in the usual massive clay platform (8 feet 6 inches by 4 feet), having an opening in the rear, 6 to 10 inches wide, to give access to the contents without raking out the fire. From the back of the stoke-hole a slight batter given to the base of the furnace towards both the openings formed a sort of fire-bridge, in order to throw down the heat on the surface of the metal in the crucibles or other material. The stone jambs of

the fire-place were in position, but the overarched cover had collapsed, and billets of burnt wood remained in the neck of the latter between two layers of terra-cotta. See Plan II.

On the east side of the floor and probably forming part of the same premises were (1) an oblong pavement (13 feet 6 inches from north to south by 11 feet 6 inches) of large cobble-stones closely set, and not one missing, on a 6 inch layer of stiff clay; (2) a furnace enclosed in an oblong clay platform (8 feet 6 inches by 5 feet) along the north side of the pavement—the cavity in the form of a deep footprint, the heel portion, or well, 1 foot 6 inches deep and wide, with a projecting boss on the bottom 4 inches high for supporting the crucibles (which were probably set round the inside and embedded in ash or charcoal); the fire-seat towards the toe widening to about double, and sloping up to the top of the platform. As it was originally overarched, the flame was by this means driven downwards, and concentrated on to the surface of the metal in the crucibles, and air excluded. (3) A peculiar feature was a leat or water-course running between the two floors in nearly a direct line for 160 feet north and south, with only a slight bend at 51 feet from the Via. Its width at the Roman level was 3 to 4 feet, and its depth below the existing surface 5 feet 6 inches, or about half that depth originally. To prevent the soft sandbank from being trampled into the ditch a pitching of sandstone rubble 7 feet wide was laid for 50 feet from the Via along the east side, and 5 feet wide for 39 feet along the opposite side; and to give convenient access to the water-channel there was a more solid pitching of large stones puddled with clay covering the batter over against the cobble-pavement, which was probably that of a central courtyard. An ash-blackened layer of

soil surrounded the latter, but was wider and deeper on the south side, whither the refuse appeared to have been swept or carried, to the rear of the workshop. The objects derived from the latter and from the clay lining and black muddy deposit along the bottom of the leat are too numerous to describe, but the following summary will sufficiently indicate the character of the industry which was being carried on :—

Coins.—Denarii of Trajan, Hadrian, and Ælius, a first bronze of Trajan, a second bronze of Nerva, and three others too much corroded for recognition.

Bronze.—Flat, lozenge-shaped fibula, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, ornamented with enamel and an animal's head, with a small jewel in one of the eye sockets; bow-shaped fibula, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, with enamel and dog-tooth ornamentation; another broken; harp-shaped fibula, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, with a collar-moulding on the middle of the bow; pen-annular ring brooch, broken; fermail or circular brooch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, enamelled; small stud with two discs, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter, ornamented with a Celtic cross in minute chequer pattern enamel; head of pin ornamented with boss and half-round ring; handle or staple in the form of an altar, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, with cylindrical loop, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter, and remains of a tang or rivet; two cast rings, 1 inch across, one polished and the other retaining the seam of the mould; slips, billets, drops, and amorphous lumps of metal.

Iron.—Stylus or moulder's chisel, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length; key, 3 inches in length; three bladed and barbed arrow-head, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, with thin pointed tang $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length; staple, hasp, hook, ring, and many nails 2 to 5 inches in length, &c.

Lead.—Harp-shaped fibula, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, ornamented with collar moulding on middle of bow; weight, disc shaped, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, marked

for *semis*, or half-libra, and weighing 2526 grains; another, 2¼ inches in diameter, weighing 8065 grains; pieces of rod, sheet, strip, and lumps run abroad.

Glass and Enamel.—Three small lumps of enamel or frit in torquoise blue, pale green, and brownish shades, coated with opaque silica; angular fragments of deep cobalt blue translucent glass and black glistening enamel like obsidian; fragments of flat window-glass dull on one side; portions of the neck and rim of two globular greenish glass vases; two bits of clear crystalline glass ornamented with moulded and hollow-blown cordons; lower end of handle of a bottle or ewer with three slight folds; many fragments of square bottles and globular vessels of greenish-tinted glass. Three melon-shaped rubbed beads of greyish vitreous paste, thinly coated with blue glaze, diameters ¾, ⅝, and ½ inch respectively.

Pottery.—Wide-mouthed vessel of cinerary urn type in grey Upchurch; large jug or ewer of red paste, coated with white clay slip (handle broken); upright-sided vase, restored from fragments, nearly complete, in embossed Samian, with figure ornamentation; two whole dishes (*patellæ*) in plain Samian, and many large fragments (including three with potters' stamps); several fragments of Castor ware with raised slip ornamentation, and the usual quota of fragments of the coarser kinds of ware, such as amphorae, mortaria, ollae, &c.; sling ball of red baked clay, 1½ inch diameter, and weighing 1⅝ ounce. See Plate I.

Underneath the clay platform of the furnace and in the adjoining water-channel were also several fragments of greyish clay crucibles, with corroded bronze and some other greyish metal, tin, or zinc, adhering to them. One of the latter was large enough to show that the whole crucible was about

the size of an ordinary coffee-cup. The metal from another fragment was certified by Mr. Ruddock to contain by analysis—

Copper oxide . .	43.65	Metallic copper . .	34.85
Tin oxide . . .	4.89	Metallic tin . .	3.82
Zinc oxide . . .	0.75	Metallic zinc . .	0.60
Insoluble residue .	41.31		
Iron oxide, alkalis, &c.	9.40		
	100		

"These proportions would give a bronze of the composition: Copper, 88.74; tin, 9.73; zinc, 1.53 per cent."

A lump of sandiver or scum from glass or enamel making, found in the same spot, he also certified to contain—

Alumina	4.22
Lime and magnesia . . .	·35
Insoluble residue (silicate of alumina, with a little lime and magnesia and 4.43 of alkalis) . . .	95.02
	95.59

Among the miscellaneous finds there were also lumps of iron slag, reddle, hæmatite, and clay-band iron ore, probably derived from the closely adjoining iron-smelting furnaces previously described (*Transactions*, vol. xvi. p. 29). There were five large pieces of cannel and ordinary mineral coal low down in the water-course near to the fragments of bronze crucible and beneath fragments of Roman pottery.

Among tools was the spring-handle of a small pair of enameller's pincers in bronze.

The resemblance of the above-described remains to those of an industrial settlement of the second century discovered quite recently in the province of Namur, Belgium, known as the Villa d'Anthee, founded by Anteius, Procurator Metallorum of

Tiberius, A.D. 14 to 39 (*Annales de la Société Archeologique de Namur*, 1902, 24 vol., 3me livraison, p. 238; A. Bequet, *La Bijouterie chez les Belges*, &c., ii. siècle), makes their significance easily understood.

Foundations of Gate-tower at South-west Angle of Fort.—The only other structural remains of special importance uncovered during the season just ended were the foundations of a gate-tower or expansion 10 feet wide, extending fully 60 feet along the outside face of the western rampart from the south-west angle to the east-and-west wall of the annexe on that side. At their north end the width was increased to 15 feet by a small projecting angle; and near to the opposite end, at 11 feet from the south fence, a rude buttress on the outer face, projecting 1 foot 3 inches and 3 feet 6 inches wide, descended to a depth of 4 feet 6 inches in the soil. They were laid on ordinary soil containing Roman remains, and consisted of rubble and boulders on a layer of split sandstone slabs, the whole consolidated with sandy loam and clay intermixed with amphora shards, broken mill-stones, iron slag, &c., showing them to be of later date than those of the main rampart, which contained no such intermixture, but were laid directly on the original peaty surface. The facing stones of the latter for its whole length, where it was hidden, had been removed, though their position could still be traced.

In front of the foundations a ballista ball of wrought sandstone was obtained. It is slightly oval, diameters $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with a slight flattening, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 1 inch, on one side, to stand upon, and weighs about 1 lb. avoirdupois.

Fragments of Glass Melting-Pots.—The important and strongly desiderated discovery of four small fragments of glass melting-pots or crucibles was made during 1904 in as many different spots

on the west side of the rampart, composed of brownish grey highly siliceous clay coated on the inside with a slight glaze of greyish white glass or enamel. The size of the fragments is too small for that of the vessels to be accurately determined, but their diameter could not have been less than 1 foot, and their thickness is from ¾ of an inch to 1 inch. The analysis of a portion of one of the fragments by Mr. Ruddock shows it to consist of—

Alumina, with a little iron oxide	11.40
Silica	81.80
Lime	1.50
Magnesia	1.01
Alkalis, &c.	4.29
	100

His certificate also states, "This is a sample of highly siliceous clay."

Among numerous glass fragments, those of special interest found during the season are the following :—

Nine fragments from the lower part of a bowl of ribbed or pillar-moulded amber glass.

A fragment of thick bluish green glass with superficial stripes of opaque white.

The neck of a bottle, 1½ inch across the flattened rim, in a collapsed condition and pitted by heat (evidently a waster).

A drop of clear glass (weight, 30 grains).

A lump of black enamel like obsidian (weight, 30 grains).

These were all from the south-east corner of the floor surrounding the supposed glass furnace and "lire" with ornamented hearth explored in 1899.

Another small disc of very hard, slightly micaceous sandstone grit, scratched round the edge by use, but perfectly smooth on both faces (believed to be a glass polishers' wheel), was also obtained.

The small finds were fewer and the remains less varied, but less tumbled and confused at Stockton Heath than at Wilderspool, as if the occupation had been less prolonged or less disturbed outside than inside the fortification. It will be seen that evidences of only one period of rebuilding have been met with in the former area.

Cobble Pavement running Eastward from Via.—Commencing at north a causeway, 13 feet wide, of large cobbles at right angles to the main Via and at the same level, 1 foot 3 inches below the grass, struck off at 80 yards from the Ship Canal, and was traced 30 feet in an eastward direction. Of its further extension there is no record, but its Romano-British origin is evidenced by the recovery of four cinerary urns of the usual wide-mouthed, oval-bodied, unglazed type, one black, one red, and two grey, containing burnt bones, but no *naulum* or object in metal except one 2-inch iron nail. They were lying about 3 feet below the grass and a few inches below the mean level of the undisturbed sand-bed, two on either side of the causeway, such localities being usually chosen for cemeteries during the Roman period. See Plan III.

Beyond this, southwards, were remains of workshops, consisting of clay floors, bases of furnaces, hearths, and rubbish pits scattered without any order, but placed square with the Via, around a central paved courtyard or *impluvium.* They were without traces of encircling walls, which were probably of perishable materials, and formed three groups, I., II., and IV. Another group, III., comprised a well-constructed stone wall along the east edge of the Via, having, in the rear, a clay floor and a long clay hearth or platform with wings or extensions, supposed to be a temple enclosure

(*temenos*) and floor of a shrine (*sacellum*), or altar of burnt-offerings, between Groups II. and IV. On the west side of the Via, opposite the preceding, were foundations of a solidly constructed building and clay floors, hearths, and ore-roasting ovens, arranged on either side of a paved roadway leading from the Via, forming Group V.

Group I.—The central pavement (dimensions: 14 feet 6 inches on north, 9 feet on south, 7 feet on south-west, 8 feet on east, and 3½ feet on west), of large sandstone flags up to 3 feet square (shown to scale on the plan), and 4 inches to 6 inches thick, roughly shaped by cleavage and with the smooth side uppermost, was 14 feet from the east causeway and 25 feet from the Via. A large stone, 2 feet square by 1 foot 1 inch thick, lying partly on and off the west side, may have served as a work-bench or anvil-block. Between it and the flag in a thin layer of soil was a second bronze coin of Domitian, and a small, melon-shaped, ribbed bead of grey, vitreous paste.

A T-shaped clay floor adjoined the pavement on the north and west, and extended westward to form the cover of a rubbish-pit, and there were calcined clay hearths along the north and east edges of the pavement. That these numerous hard-burnt circular or oblong clay platforms, sometimes raised above the level of the surrounding floor and set round with kerb-stones, were open hearths of dwellings, and that the fuel, consisting of turf, logs, and billets of wood, was laid directly upon them, can hardly be doubted, seeing that two large iron tripods and an andiron or fire-dog from this locality are in the Warrington Museum, and such hearths are still common at the present day.

The rubbish pits on the north, south-west, and south of the courtyard were from 6 feet 6 inches to 7 feet 6 inches deep below the present surface. From

the bottom of the former a drain, 1 foot to 2 feet 2 inches wide and 8 inches deep, was traced 11 feet northwards in the direction of the fall of the ground.

The base of a clay furnace of exceptionally massive construction, as if to support a chimney shaft of some description, situated on the opposite side of the causeway, is included in the group because there were no other structures in closer proximity, and the thoroughfare between them would serve for conveyance of materials to both. The furnace cavity measured 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet and 9 inches deep, but the stone jambs of the stoke-hole having been misplaced, its shape was uncertain. Four or five large roughly-squared stones were set quadrangularly directly in the rear for an unknown purpose.

The question as to the industry carried on in the furnace and workshop was solved by careful noting of the finds, which included several lumps of sandiver or glass-scum and slag, and particularly by the contents of a small clay melting-pot (of globular shape, 2½ inches high, 1¾ inch in diameter, with flat everted foot and rim, found 7 feet north from the courtyard), a small sample of which, extracted by scraping, was analysed by Mr. Ruddock, and found to consist of—

Ferric oxide	9·43
Alumina	3.80
Lime and magnesia . . .	1.10
Soluble alkalis	1.50
Organic matter and water . .	9.10
Insoluble residue (silicate of alumina and a little alkali) . . .	75.02
	99·95

From its purity he considered this to be "the residue of an attempt to make glass from a mixture that would not fuse," and it was pronounced by an experienced glass-maker to be composed of the ingredients of black glass. This is not improbable,

since three small bosses of black glass like obsidian, supposed to be used in some game, were found in Group III., with white ones of similar material. Further light is thrown on this inquiry by the finds in the adjoining Group II.

Group II.—This includes an oblong courtyard paved with rubble (dimensions: 14 feet from east to west by 10 feet) at 27 feet from the preceding and 12 feet from the Via, two clay floors to the eastward of the pavement, seven hearths distributed over the surface of one of the floors, and bases of three furnaces. One of the latter, situated furthest from the Via, was circular, with a fire-hole on one side, for heating a cauldron or melting-pot. From their shape the other two were inferred to be long or reverberatory furnaces. The rear of one was directly over the opening of the other, the sides of both were entirely broken down, but the stone jambs of the fire-holes were in position, and they appeared to have been originally overarched. The use of the furnaces was made sufficiently plain by the presence in the surrounding soil and adjoining rubbish-pit of several lumps of sandiver or glass-scum, resembling the material of the glass-paste beads so common in Roman sites, two or three of which in a distorted, unworn, and thinly-glazed condition, and apparently "wasters," were obtained near at hand. A sample of this material, from a little north of the circular furnace, was found on analysis by Mr. Ruddock to contain—

Alumina	6.42
Lime	3.85
Magnesia	8.22
Insoluble residue (silicate of alumina)	81.32
	99.81

It is a double silicate of alumina and magnesia, and, on account of its purity, certified to be "probably glass waste."

The making of glass-paste beads and bosses was

evidently one of the industries, if not the principal one, carried on in these two workshops.

The period is fixed by a third brass coin of Constantine the Great in fair condition. Obverse: Bust of Emperor to right; **IMP. CONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG.** Reverse: **SOLI INVICTO COMITI, T.F.** in field, **PLN** in exergue; found 1 foot 2 inches below the grass on the surface of one of the clay floors.

Group III.—The structural remains next southward from the preceding and accompanying finds differed from anything found previously. A wall of ashlar at a uniform distance of 3 feet from the edge of the Via, and 1 foot to 1 foot 6 inches below the grass (dimensions: 40 feet 6 inches in length, 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet in breadth, and 1 foot to 1 foot 6 inches in height), the stones being squared by cleavage on the outer face and tapered inwards, and in three courses, bonded, 4½ inches high. This was the only example of regular masonry met with during the excavations, the other remains of buildings already described being foundations only. It was conformable to the natural slope, and without bedding except at the south end, where was a patch of clay; and there were remains of an earlier wall of similar masonry underneath, but not on quite the same line as the preceding. Part of a moulded cornice of debased classic (*fillet* and *cyma recta*) was used over again as a header with the carving hidden at the same end, and 6 feet beyond it, apparently in position, was a pivot-stone of hard volcanic agglomerate, slightly concave on top (dimensions: 1 foot 1 inch by 10½ inches by 6 inches), with pivot-hole (diameter, 2 inches; depth, 1½ to 2 inches) grooved by the friction of the iron ring round the base.

In rear of the wall there were two isolated clay floors having calcined and paved hearths (amphora

shards being used for paving in two instances) and a nether quern stone on their surfaces; and underneath a large oval refuse pit 8 feet 6 inches in depth below the existing surface.

The most peculiar and interesting feature of the group was a long clay platform reddened and hardened on the top by burning, set round with kerb-stones (dimensions: 16 feet from east to west by 5½ feet), having two wings or extensions (each 7 feet from east to west by 2 feet 6 inches) over against opposite corners (south-west and north-east), paved with sandstone rubble, and sloping towards the central platform like two footpaths leading up to it. The whole extended 30 feet from east to west, commencing at 27 feet from the long wall and lying only 1 foot below the grass. At 3 feet below the top there was a square of very stiff clay projecting 4 feet 6 inches, in three layers, with small slabs of sandstone bedded upon their surface, like a bedding for a flight of steps leading up to the south-west angle of the platform. In a slight depression on the surface of its east end there was an ash-blacked layer, and in a small hole at the opposite end the carved stone head of goddess (evidently an ideal head and not a portrait) nearly in the round, with tool marks on the back, where it was not intended to be visible, and a broken surface where it was joined to the niche and to the body of the statue, which, when complete, was about 2 feet 2 inches high. Considering the coarse texture and softness of the local red sandstone in which it is cut, the features are wonderfully well proportioned and perfect. A triangular band encircles it about the ears, which more resembles a diadem or nimbus than a mode of hair-dressing, and is like those on the clay statuettes of Venus, Latona, Juno Lucina, &c., figured in C. Roach Smith's *Roman London*, p. 109. See Plate II., fig. 3.

An object of still greater artistic merit from the vicinity of the platform was a diminutive bronze bust of Minerva (?), 1½ inch in height, nearly perfect, with part of a projecting rivet on the back, by which it was affixed to a metal plate. The helmet and lofty serrated crest descending to the lower part of the neck form half the height. Both sides of the helmet are ornamented with incised spirals terminating in round punctures, and there are three incised rings on the baldric which descends from the right shoulder. The eyes appear looking upwards, and the expression is somewhat infantile. See Plate II., fig. 2.

A cream-coloured polished flint Celt of Cissbury type, sharp edged and well proportioned (length, 4⅛ inches; extreme width, 1½ inch; thickness, ⅝ inch), was found in the Roman stratum 2 feet below the sod, and 1 foot 6 inches directly over some fragments of smoke-tinted Upchurch pottery near the same spot.

These remains and the *a priori* evidence derived from the name of the estuary of the Mersey (*Belisamais Estus*), and two dedications to Minerva Belisama found in Aquitaine, suggest that here was a temple enclosure (*temenos*) and altar of burnt-offerings, or floor of sacellum, dedicated to Minerva, the patroness of the industrial arts, by the local College of Iron Founders (*Collegium Fabrorum Ferrariorum*), as at Ribchester, Bath, Chichester, &c.

Group IV.—On the extreme south of the excavated area, 14 to 15 feet from the boundary fence and 27 feet from the Via, another oblong courtyard, paved with sandstone rubble with the smooth side uppermost, bordered by a straight row of squared sets along its east side (dimensions: 12 feet 6 inches on north, 13 feet on south, 6 feet 6 inches on east, and 8 feet on west) marked the central area of an

iron-smelting forge or hand-bloomery. Adjoining it on the east and south, a clay floor extended 30 feet in the former and 10 feet in the latter direction, the whole area of both floor and pavement being about 42 feet from east to west by 20 feet. The eastern portion of this floor (furthest from the Via) was covered by a thick additional layer of hard-burnt clay, oval in shape (16 feet 6 inches from north to south by 12 feet 6 inches), forming the smelting hearth, and a layer, 2 to 9 inches thick, of sand and gravel divided the two layers of clay. The surface of the upper one was slightly domed and indented with three semicircular cavities (crucibles) deeper on the curved side like horses' hoof-prints, as if to collect the molten metal there for ladling (dimensions: from 2 feet to 3 feet in diameter by 2 feet and 8 inches to 1 foot deep on the curved sides). A shallow, sloping trough, 2½ inches deep, and narrowing from 10 inches to 5 inches outwards, was provided across the edge of one of them for running off a lighter liquid, probably molten slag or cinder, into a shallow basin for receiving it in front. A square hole, 2 inches wide, was provided in the base of another for a purpose which was not manifest. Underneath there was also a small circular hearth ornamented with a pattern of four concentric rings (diameters, ⅝ to 3½ inches), stamped on the soft clay before baking; and, on the outside, a sloping oval hearth (diameters, 4 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 9 inches; incline, 4½ inches) paved with amphora-shards and pieces of brick. Thirty-five lumps of iron-slag and many iron nails were collected from the ash-blackened layer of soil surrounding the upper floor, and made it clear that a rude method of iron smelting was practised in the locality. The calcined and powdered ore from the roasting-ovens situated on the opposite side of the Via (to be described presently) was probably mixed

with charcoal in the crucibles, and a blast from a blow-pipe, or twyer, connected with bellows, directed over its surface and maintained until the iron was actually fused. The lighter slag could then be removed by levigation or skimming and the iron ladled into moulds, no tap-hole having been provided in the bottom for running it off as in modern furnaces.

There was an oblong hearth, partly paved with amphora-shards, on the west side of the courtyard; and, at a few feet from the north-west angle, the clay floor of a dwelling of one chamber (15 feet from north to south by 20 feet), having a raised hearth 5 feet 6 inches wide across the whole of one side.

Eight coins were found nearly at the same level, 2 feet down—five of them in line between the courtyard and Via, viz. denarii of Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian (2), and one corroded; first bronze of Hadrian, and two second bronze corroded. Among various other objects were:—

Bronze.—Handle of a knife or butcher's steel in the form of the fore-part of a dog issuing from a calyx; length, 2½ inches. Boat-shaped handle or fibula, a loop at one end and moulded knob at the other; length, 3 inches.

Glass.—Five plano-convex discs or bosses, three black and two white, ½ to ¾ inch in diameter; smoothing tool of cannel; stone whorl or glass-cutter's wheel of fine grey grit (diameter, 1⅝ inch); large stone iron-ore pounding mortar, 2 feet 6 inches across, with a round hollow 7 inches deep and 10 inches wide, worn smooth at the bottom, and with parallel grooves made by sharpening points across the top.

Group V.—This was on the west side of the Via, directly opposite to the one last described, and was of greater area and more complete than the others. Its exploration occupied nearly the whole

season of 1903. A pavement of large cobble stones, more or less complete for 60 feet and from 4 to 9 feet wide, forming a cart-road, struck off at right angles to the Via, and along its north side the foundations of a building, gable-ended to the latter, formed an oblong enclosure 60 feet 6 inches from east to west by 28 feet. Two or three large stones placed at 3 feet from the edge of the Via, apparently supported the wooden pillars of an overhanging solar or portico. The north wall began 9 feet beyond them and extended 56 feet 6 inches from east to west; the west wall at right angles southward 28 feet in length, and a short return wall at the extremity of the latter 2 feet in length. These main walls were uniformly 2 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet to 4 feet high (below 1 foot 3 inches of modern soil), and composed of sandstone rubble with a smooth side outwards, consolidated with stiff boulder-clay in such a careful way as to render them compact, smooth, and upright. A layer of clay, 3 inches thick and 3 feet wide at the original surface, projecting in front of the wall 6 inches, served as a damp course and protection against water falling from the eaves. Above this, towards the east end, there was a single course of ashlar, forming a portion of the superstructure, the stones squared on the outer face and tapering inwards in the usual Roman manner, but whether clay or lime mortar was used in setting them was uncertain; probably the former, as small quantities of clay were remaining between the stones. The line of the south wall was continued by bases of four pillars—one a large stone, and the other three built up of rubble and clay, 1 foot to 1 foot 6 inches high, and 3 feet to 4 feet square, at intervals of 6 feet, 10 feet, 8 feet 6 inches, and 8 feet 6 inches from centre to centre, leaving a gap of 23 feet between the last base and another large stone at

the south-east angle. They, doubtless, supported the wooden pillars of a lean-to verandah, or side aisle, formed by extensions of the roof. Within the former, at 21 feet from the north wall and parallel to it for the whole length of the building, was another row of seven bases of pillars, solidly built of the same materials, 3 feet high and 3 feet 6 inches square, at intervals of 8 feet from centre to centre.

Covering the enclosure and the intervals between the inner row of bases of pillars were two distinct floors of stiff clay, 3 inches and 4 inches thick, separated by a 3 inch layer of sand and gravel, and unbroken by cross walls, except where three large stones, 3 feet apart and 8 feet from the east end, were in position for supporting the uprights of a partition, which was probably of "wattle and daub."

The upper floor was reddened by fire (probably that which destroyed the building) and covered with broken stone tiles and bits of charcoal from the roof, which were heaped at all angles to the depth of a foot between the third and fourth from the east end of the inner row of bases, where an adjoining pillar had suddenly collapsed during the conflagration, and several whole flags of hexagonal shape, with iron nails in position, were obtained. A circular, slightly-domed hearth of burnt clay, about 5 feet in diameter, occupied a central position on its surface; and another, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, was steeply inclined against the base of the pillar at the south-east corner.

The lower floor was intersected across the middle by two L-shaped furnace cavities or flues, having an oblong pit or *præfurnium* in front of their fire-holes for stoking, the edge of the pit being partly paved with bricks along that side. Their dimensions were :—

WESTMOST—Long arm, L 7 feet 6 inches, B 1 foot 3 inches, D 4 inches to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; short arm, L 2

feet, B 1 foot, D 10 inches. EASTMOST—Long arm, L 6 feet 6 inches, B 1 foot 3 inches, D 4½ inches to 7½ inches; short arm, L 2 feet, B 1 foot 6 inches, D 7½ inches to 9 inches. Pit, L 12 feet, B 2 feet on west, 3 feet 6 inches on east, D 2 feet.

Their burnt clay covers had collapsed into the interior and formed V-shaped troughs along the middle when first laid bare.

Their intended purpose was not recognised, and unfortunately the only object from which it might have been inferred, viz. a small white clay melting-pot, globular in shape, height 2¼ inches, diameter 1¾ inch, with flat everted foot and rim, smoke-stained and vitrified by fire, was unfortunately empty. The conjecture may be hazarded that this was used in making Wootz steel (the ancient blade steel) by charging it with soft iron and charcoal, and after luting with clay, roasting it in the furnace.

On the opposite (south) side of the roadway two oblong clay platforms, one beyond the other, and at different depths, 1 foot 6 inches and 3 feet 9 inches from the surface, were indented like stamped bricks with L-shaped, shallow, ore-roasting ovens, originally over-arched, the fragments being found inside the cavities. Their use was clearly indicated by nodules of clay-band iron ore, splintered and reddened by heat, embedded in their calcined lining, and lying round about, and by a large stone mortar for pounding the ore, with a hollow 10 inches in diameter and 7 inches deep, worn smooth on one side, sunk in the clay floor half-way between the two.

Some remains of encircling walls, constructed of rubble and clay (cob-walls), met with on the south and east sides of the ovens, are shown on the plan, and were traced as far as permission extended.

Very few objects were recovered from this portion of the excavations, as the ground was intended for building, and only the top soil could be removed.

This was a great disappointment, as it had been little disturbed. A denarius of Nero was found in the upcast soil between the ovens, and three second bronze coins in a corroded condition at various parts. There were the usual iron nails and large curved knives, strips of lead, and bits of greenish tinted glass; many fragments of unglazed pottery and Samian, some of the latter bearing potter's stamps and very fine ornamentation. One fragment of coarse red, locally-made ware had the name VITALVS · VI scratched on the soft clay previous to baking, which may be an error for the common Roman name VITALIS, one of that name, Julius Vitalis, being the armourer of the 20th Legion, whose tombstone was found at Bath, or it may be intended for the name of the unyoked heifer (VITVLVS) sacred to Minerva, or is more probably the name of one of the slaves employed in the adjoining pottery. Another fragment bears a rude representation in straight lines of a galloping animal (the wild boar of the 20th Legion?). Another fragment of the same kind of ware has an owl-face with arched eyebrows and prominent eyeballs and nose, and no mouth, like those on the owl-headed vases consecrated to Minerva so frequently found by Schliemann at Troy (Ilium). See Plate II., fig. 1. The coincidence of these three representations is quite as significant as the figures themselves, and confirms the inference drawn from other remains as to the existence of a temple of Minerva in this locality.

Potters' Kilns.

Three pottery kilns were close together under what is now the west side of a new street named Kimberley Drive, nearly opposite to its junction with Dundonald Avenue, Stockton Heath, 100 feet

east from the Via, which was here uncovered in two cross-sections 700 feet south from Group V. One of the kilns found accidentally in a sand-pit in 1900 is described in the *Transactions*, vol. xvi., 1900, p. 26. In 1903 two others constructed similarly of massive clay up against the sides of a hole in the sand, and based upon an 18 inch bed of natural clay used as material for a kind of coarse pottery, of which a dense mass of fragments remained, were excavated. (1) One of the latter was nearly perfect, with a surrounding wall 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches high, and 8 inches to 1 foot thick, increasing downwards, bee-hive shaped, but slightly oval in plan; diameters, 6 feet to 6 feet 9 inches at the base, and 3 feet 6 inches at the summit. There was a hole for charging about 2 feet in diameter in the top, and another, 1 foot 2 inches wide and 1 foot 3 inches high, low down in front for firing, the fuel being dry wood laid directly on the ground without fire-bars. The kiln floor, on which the vessels were arranged for baking, was supported by a central pillar a foot high and 2 feet in diameter, round which was a flue 8 inches to 9 inches wide, pierced with nine openings decreasing in size from back to front for distributing the heat uniformly round the edge of the floor into the kiln chamber. The latter was about 2 feet in height, and from 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. See Plate III.

A denarius of Antoninus Pius was found directly in front of the fire-hole at a depth of 4 feet 6 inches from the present surface.

(2) The other was a similarly constructed at 3 feet 6 inches north-west from the former, but only the base and part of wall of the upper chamber to the height of about a foot were remaining. The floor was nearly circular, 3 feet 9 inches in diameter, and the tops of the remaining walls 10 inches to 1 foot

thick. The central pillar underneath was 2 feet in diameter and from 8 inches to 1 foot high, and the surrounding flue 8 inches to 1 foot wide and 8 inches to 1 foot 6 inches high, with a steep slope towards the fire-hole, which was 1 foot 8 inches wide, 1 foot 6 inches high, and 2 feet from front to back, supported by stone jambs on either side. Seven openings from the flue into the upper chamber, similarly decreasing in diameter from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches towards the fire-hole, gave a uniform distribution of heat.

The dense clay walls of these kilns were calcined, and in some places vitrified to a considerable depth on the inside, but remained still plastic externally though reddened by heat.

Most of the locally-made ware is of brick-red paste, though drab and brown pastes have been used very sparingly. The ornamental forms are:—

(1) Small vessels of the cinerary urn type, 4 to 6 inches high, ovoid body, with slightly everted angular or curved rim. The ornamentation which usually forms a wide band round the bulge with a plain band above and below, is of four kinds:—(*a*) "Engine turned," or tool marked, patterns lightly indented by a toothed roller on the soft clay previous to baking; (*b*) "Rough-cast," little lumps of clay sprinkled over the surface and fixed by dipping the vessel in a bath of thin slip; (*c*) "white-washed," a thin coating of white clay on the surface of the red applied with a brush or by dipping in a bath of white slip; (*d*) "Fluting," vertical indentations made by the pressure of the thumb upon the sides while still plastic at regular intervals; "rough-cast" was sometimes added.

(2) Wide mouthed urns with rounded body and upright rim (1 inch to 2 inches), with imitation ring handles to resemble bronze situlae, "engine turned" and "white-washed."

(3) Triple vases, three globular bodies conjoined, and communicating by holes in the sides, "white-washed."

(4) Small vases, 3 or 4 inches high, nearly upright, with slightly everted foot and rim.

The useful patterns are—

(1) Little globular melting-pots, 2½ to 3 inches high, with flat everted foot and rim.

(2) Flat, shallow dishes, 2 to 3 inches across, with upright sides and "nipped" handle, and spout for pouring or for a wick, perhaps used as hand-lamps or lamp-fillers.

(3) Shallow basins with rounded sides, or sides curving at two steps, thickened rims and ring bases.

(4) Tazza-shaped cups, supported on a stem, and conical hollow foot, with frilling (thumb work) round the edges.

(5) Large conical pans, 8 to 9 inches high and 10 to 12 inches across the rim—top-heavy and ungraceful.

(6) Jars or ewers with short necks 2 inches wide, with or without handles, and ornamented with indented or raised rings or plain.

(7) Narrow-necked jars or bottles, nearly globular, usually with one, and sometimes with two handles joining the body and neck.

(8) Flat pans (*patellæ*) with straight sides, about 2 to 3 inches high.

(9) Mortaria, strong shallow bowls having wide, grooved rims, spouts for pouring, and bases studded with small stones to resist friction and the potters' names usually stamped across the rims in rude characters, which are often reversed. The names so stamped on fragments of *mortaria* found beside the kilns are ANIACO and ICOTASI. The names BRICOS and BRVCI also occur on fragments and nearly whole vessels of the same kind of locally-made ware found during the excavations.

NOTES ON THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. WILFRED, STANDISH

By William Frederick Price

Read 17th November 1904

INTRODUCTION.

WRAPT in the mist of unwritten history there is some tradition that long before the coming of the Normans, Standish was a fortified station or camp of some importance. Lying, as it does, on an elevated plateau 370 feet above sea-level, on the direct route of the Roman road between Wigan and Walton-le-Dale, there may be some truth in the tradition. The fact that the Romans were acquainted with the use of coal is now fully established, and so great an authority on mining as Professor Hull considers there is good evidence that they discovered and worked the Arley seam which crops out along the banks of the river Douglas between Standish and Wigan. Years ago, while driving a tunnel to divert the course of the river, this coal seam of 6 feet in thickness was found to have been mined in a manner hitherto altogether unknown. "It was excavated into a series of polygonal chambers, with vertical walls opening into each other by short passages, and, on the whole, presenting on a ground plan something of the appearance of a honeycomb. The chambers were regular in size and form, and were altogether different from anything within the experience of the miners of the district; there is some-

thing in the symmetrical arrangement and regularity of the works peculiarly Roman, reminding one of their tesselated pavements."—*The Coalfields of Great Britain*, pp. 12–13, Edward Hull, B.A., 1861.

Other traces of Roman occupation were found at Standish in the seventeenth century in the shape of a Roman hoard of about 200 denarii (Domitian to Gordianus) and two gold rings.

Although the Romans mined coal and other minerals in this Island during their occupation, it was not until the beginning of the fourteenth century that we find documentary evidence of the leasing of land for the purpose of coal mining in various parts of England and Wales. In the series of "Charters and Deeds relative to the Standish family of Standish and Duxbury" there is a lease dealing with land in Shevington in the parish of Standish, in which mention is made of "Fyrston" (fire stone) and "Secole" (sea-coal): the date of this deed is 1350. Possibly the early discovery of that valuable mineral, here called "fire stone," may have some connection with the etymology of the word Standish, for in charters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the spelling most frequently found is Stanedis or Stanesdis, and at a later date it becomes Stanesdich and Standyshe.

Before the development and working of the Standish coal seams the inhabitants of the parish were employed in the weaving of cotton and silk by hand loom; several of these old hand looms were at work in Standish so late as 1860–5. While rummaging among old documents at the Diocesan Registry at Chester for material for these notes, a list of recusants of the parish of Standish was found for the year 1706; and out of about eighty male inhabitants, only *one* is mentioned as following the occupation of collier; the remainder are chiefly described as yeomen, weavers, and labourers.

The Parish of Standish comprises ten townships —Standish-cum-Langtree, Shevington, Coppull, Worthington, Adlington, Anderton, Charnock Richard, Heath Charnock, Duxbury, and Welsh Whittle. These ten townships are identical in name with the ten ancient manors into which the district was divided in fourteenth of King John, 1212; and the ten manors were, with the exception of Coppull, held at that date by the family of Bussell, Barons of Penwortham.—*Lancashire Pipe Rolls*, W. Farrer.

Dealing now only with the township of Standish-cum-Langtree, in which the church and village of Standish are situated, it is recorded in the *Testa de Nevill* (vol. ii. *f.* 816) that Richard Bussell [1135–1160] gave two carucates of land in Standish and Langtree to Robert Spileman in marriage with his sister. By a fine levied at Westminster on the Octave of Holy Trinity, 5th June 1206, these two carucates of land were partitioned between Siward de Langtree and Ralph de Standish, Siward taking the carucate of land in Langtree, one moiety of the advowson of the Church of Standish, a moiety of the commonable wood in Standish, and sixteen acres of assarted[1] land lying near the said wood; Ralph taking the carucate of land in Standish, the other moiety of the advowson and of the wood, and sixteen acres of assarted land.

There is ample evidence in early deeds relating to lands in Standish showing that the township was at one time chiefly wood and waste, for we meet with grants of "house bote" and "fire bote" (wood for repairs and fuel), and common of turbary, with pannage for hogs in the woods of Standish and Langtree.

Many disputes took place between the houses of

[1] "Assarted land" = woodland which has been cleared and brought into cultivation.

Standish and Langtree as to their individual rights in taking in at different times the "wastes in Standish and Langtree," and an attempted settlement of these disputes was made in 1357 by an appeal to the "mediation of their common friends." An alliance between the families in 1403–4, when Richard de Longtre, by a dispensation[1] from the Bishop of Coventry, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Rauff Standish (Standish Charters, p. 88), does not seem to have ended the disputes, and we find arbitrations and awards going on until the sixteenth century.

Advowson.

In the division of land already mentioned between Ralph de Standish and Siward de Longtree, the advowson of the Church of Standish is specifically dealt with; one moiety thereof being apportioned to Ralph, and the other to Siward.

I have not found any instance of the Longtree family ever having exercised the right of presentation to Standish, while there is evidence in the charters and deeds of the Standish family showing that the Standishes retained and jealously guarded their privileges in this respect. The last presentation made by the Standishes was in 1713. Shortly after that date the Standish estates were confiscated and sold by the Crown, and Charles, Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, made the two succeeding presentations in 1722 and 1724. Later, the perpetuity of the rectory for twenty-one years was purchased for the sum of £1200 by the Claytons of Adlington, and in July 1760 Richard Clayton, Esq., of Adlington, presented Edward Smalley to the rectory. The

[1] Mr. Farrer suggests that Siward and Ralph were brothers, sons of Leising, who probably married the daughter and heiress of Robert Spileman; this dispensation for a marriage between a Longtre and Standish strengthens the suggestion of a kinship.

advowson then passed by purchase to the Right Honourable Sir Richard Perryn, knight, one of the Barons of His Majesty's Exchequer, and was again sold to the Rev. Wm. Green Orrett, Rector of Standish in 1826. By June 1841 it had passed to Dr. Joseph Pilkington Brandreth of Liverpool, and from him to the present owner, Miss Adams, in 1886.

Chantries.

There were three chantries within the Church of Standish—the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary, or the Altar of Our Lady; the Chantry at the Altar of St. Nicholas; and the Chantry of the Holy Cross, or Rood Altar.

The Chantry at the Altar of Our Lady.

References made to this chantry in the Standish Charters quite clear up any doubt as to who was the founder :—

"Ralph de Standish, patron of the Church of Standish, and of the advowson of *the* chantry in the said church, founded by Henry Waleys, admits Thomas Thorpe, clerk, to be chantry priest of the said chantry for life. Date, 1404–5.

"Henry de Standish, patron of the Church of Standish, presents Thomas del Lee, clerk, chanter to *the* chantry in Standish Church. Date, 1388–9."

This chantry was the earliest foundation of the three, and from the wording of the above it was *the only* chantry in the Church up to 1404–5: in the Chetham Society's volume on the Lancashire Chantries it is erroneously stated that Christopher (or Alexander) Wall was the founder. Henry Waley, the founder, was Rector of Standish from 1301 to 1338, or perhaps later; the chantry was endowed with lands in Standish, Langtree, and Welsh Whittle. In the Royal Commissioners' Report on the Chantries,

the Chantry at the Altar of Our Lady is described as being situated at the extreme eastern part of the Church, its position being similar to that of the Lady Chapel in ancient churches. (The piscina and aumbrey still exist, and may be seen at the south side of the altar at the extreme east end of the Church.) At the date of the suppression of the chantries, 1548, William Bimson, aged forty-six, "a lame and impotent man," was the priest-incumbent at this altar, and was bound to find thirteen tapers before the Sacrament, and to maintain the service in the Choir every Holy Day. He had a pension of £4, 5s. 6d. He died on the 23rd January 1562, and was buried at Standish. Probably he came of a local family: Bimsons are still resident in Shevington.

Of the priests who served at this altar, we have the names of three—

In 1388 Thomas de Lee, presented by Henry Standish.
In 1404 Thomas Thorpe, presented by Ralph Standish.
In 1548 William Bimson.

Chantry at the Altar of St. Nicholas.

Said to have been founded by Alexander Fairclough, who was Rector of Standish in 1478, but the date of foundation has not been discovered. It was probably situated in the north aisle of the Church. There was formerly a brass plate in the north aisle, with an inscription in Latin to the effect that Robert Pylkington had been custodian and chaplain of this chantry, and gave to the chantry a yearly revenue of six marks. He died on the 6th May 1498. James Nevore was chantry priest at the date of the Commissioners' Report, and the chantry was endowed with land in Rivington, Whittle, Adlington, and Heath Charnock.

There is no reference to this chantry in the Standish Charters.

Chantry at the Rood Altar, or Chantry of the Holy Cross.

It is stated in *History of Chantries* (*Chetham Society*, vol. 60, p. 181) that this chantry was founded in or about the year 1483 by James Standish of Duxbury. The editor has probably fallen into an error here, as appears from the following extract from the Standish Charters (p. 73) :—

"Alexander Standish, son and heir of Rauff Standish, as executor of the last will and testament of James Standish *of Erley* (now Arley), gent., inducts Peter Bower chanter or chantry priest, to celebrate in the chantry of the 'Holy Cross' in Standish Church."

(The Standishes of Erley and the Standishes of Gathurst are both frequently mentioned in the Standish Charters.)

It has been orally transmitted that the chapel on the north side of the chancel in Standish Church was originally a chantry founded by the Duxbury house, which still claims some uncertain and undefined right to it, but the Chantry Commissioners are precise in their allocation of the site of this chantry to the Rood Loft.

There is no evidence of the Standishes of Standish, or the Standishes of Duxbury, ever having founded a chantry in Standish Church. There is a piscina in the Standish Chapel in the south aisle, but this chapel was not built till 1589, and the chantries were suppressed in 1548.

The endowments of this chantry consisted of lands or tenements in Langtree, Worthington, and Chorley. In 1548 Peter Bower, chantry priest at the Rood Altar, was aged seventy-two years, and had a pension of £3, os. 8d. He was buried at Standish on 20th day of March 1556 (*Record Society*, vol. i. pp. 69–70).

When Henry VIII. first set his Commissioners to ascertain what plunder might be got from church

plate and goods, the authorities at Standish seem to have got wind of their coming, and all the three chantries in the Church were declared to be without plate. However, in 1552, when an "Inventory of goods in the churches and chapels of Lancashire" was taken, Rawf Baley, Thomas Johnson, William Brandocke, and Henry Birtewysell, churchwardens, delivered the following goods:—

Three great bells, four sacring bells, two chalices of silver with patens, two whole suits of vestments, two tynnacles, one alb with an amice, three other old vestments, four old copes, two other vestments, three old coverings to three altars, six altar cloths, six towels, two cruets of pewter, two paxes of brass, and "one grene say that hangs before a pycture of Saynct Wylfryde belongyng to the Church of Standish."

A chasuble is preserved at the Roman Catholic Chapel at Standish, a portion of which is assigned to the fifteenth century, also a silver chalice of seventeenth century, and a sacring bell dated 1551. There are also preserved some ancient altar stones bearing consecration crosses, probably removed from Standish Church.

Return of Recusants in 1706.

The following return of Recusants for the Parish of Standish for the year 1706 is from the Diocesan Registry, Chester:—

For
The Right Reverd Father
in God, Nicholas [1] Lord
Bishop of Chestr.

My Lord!

The enclosed is a perfect list of ye Papists & reputed Papists within our Parish of Standiss which had been sent sooner but that I

expected a form ; their number is very near what I sent before only you have now the servants, their qualities are exact, for though we have too many, yet most of them are poor ; but as to their estates I can give no exact account, much of these being drawn in joyntures and more clogged with debts, their circumstances I think run low in our neighbourhood but they are very high & insolent the reasons I dare not assign.

I wish y^r^ Lordship a happy journey success in the Church and nations concern, healthy & long life & Heaven at your exit which shall be the daily prayer of

My Lord
Yo^r^ Lords humble & much
obliged Ser^vt^
WM. HAYDOCK.

9 *Septr.* 1706.

A TRUE & PERFECT LIST OF ALL POPISH RECUSANTS VIZ. HOUSHOLD^ns^ CHILDREN AND SERV^TS^ WITHIN THE PARISH OF STANDISH W^TH^ Y^R^ RESPECTIVE QUALITY'S AS FOLK :—

IN Y^E^ TOWNSHIPP OF STANDISH.

An Incumbred estate	Ralph Standish Esqr & Patron of ye Rectory of Standish, his moth^r^ his wife 5 children 3 men servants 6 women Serv^ts^ and M^s^ Benson.
Servt to R : S	Emer Grymbulston his wife 2 children & a woman serv^t^.
Malst	John Walmsley Gent his wife, three children.
These	Robert Walmsley his Broth Lin-Weaver. Ralph Taylor Shopkeep^r^ Son & Daught^r^. Alice Duxbury Widd her two sons Linn Weavers & a daught^r^.

[1] Bishop Nicholas Stratford, consecrated 1689, died 1707.

These
John Charlton.
Peter Howorth Labo^{r} his wife & 4 children.
Edward Brown Lin weav^{r} and his wife.
Edward Standish his Broth^{r} & 2 Sisters.
Jane Harvy Widd 2 sons & a daughtr.
Roger Scott Labou^{r} his wife & 5 children.
Ralph Rainford Labou^{r}.
Wm Rainford Labou^{r} his wife & 3 child^{r}.
James Naylor Weav^{r} his wife & 2 child.
Lawrence Brown Weav^{r} his wife & 2 child^{r}.
Edwd Brown Weav^{r} & 5 children.
ffrances Brown Linnen Weav^{r}.
Bridget Brown Spinst^{r}.
Mary Greenall Wid & 5 children.
An Hilton her Daught^{r} & 4 children.
Marg^{t} Wife of Edwd Chamberlin—2 child.
James Naylor Labourer.
Richard Lithgoe Labou^{r} his wife, his sister & 3 children.
The wife of James Seddon & 2 children.
Wm Grunnell Yeom^{n} his wife & one child.
Thomas Standish Lab^{r} & 3 children.
John Sharp Lab^{r} his wife & 3 children.
John Rigby.
Anne Taylor Widdow.
All persons of small or no Estates.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF LANGTREE.

Edward Winward Yeom̄ his wife & daught.
Robt Higham Labou^{r} his wife.
Oliv^{r} Bibby Yeom̄ & 2 children.
Richard Armetriding Butcher his wife & 4 children.
Thomas Winward Taylor & his wife.
Th^{o} Hatton Yeom̄ his wife & 6 children.
Richd Silcock Yeom̄ wife & a son.
Roger Woods Wife.
James Gest Laboūr his wife & 3 children.
John Watt Taylor & 2 children.
Margery ye wife of John Chamberlin Nay^{l}.
Henry Preston Dy^{r} wife & one child.
Ralph Jackson Weaver his wife and 4 children.
Henry Fox his wife & a son.
Henry Langtree Labourer.
The wife of Wm Baxonden Blacksmith and a child.
All Labouring People.

In ye Townsp of Shevington.

Wm Brindle Taylor his wife & childe.
Jane Nighall widdow.
Thomas Catterall Labour his wife & 2 childn.
Margret Baxtonden.
Richard Ffox Labour & his wife.
Edmund Welsh Carpentr his wife & 3 childn.
Jon Rigby Carpenter.
Elizabeth Blackburn Widd & 2 children.
Margt Heaton widdow.
most of them Pauprs.

In ye Township of Welch-Whittle.

Thomas Whalley Taylor & his wife.
Joseph Tompsons Wife.
Jon Fletchr Naylor his Wife.
The Wife of Richd Nicholson yeom.

In ye Townp of Worthington.

Thomas Steenson wisket makr & his wife.

In ye Townsp of Duxbury.

Thomas Lucas Son & Daughtr.
a Broken Ale Keepr.

In the Townsp of Coppull.

His son in Prison and Estate much indebted. } Mr Worthington his Wife, his Son and 3 Children.

Jane Taylor her son & daughtr.
Wm Egremundy his wife & 2 daughts.
John Howard his wife & 2 children.
Thomas Taylor his wife & 2 children.
Jane Vaux & her daughter.
James Watmough & 3 children.
Edward Waters his wife & 3 children.
The Wife of Jon Markland.
The Wife of Thomas Boothe.
Oliver Taylor & 8 children.
Catherine Pilkington Spinstr.
Miles Dicconson & his wife.
The Wife of Robt. Cooper.
The Wife of John Duxbury.
} Poor.

IN YE TOWNP OF ADLINGTON.

None.

IN YE TOWNSHIPP OF HETH CHARNOCK.

Edward Brettargh Yeom̄ & daughtr.
His Estate much indebted.

IN YE TOWNSP OF ANDERTON.

Hugh Nightingale his wife & 3 childn.
James Frithe & 2 sons.
Both poor Labouring Men.

IN THE TOWNSP OF CHARNOCK RICHARD.

John Foster Tannr & his wife.
Richard Parker Yeoman.
James Parker Tannr his wife & 2 childd.
} The Tannsable Tradesmen.

William Roscow yeom̄ & 12 childn.
William Smith Husbandman wife & 4 childn.
Wm Fletchr Naylr his wife & one child.
James Day Labour wife & childe.
Robt Jackson Collier.
Wm Jackson Labourer his wife.
Richard Parker, Webster.
Anthony Morrice Labour wife & childd.
John Charnock Husbandm his wife.
John Worthington Lab his wife.
John Felton Yeoman.
Mathew Woods Paupr his wife & 2 childd.
James Felton his wife and child.
Richard Parkinson Carpentr his wife.
Obadiah Parkinson Carpentr & 2 childd.
Jon Armetriding Butchr his wife & 3 childd.
Willi: Sefton Mason his wife & son.
Robt Foster Tannr his wife & 2 childr.
an able Tradesman.
Edward Wilding Pauper.
The Rest all Labours.

The Persons above written are all the Papists or Reputed Papists within ye abovesd Parish in the County of Lancastr and Diocese of Chestr.

November ye 15th 1706.

The Church (Exterior).

Documentary evidence has already been given of the existence of a Church at Standish in 1206. It may have been built long before that date, but of this we cannot at present make certain. In the year 1291 the Church was valued at £13, 6s. 8d.; and in the 36th of Edward III. was found to be endowed with the Chapel of Anderton (which has ceased to exist) and with lands there. A tradition prevails that fire has twice devastated the building, and perhaps some confirmation of this may be found in the inscription on Rector Moodie's tomb, which states that the Church "twice suffered ruin." In 1867 the old tower and spire were taken down, being found insecure. Fortunately I have preserved an old photograph (which is here reproduced) taken before the demolition was accomplished. This illustration makes it sufficiently evident that the old tower and spire were out of proportion with the present nave, and formed part of an earlier Church. Rector Perryn (1779–1825) states in his note-book that the old tower bore on its interior eastern wall evidences of a Pointed roof. This is corroborated by Sir Stephen Glynne in his *Notes on Lancashire Churches*, 1833–1873 (p. 110), wherein he describes the old tower as "square below and octagonal above, with a Decorated west window and two light belfry windows; on the embattled parapet are armorial bearings."

From these sketchy outlines of eye-witnesses we seem to get a glimpse of a church of Decorated period, with a tower and spire at the west end, and a nave and north aisle, both with Pointed roofs. The reports of the Chantry Commissioners make it clear that there was a north aisle in the old Church in 1548.

In June 1544 the Commissioners of Henry VIII.

found that the Church of Standish was "in grete ruÿne and decaye"; and John Holcroft and Thurstan Tyldsley, Esquires, gave orders for the re-edifying of the same under heavy penalties. Later in the same year Edward, Earl of Derby gave further peremptory orders for the rebuilding of the dilapidated edifice. Thirty-eight years later, on 22nd October 1582, a contract was signed for the "building and setting up of the Church." A fund was raised by means of a levy on the whole parish, and the names of those liable to contribute were, with the sum which each was called upon to pay, inscribed upon a roll, a separate roll being made out for each township. The proclamation calling this levy is signed by Henry, 4th Earl of Derby and Alexander Rigby. These parchment rolls, along with the contract, were found on an old book-stall some years ago by the Rev. R. H. Whitworth, a former curate of Standish, now Vicar of Blidworth, who, recognising their value, purchased and restored them to the present Rector of Standish.[1] The contract and agreement for the rebuilding were transcribed for Baines' *History of Lancashire* (edited by Harland and Herford, 1870 edition), where they may be studied in detail. For the purposes of these notes, it will be sufficient to give a short summary :—

"Robert Charnock, Esq., of Astley,[2] in the County of Lancaster, is contented to take upon himself the charge and oversight of the building and setting up of the Church of Standish along with Lawrence Jolly,[3] freemason."

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[1] It is to be hoped the churchwardens of Standish will have these rolls transcribed, and a full copy kept among the Church muniments.

[2] In the late Mr. Patchett's *Ancient Charters and Documents relating to lands in Aughton*, there are some deeds concerning the Charnocks of ffarington. In one of these deeds, dated 1571, Robert Charnock of Astley is mentioned.

[3] Lawrence Jolly was baptized at Standish 21st January 1561–2, and buried at Standish in 1631. He married Helen, daughter of

Robert Charnock left a record of the various sums he disbursed and received. He states that "the seven payments cessed within the paryshe of Standyshe for buylding of the Church there come to the sum of £244, 18s. 9d., whereof he received £223, 5s. 2d. :—

	£	s.	d.
Payments to masons	120	0	0
Several bills certified by Edward Standish and Thomas Standish	25	2	5
For divers things touching said building .	31	14	10
Item paid to Mr. Docter Lawyher . .	16	0	0
Disbursed by Mr. Alexander Standish without warrant	28	16	11
	221	14	2
Leaving a balance in Mr. R. Charnock's hands of	1	11	0

The total sum disbursed by Robert Charnock for the rebuilding was £221, 14s. 2d.

It may be these accounts deal only with a final effort to complete a Church which had probably been in process of rebuilding many years previous to 1582; for in 1539 Rauff Standish bequeathed £20 for the repair of Standish Church; in 1557, John Dicconson of Coppull, in Standish Parish, bequeathed by will the sum of 13s. 4d. to "ye building of my parish church," and he desired to be buried in "Our Ladye Chancell"; and in 1558 John Wrightington of Wrightington bequeathed 40s. to the building of the Church, and 6s. 8d. to Sir Richard Mody "for his pains with me." These bequests seem to indicate that some rebuilding was in process between 1539 and 1582.

Miles Gerrard of Ince, and had a son, James, baptized at Standish 1st August 1595, who was slain at Marston Moor. An old water-mill, situated 1½ mile south-east of Standish Church, called "Jolly Mill," perpetuates the family name. Over the door of the mill-house are the initials $_{I}{}^{E}{}_{I}$ and date 1654. There is an account of the Jolly family of Standish in *Chetham Society*, vol. 33, by Lieut.-Col. Fishwick.

Unfortunately, the rebuilding contract of 1582 does not give us any information of the nature of the work which was then executed; there is no mention of payments to carpenters; but if the present beautiful oak roof was then erected, it must have cost a very considerable sum. The builders of 1582 left the nave, as regards the exterior, much as we see it now, except that the tracery of all the windows has been renewed.

For examples of the old tracery, a reference must be made to the illustration showing the exterior previous to 1867: the three easternmost windows in the Standish Chapel, and the clearstory windows of the nave, then all contained the original tracery, and a mutilated clearstory window on the south side of chancel should also be noticed. Mr. Perryn, in his note-book, states clearly what was done during his rectorship as regards the windows of the chancel:—

"*Sept.* 3, 1799.—Robert Holbrook, mason, was paid £49, 19s. for the erection of a new east window in the chancel.

"1806.—I put two new mullions and a new window into the chancel SW. In March I put a new window into the chancel, thus I have completely repaired the mullions and new ironed and glazed all the Rector's windows in the Church of Standish."

The coursing of the masonry on the exterior walls is generally even and regular, indicating a continuity of work and a unity of design. Here and there may be detected stones of a different quality, especially on the north wall of the north chapel: these fragments of yellow and red sandstone are probably remnants from the earlier church, incorporated with the present building when the exterior walls were rebuilt in 1582, the stone then used being millstone grit, which is extensively quarried at High Moor and Parbold. An alteration or break in the level of the lower plinth may be noticed on the south-west side of

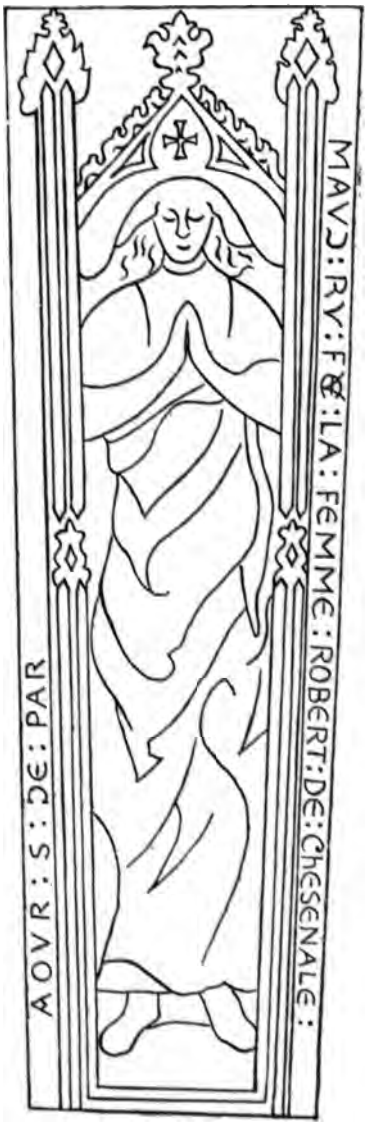
the chancel, which, with the mutilated clearstory window above (before mentioned), shows that the nave and chancel were not quite contemporaneous.

The date 1511 is cut into the south-west wall of the chancel about a foot above the ground. Some archæologists pronounce this date to be spurious, exception being taken to the formation of the figure 5: an examination will show that it is not the work of an idle scratcher, but is exceedingly well and deeply cut. A break in the coursing of the masonry may be noted on the eastern wall of the chancel below the east window, showing indications of a blocked-up doorway. There is a doorway leading from the altar at Sefton Church into a vestry built out beyond the eastern wall of the chancel, which is in exactly the same position as this blocked-up door at Standish. Some difference is observable in the eastern walls of the north and south aisles, the wall of the north aisle being "stepped" and carried higher to its junction with the nave wall than the corresponding wall of the south aisle. The porch and priests' doorways and the north doorway (now blocked up) are all of Perpendicular character, with square hood mouldings and carved spandrels.

The Church (Interior).

Entering by the south porch, which has an oak ceiling with parvise above, a small niche 7 inches by 7 may be noticed in the west wall about 5 feet from the floor. It is of similar design to the piscinæ in the chancel and Standish Chapel, and appears to be a very unusual feature in Lancashire churches. I have not yet met with any one who can satisfactorily explain what use it has served. The door of the parvise is over the south door of the Church, and there is now no means of access to it except by a ladder.

Standish Church has an interior of great beauty, its faultless proportion, height, and absence of unnecessary detail giving supreme dignity, and it is to be hoped that no fads of parochial authorities will ever be allowed to destroy or mar its charm. It was restored in 1859, when the gallery on the north side was removed, benches substituted for the old pews, and the walls cleaned and pointed. The illustration shows a view of the interior drawn by the Rev. William Price previous to this restoration, and it is obvious that the structural alterations then made were fortunately few and unimportant.



From the absence of any monuments, tombs, tablets, or brasses of an earlier date than 1582, it seems probable that the rebuilders of that date made a clean sweep of all such relics, with one exception. This exception is a sepulchral slab, now hidden beneath the platform upon which the reading desk stands. It bears an incised effigy of Maud Chesenale, wife of

Robert de Chesenale ; the date has been obliterated, but it is attributed to the fourteenth century. The family seat of the Chesenales was Chisnal Hall in Coppull, now a farmhouse, which was their residence from the thirteenth century to the death of Sir Edward Chesenale in the seventeenth century.

The limits of this paper prevent me describing the monuments and tablets contained in Standish Church, memorials of local and important parishioners who have, since the days of Elizabeth, worshipped within its walls ; these, with the interesting heraldry they display, would suffice for a separate note.

Longtree Chapel.

One most interesting fact brought to light by the Standish Charters is the former existence of a Longtree Chapel. First we meet with a reference to the *Chaplain* of Gilbert de Longtre, dated 1383–4.

"A release from Hugh de Standish and Thomas Lighlesden *Chaplain to Gilbert de Longtre* of the manor of Longtre (Deed No. 347)."

Following this, under date 1566–7, is—

"An order from Wm. Chadderton, Bishop of Chester, for examining witnesses on a dispute amongst the parishioners of Standish in the name of John Adlington and Gilbert Longtre, *concerning a chapel or chancel in Standish Church called Longtre Chapel.*"

Again, in 1583–4—

"A letter from —— to Edward Standish desiring him to permit Mr. Longtre to erect a chapel within the churchyard of Standish, and as the advowson of the Church was solely his, requested him to oblige the present incumbent and his successors not to disturb the quiet *possession* of Mr. Langtre."

Now, at the present time not even a tradition exists at Standish of this chapel so far as I have been able to ascertain, and I have searched the books and documents at Chester without being able

to find any reference to the Bishop's order in 1566–7.

Some years ago the old glass in the clearstory windows of the north side of the nave was destroyed, but fortunately, Mr. Cottle, parish clerk, preserved a fragment which may throw some light on the site of the Longtre Chapel. This piece of glass was taken from the second clearstory window west of the chancel pier, and it is inscribed in old English characters: "Richard Langtre made [a gift] of the glazing of this window Anno. Do. 1590."

The old drawing of the Church, previous to the restoration of 1859, shows a screen across the north aisle from the second pillar of the nave arcade west of chancel pier, and below the window from which the fragment of glass was taken. The filled-up sockets in the pillar and wall which carried this screen can still be detected. These facts have suggested to me that the Longtre Chapel was possibly here in the north aisle; in any case, the inscribed glass is a silent witness that Richard Langtre[1] had some interest in the Church eight years after the rebuilding of 1582, and for some reason he elected to place his record in that particular spot. Under the tower there is an old bench, which has the coat-of-arms and crest of the Longtres carved upon one end.

Standish Chapel.

This chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, was built by Edward Standish; the eastern beam of the roof bears the inscription, "Edward Standyshe, 1589." It was "restored" in 1878 by Henry Standish.

[1] In Farnworth Church there was a coat-of-arms in 1598, Ashton de Penketh impaled by Langtre of Langtre. Richard Langtre of Langtre married Grace Ashton of Bamfurlong about the beginning of sixteenth century. See Notes by J. P. Rylands, F.S.A., *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. 42, p. 259.

In the south wall of the chapel is a small piscina. The roof is very beautiful: the shields at the intersection of the massive oak beams are carved with coats-of-arms showing the alliances of the Standish family; there are two carved grotesque figures, supporters to one of the beams of the roof, which are quite different in character to the other carving in the Church. A small quantity of heraldic glass has been preserved in the south window of this chapel.

There is a vault beneath the chapel, in which some members of the family have been buried during the nineteenth century; but from Rector Perryn's note-book we find that the earlier burial-place of the Standishes was on the north side of the Rector's chancel. Here is the extract—

"*Dec.* 4, 1813.—Thos. Strickland Standish, Esq., died at York, upon which occasion a vault was made on the south side of his own chancel near the door, the family having heretofore been interred on the *north side of the Rector's chancel.*"

The Standish Chapel has recently been conveyed to the Rector and Wardens of Standish. A history of the Standishes of Standish and Duxbury has yet to be written; some of the family hatchments are preserved in the parvise.

Nave.

The interiors of both the north and south piers of the chancel arch have spiral stone staircases which lead to the tops of the campaniles. The north staircase has a doorway, now blocked up, which provided access to the rood loft; the foot of this doorway is marked by the small glazed aperture which may be seen in the north pier. Under the dome of the north campanile there are four sockets in the masonry, probably to carry crosstrees for a bell. The filled-up sockets, which carried the

beam of the rood screen, may be seen about one foot below the capitals of the pillars of chancel arch. In the north aisle the interior wall is finished with ashlar, while the south aisle wall is rough masonry.

Roof.

The oak timber of which this magnificent roof is constructed is reported to have been grown at East Charnock in Standish Parish. When the roof was erected an insatiable desire seems to have seized the authorities to have their names inscribed upon the beams. The beam over the east window was appropriated by Rector Moodie, who had carved thereon "Rich$^{d.}$ Moodye p'son of Standyshe 1585."

Second beam in chancel bears initials **A S** in centre.

Third beam, **E S.** 1585.

Fourth beam, R. Brideoake 74.

In the nave the beam against the chancel arch has carved upon it four shields, with crests and initials **E S. A.S. E W. I C.** [Edward Standish, Alexander Standish, Edward Worthington, John Chisenal?].

The second beam westward from chancel arch is inscribed with a number of letters, the meaning of which I cannot interpret, they are—

SASDWIREG^{R} ANNO DOMINI § 1589.

Most interesting of all are the names of the carpenters who made the roof: William Weegan, charpintar; W. Charnock, carpenter; and Richard Southworth, carpintar. These names will be found inscribed upon the oak brackets which support the beams. The brackets stand on small stone corbels; the bracket on the north side of nave against the chancel arch bears the initials **BC. WL.**

Pulpit.

The Canon of 1603 ordered "a comely and decent pulpit to be set in a convenient place in every church," and many beautiful examples of Jacobean carving resulted from this order. Rector Leigh presented this pulpit, which is of oak, octagon in shape, each side being divided into three panels of unequal size and form. Under the moulding round the top is a Latin inscription in Old English letters:

> **Necessitas | mihi incumbit | Væ | mihi sinon | Evangelizem | ex sumptibus | W. Leigh Rec. 1616. | donum dei deo 1616 |**

On a panel on the north side of this pulpit is the coat-of-arms of Ralph Standish, with crest, initials **R S**, and date 1616.

Before the restoration of 1859, the pulpit stood against the south pier of the chancel. A faculty,[1] dated 23rd April 1825, sets out that "the pulpit being inconveniently situated the Rector and Wardens do agree to remove it to a seat now occupied by Frank Hall Standish Esqr., whose consent has been obtained." Signed

RICHARD PERRYN, *Rector.*
WM. HODGSON, *Curate.*
G. WHITLOCK, *Assistant-Curate.*
MATT ELLAM, T. ROSBOTTOM, } *Churchwardens.*

Font.

The font seems to be a patchwork of three distinct periods, each marked by a different quality of stone. The bowl is of yellow sandstone, octagonal in shape, the eight panels being alike

[1] Preserved at Chester.

in design, and having a six-leaved ornament deeply cut, with a shield in the centre; this bowl corresponds exactly in every detail with the bowl of the font in Sefton Church. It stands upon a circular stem of plain clustered columns of a hard grey stone; this appears to be the remains of an earlier font of perhaps late Norman date. The base upon which the stem stands is again of a different stone, and in design is out of keeping with the other parts of the font.

The Church Plate.

Flagons.

Standish possesses some beautiful examples of silversmiths' work of the seventeenth century made and given by parishioners. The Holt family seem to have been most generous donors. The two large flagons were presented to the Church by Alexander Holt, citizen and goldsmith of London, who was born in the parish of Standish, and one of the chalices was given by Edward Holt of Shevington. Probably both these donors belonged to the family of Holt, who resided at Holt Farm, Shevington.

The two flagons are of the same size, and each bears the arms and crest of donor with the following inscription :—

"Alexander Holt Esqr Citizen and Goldsmith of London gave these two fflagons of silver to the parish of Standish where he was borne: for ye service of God and ye use of the Parishioners att the celebration of the Holy Communion. Anno: Dom: 1657.

"Height of flagons	.	1 foot.
Diameter at top	.	4½ inches.
,, base	.	7¼ inches."

Chalices.

The two silver chalices are of the same size and shape, being 9¾ inches in height, 4¾ inches length in stem; diameter of cup, 4¾ inches. On both vessels the plate marks are almost worn away. The earliest of these two chalices is dated 1608, and was the gift of Alexander Prescot, a parishioner of Standish. It is inscribed—

"This cup and cover was given to the Parish Church of Standish in the County of Lancaster for a Communion Cup by Alexander Prescott the sonne of William Prescott of Coppull and nowe Citizen and Gouldsmith of London. Anno 1608."

The second chalice was evidently made to match the earlier one, as it is exactly similar in size and shape, and bears the crest and arms of Edward Holt, the donor, with this inscription—

"This cup and cover was given to the Parish Church of Standish in the County of Lancaster, a Communion Cup, by Edward Holt late of Shevington, Gentleman, in the Parish aforesaid, dececed in the year of our Lord 1677."

Patens.

Each of these two chalices has a plain silver "cover," serving the purpose of a paten when turned upside down.

There is in the Standish collection of church plate another paten of silver, 9 inches in diameter. The outer rim is silver gilt, and bears a pattern. In the centre of this paten is the crest of the donor, with this inscription around it—

"Ex dono Jacobi Holt, Mercatoris Londinensis Filii Edwardi Holt Generosi, nuper de Shevington defuncti, in usum singularem Parochialis Ecclesiæ de Standish in Comitatu Lancastriensi (ubi natus est) ad cænam dominicam celebrandam. Anno Domini 1677."

In the illustration this paten will be seen placed between the two flagons. It bears no plate marks.

Alms Dish.

The silver gilt alms dish is 11¾ inches in diameter, and has a plain rim. In the centre of the dish are the letters I.H.S., and at the back it is inscribed—

"Deo & Ecclesiæ de Standish Sacrum."

Other items of plate which once belonged to the Church have been recorded by Rector Perryn. In his parish note-book, under date 5th January 1802, he says—

"There is belonging to Standish a small silver poculum for the use of private sacraments."

And again, under date 27th November 1803, he makes this note—

"I presented to the Parish an ewer silver gilt for the use of the Baptistry. Some years ago it was sold to help to defray the cost of restoring the Communion Plate."

Church Furniture.

In the Standish Chapel there are six old oak benches, the ends bearing the crest of the Standishes, the owl and rat, with the initials R.S; and in the vestry (called the Duxbury Chapel) the bench ends bear the initials E H 1625, and in a shield

Under the tower a bench bears upon one end the crest and coat-of-arms of the Longtres, and upon

the other end the crest of the Rigbies of Layton and Burgh.

In a shed adjacent to the churchyard there is a large oak chest about 7 feet in length; it is Elizabethan in character and quite plain, and is now used as a mason's bench; probably it was at one time the Church muniment chest. Another small carved chest which stood in the Church two years ago has now disappeared. It is to be hoped that the wardens will see to both these chests being brought back to their proper place, the interior of the Church. Mr. Cottle has preserved from destruction and neglect an interesting lot of old collecting boxes of different periods.

Masons' Marks

Though some may have escaped my notice, I have found a larger number of masons' marks on the interior walls of the Church than I anticipated, for it is probable some retooling of the masonry took place during the restoration of 1859. One interesting group of marks may be seen on the newels and interior walls of the chancel arch piers, showing that the material for both north and south piers was worked by the same masons. Four marks found at Standish occur also in Sefton Church on work attributed to 1530. Two of the marks found at Standish, in the chancel and interior staircases of the north and south piers of chancel arch, are of special interest, as they occur at Stonyhurst College on work of date 1585–1600. I have looked through the large number of "masons' marks" in Mr. W. H. Rylands' Paper on "Masons' Marks in Lancashire and Cheshire," printed in this Society's *Transactions* (vol. 43–4, p. 123), and find these two marks are exceedingly uncommon, and

seem to be peculiar to Stonyhurst College and Standish Church.

Stone Coffin.

Lying in the garden of a house at the south-west side of Standish Churchyard is a large stone coffin, hewn from a solid block of local freestone. There can be little doubt that it has been removed from within the Church, probably when it was rebuilt in 1582, and in the memory of those still living this coffin lay against the tower wall. Internally, it is shaped to receive the head and shoulders, and tapers towards the feet, where there is a drain-hole in the end. Stone coffins of this description were used only for the burial of persons of distinction; the corpse was usually salted and wrapped in hides: at the end of the thirteenth century stone coffins were gradually superseded by coffins of lead. The sides are 5 inches thick, and the outside measurements are: length, 7 feet 1 inch; breadth at head, 2 feet 11½ inches; breadth at foot, 2 feet 2 inches.

In the same garden, near the coffin, there are some stones which appear to be portions of window mullions and tracery, but as they form part of a rockery, I was not able to examine them thoroughly. These, with the coffin, ought certainly to be removed, and carefully preserved *inside* the Church.

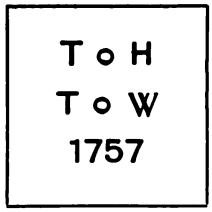
Old Leadwork.

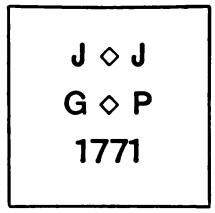
A solitary example of the old spoutheads will be found on the south side of the nave; it is ornamented with a cable pattern, and bears the initials L.F and date 1669. During the Commonwealth many Lancashire churches were stripped of all their leadwork for the purpose of making cannon balls.

The date of this spouthead suggests that Standish Church had shared that fate (being on the direct line of march from north to south), and that after the restoration the leadwork was renewed.

There are many very fine examples of decorative leaden spoutheads of seventeenth and eighteenth century date to be found on country houses and in the old towns of South-West Lancashire; they were probably all made in Wigan, then a great centre for metal workers in various branches, iron-founders, bell-founders, lead-casters, and pewterers.

The parish clerk of Standish has preserved two portions of lead flashings which were removed from the roof of the Church; they bear initials and dates.





The Churchyard.

A very interesting group of the oldest tombstones may be seen under the east window, dated 1645, 1651, 1682 (?), 1696, 1698, and 1715; all but one are laboriously cut in relief; the quaint and ingenious devices of the stonecutter to economise space being very amusing; the spacing and punctuation is also curious.

I found a document at the Bishop's Registry at Chester of some interest with reference to the enlargement of the churchyard and the site of the old cockpit; it is an Indenture dated 7th March 1805, in which "Edward Townley Standish of Standish Hall, Lord of the Manor of Standish,

and patron of the Rectory and Parish of Standish, '*generously*' conveys a parcel of the waste land of and in Standish to the Revd. W. Perryn, William Orford yeoman of Standish, and James Aspinall of Worthington, the piece of land being commonly called and known as the Cock-pit Yard or Waste. It is bounded on the S.E. side thereof by a fence which divides it from a close of glebe land belonging to the Rectory of the parish called the Moody Croft: 2450 square yards is the content of above Waste."

Bearing upon this indenture Rector Perryn made this note in his book—

"1805. I paid Mr. Wm. Clayton, attorney, £12, 19s. 3d., being amount of his bill for charges attending Mr. Standishes grout of the Cock-pit Yard, the expense of adding which to the churchyard I mean to defray on account of the Parish."

The Rectory.

The Rectory has been much altered from time to time to bring it up to modern requirements, and not much of the old portion is left. At Chester I met with a memorandum relating to permission which had been obtained to pull down a building known as the "Old Chapel." This was a private chapel at one time incorporated with the Rectory. It is said that in Rector Leigh's time the services in this chapel were kept up with much ceremony.

In 1719 a faculty was obtained by Rector Turton to pull down much of the old Rectory, including a "dove house." There are several fine old yew trees in the Rectory grounds, which, from their size and growth, are undoubtedly of great age, and may easily have been planted by Rector Waley in 1301.

Rectors of Standish.

For the names of Rectors previous to the Reformation my chief source of information has been the Standish Charters, from which I have been able to fill up many gaps; but the list is probably not yet complete previous to 1558. After that date the records at the Diocesan Registry, Chester, have been carefully searched—

1. Hugh.
2. Robert.
3. Henry Waleys.
4. Gilbert de Standish.
5. Alexander de Standish.
6. Roger de Standish.
7. Alexander Fairclough.
8. Thomas Radcliff.
9. Roger Standish.
10. Robert Mody.
11. Peter Bradshagh.
12. Richard Standish.
13. John Moodye.
14. Thomas Thorneton.
15. William Cliff.
16. Richard Moodye.
17. William Leigh.
18. John Chadwick.
19. Sam. Hinde.
20. Paul Lathom.
21. John Bowker.
22. Ralph Brideoake.
23. William Haydock.
24. William Turton.
25. John Johnson.
26. Thomas Pilgrim.
27. Edward Smalley.
28. Richard Perryn.
29. Wm. Green Orrett.
30. Wm. H. Brandreth.
31. Joseph P. Brandreth.
32. C. W. N. Hutton.

1. "Hugh" is the first Rector of Standish of whom I have so far been able to find any reliable record. His name appears as a witness to one of the undated Standish Charters (No. 362, p. 88), wherein he is mentioned as "Hugh parson of Standish." The date of the deed is uncertain, but is probably about 1270.

2. "Robert." This Rector was at Standish in 1298, as appears in a note in Gastrell's *Notitia* (vol. ii. part ii. p. 299), in connection with the institution of John de Whalleye to the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Whalley.

3. HENRY WALEYS, or HENRY DE WALSCH, was the son of John le Waley. In a note in Gastrell's *Notitia* (vol. iii. p. 391), Henry Waleys is stated to have been instituted in London to the Church of Standish on 8th January 1301, on the presentation of William de Standish. He founded and endowed the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary, or Altar of Our Lady, in the Church of Standish (Standish Charters, No. 59); and in West's *Antiquities of Furness*, Henry Waleys is said to have founded a chantry and a bed and entertainment for one poor man for ever in the Abbey of Cockersand. His name occurs frequently in the Standish Charters from the year 1309 to 1336, and we have evidence of his being "Parson of Standish" until 1338 (*Lancashire Chantries*, vol. i. p. 126).

In the Record Society's *Final Concords* (vol. No. 46, pp. 76–7), there is an interesting note with reference to Henry Waley. It reads as follows:—

"At Westminster, on the Quindene of St. Hilary, 4 Edward III. [27 January, 1330].

"Between Simon le Waleyes, chaplain, plaintiff (vicar of church of Huyton), and Henry, son of John le Waleys, 'chapleyn' (Rector of Church of Standish), deforciant of 2 messuages, and 60 acres of land in Standish and Longetre.

"Henry acknowledged the said tenements to be the right of Simon, and rendered them to him, to have and to hold to him and his successors, chaplains celebrating divine services for the soul of the said Henry, and the souls of his father and mother, and all the faithful deceased at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the parish church of St. Wilfrid, of Standish, every day, for which Simon gave him a sore sparrow-hawk."

This concord was made by the King's command.

4. GILBERT DE STANDISH. This Rector appears several times in the Standish Charters between the dates 1358 and 1396–7, wherein he is designated "Sir Gilbert de Standish, parson of the Church of Standish."

5. ALEXANDER DE STANDISH. All we know of this Rector is found in Charter No. 83, p. 35, Standish Charters: "Mandate from Richard de Conyngton, Vicar-General to Richard, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, addressed to William de Newhagh, Archdeacon of Chester, to induct Alexander de Standish, clerk, into the parsonage of Standish, to which he had been presented by the honourable Ralph de Standish, lord of Standish. Dated 22 Richard II. [1398–9]."

The name of this Rector as "parson of the Church of Standish" occurs in other charters under the dates 1403, 1405, 1411–12, 1415.

6. ROGER DE STANDISH. First mentioned in Standish Charter, No. 135, p. 47, as "Roger de Standish, Rector of Standish," under date 1451–2; and again in other Standish Charters dated 1454, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1465, and in 1468, when he makes an award on a dispute in the Standish family.

7. ALEXANDER FAIRCLOUGH. Is credited with having been the founder of the chantry at the Altar of St. Nicholas in Standish Church, but the date of the foundation is unknown (see Lancashire Chantries, *Chetham Society*, vol. 2, p. 176). He is only once mentioned in the Standish Charters, under date 1478–9. Probably closely connected with Thomas ffarclough, S.T.P., Rector of Walton on the Hill, 1459.

8. THOMAS RADCLIFF, M.A.

"Thomas Radcliff, parson of Standish, leases his parsonage, with all thereto belonging, to Ralph Standish of Standish, son and heir of Sir Alexander Standish, knt., 1505–6 (Standish Charter, No. 193, p. 62).

"Acquittance from Richard, Bishop of Winchester, to Ralph

Standish, farmer, of the Rectory of Standish, for £50. Thomas Radcliff, Rector of Standish, is mentioned, 1510–11" (*ibid.*, 208, p. 64).

Rector Radcliff became of unsound mind in 1513. He was instituted to Standish in 1501.

In the Standish Charters (No. 229, p. 66) there is—

"A quitclaim and discharge from Mr. Thomas Radcliff, Master of Arts, Rector of the Church of Standish, to Rauff Standish, Esqr., of all and all manner of actions, personal or real, spiritual and temporal, with all debts, demands, or arrears to which the said Thomas had any claim against the said Rauff. Dated at Wynton 12 June 1516.

"Thomas Radcliff upon account of insanity was in the care and custody of Rauff Standish until an assistant was appointed in 1521."

On the 9th September 1521 an Inquisition was taken at "Lithom" before the Commissioners of the King by fifteen jurors, to inquire as to the insanity of Thomas Radcliffe, Rector of Standish. It appears that the said Thomas Radcliffe was fifty years of age and more, that he had been Rector of Standish for twenty years, and that from his nativity till within these eight years past he had lost all memory, understanding, and reason, and remains *non compos mentis*, incapable of governing the said Rectory or his own private affairs, and has been ever since and now is in the custody of Rauff Standish of Standish, Esq., patron of the aforesaid Church, to whom the advowson of the same Church doth belong; and he has received the profit of the said Church and Rectory during these eight years, and that the revenues are £60 per annum, to the truth of which the jury set their hands and seals.

Thomas Radcliffe died shortly after this Inquisition.

There seems to have been a short period here during which the Rectory and Church of Standish

were in the hands of a committee of management owing to the inability of Rector Radcliffe to manage his affairs.

Among the Standish Charters (No. 263, p. 71) is a deed of much interest in this connection—

"A deed from Geoffrey, Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Sir Edward Molineux and Richard Smith, the Rectors of Sephton and Bury, and to Roger Linney to be coadjutors and to take care of the Rectory of Standish during the life of Mr. Radcliff the infirm Rector. Dated 4th October 1521."

It is evident that this arrangement was but of short duration, for in the following year another member of the Standish family, a second Roger, had filled up the vacancy.

9. ROGER STANDISH. Under date 17th November 1522, an acquittance is recorded from the Abbot of Vale Royal, collector for a certain sum to be raised by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry for the King, to Roger Standish, Rector of Standish, for £10. This tax is equivalent to one-fifth of the yearly income of the Rectory. Roger's tenure of the living was a short one, for in 1524–5 we find (Standish Charters, No. 279, p. 73)

10. ROBERT MODY installed as Rector of Standish. His successor appears to have been

11. PETER BRADSHAGH (Doctor of Decrees), who is mentioned in Standish Charter (No. 245, p. 75) as "parson of Standish and Eccleston." Date, 20th May 1538.

12. RICHARD STANDISH. Paid his first-fruits as Rector of Standish, 14th May 1540 (*Chetham Society*, vol. 113, p. 129).

He was born in Lancashire. Took his B.A.

degree in 1525, and M.A. in 1529. He held the Prebend of Llanfydd in the Church of St. Asaph, with the Chancellorship of that Church, in 1534. He was probably a relative of Bishop Standish of St. Asaph.

In 1537 he was a Proctor of Cambridge, and became Vice-Chancellor in 1542 (*Dictionary of National Biography*).

13. JOHN MOODYE. In an editorial note on the Standish Chantries (*Chetham Society*, vol. 2, p. 179) Canon Raines states that John Moodye was presented to the Rectory of Standish by Edward, Earl of Derby on the 10th July 1544, and he quotes as his authority for this statement Lancashire MSS., vol. 22. I have been unable to verify this, but have placed John Moodye among the Rectors of Standish, assuming Canon Raines to be correct.[1] John Moodye was chaplain to the Earl of Derby, and chantry priest and almoner at the "Hospital of St. John in the Chapel of Lathom." Having renounced the Romish and embraced the Protestant faith, he became Rector of Eccleston (Lancashire) in 1546.

The burial of John Moodye is recorded in the registers of the Parish Church of Ormskirk as follows:—

"*Oct.* 16, 1562.—Sir John Mouldrie, parson of Eccleston." (See vol. 5, 3rd Series, *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, p. 127.)

14. THOMAS THORNETON. Paid his first-fruits as Rector of Standish on 18th June 1552. He did not hold the Rectory long, as his successor

[1] Bishop Bird's Visitation of 1548 states that Richard Standish was Rector of Standish in that year; this throws much doubt upon Raines' statement that John Moodye was instituted to Standish in 1544.

15. WILLIAM CLIFFE paid his first-fruits as Rector of Standish on 15th September in the same year (*Chetham Society*, vol. 113, p. 129).

16. RICHARD MOODIE, or MOODYE, was presented (on the death of William Cliffe) on 2nd January 1558 by Edward Standish, and was instituted 3rd January the same year. He had been curate or chantry priest at Standish under the three previous rectors, as we find him mentioned as being at Standish in 1548 in Bishop Bird's Visitation of that date. How he procured his appointment to the Rectory of Standish may be gathered from Standish Charter, No. 313, p. 78—

"Sir Richard Mody chaplain in the Church of Standish gives a bond to Robert Shaw that he the said Richard Mody will at the request of the said Robert Shaw grant him a lease of all and all manner of tithes belonging to the Rectory of Standish, in the hamlets of Standish, Shevington, Coppull, Chernock Richard, and Walsh Whittle on condition that he the said Richard Mody be instituted and inducted parson of the said Rectory or benefice."

The sequel of this is Charter No. 314—

"A lease from Richard Mody parson of Standish to Robert Shaw of the tithes belonging to the Rectory of Standish which Shaw afterwards conveys to Edward Standish of Standish Esqr. by a deed dated 2nd Elizabeth (1560-1)."

Richard Moody's religious tenets seem to have been of a somewhat elastic nature, for after being priest at Standish during the latter part of the reign of Queen Mary, he conformed as Rector in 1559 to the observance of Protestant formularies as established by Queen Elizabeth. He was Rector during the rebuilding of the Church in 1582, and from the inscription on his tomb appears to have provided food for the masons during the restoration, and also directed that the chancel should be finished out of his estate.

The effigy of Richard Moodye, as seen upon his tomb on the north side of the chancel in Standish Church, is probably a portrait, carved during his lifetime by one of the masons engaged on the work in the Church. It seems to be cut from a block of local freestone. He is represented as a man of powerful build, broad shouldered, with a long thick neck, and a heavy, sensuous face, clean shaved; his hair is curly, and head tonsured; the nose and mouth are much broken and defaced. In an article "On certain Rare and perhaps Unique Effigies of Ecclesiastics," written by Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam in 1875, he says—

"Although there are numerous sepulchral effigies of the secular clergy represented in their priestly vestments, both sculptured and incised in brass of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and early part of the sixteenth century, we find but few such effigies of the parochial clergy below the grades of deans and bishops in the latter part of the sixteenth century and subsequently. They are very rare; . . . one is in Standish Church. In this effigy of Richard Moody I found him represented in the ordinary clerical habit, the cassock or side gown as it was then called, with the surplice over, and hood; the close fitting sleeves of the doublet appearing from within the sleeves of the cassock. This is the only recumbent sculptured effigy of a parish priest of the reign of Elizabeth I have met with represented as vested in the surplice."

A recess in the side of the tomb contained a curious bas-relief representing "two angels pulling at each end of a winding-sheet containing a corpse" (Sir S. Glynne, *Notes on the Lancashire Churches*, p. 110). This bas-relief is now defaced, but still bears the words, "As you are—I was—and as I am you shall bi."

It is unfortunate that the authorities at Standish Church should have allowed this rare and interesting effigy to be daubed over recently with a coat of leaden-coloured paint, with the inscription picked out in black, and a dismal coat of black round the

moulding at the top. In these days of "higher education" one expects to see a more enlightened treatment meted out to the artistic treasures handed down to us in our old churches.

In the *Pall Mall Magazine* for April 1897 there is an account written by Lady Newton of an old missal possessed by Lord Newton. It was printed in Paris in 1487, and seems to have some connection with Standish, as it contains the following notes written in ink :—

"Richard Mody and Peter Batson had gyffen ym gud hesse the."

"I otterly Beshrew Rychard Mody wt all my hert and a peyse of my stomycher, for he is a knave of the nonesset fare you well wt."

According to the inscription upon his tomb, Richard Moodie died in November 1586, having been connected with Standish Church as priest and rector for about forty years.

17. WILLIAM LEIGH, B.D. Presented on 15th November 1586 by "Edwarde Standysshe," and instituted on 17th November the same year. The letter of presentation bears a beautiful signature of Edward Standish, and a red wax seal of the Standish crest, the owl and rat. William Leigh was born in Lancashire. He was at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1571, and was made Fellow of that College in 1573. He took his B.A. degree in 1574, M.A. in 1577, and B.D. 1586. He preached before the Court of James I., and greatly pleased the King, who appointed him tutor to his son, Prince Henry. He obtained a licence to preach at St. Paul's Cross, and was chaplain to the Earl of Derby. The carved oak pulpit, dated 1616, now in Standish Church, was given by Rector Leigh, who devoted much time and energy to the restoration of the Church, and seems to have

finished the work left uncompleted at the death of Rector Moodie. He died 28th November 1639 at the age of eighty-nine, and was buried in the chancel of Standish, having held the Rectory fifty-three years.

18. JOHN CHADWICK. Presented by Robert Wyemon of Mayland and Edward Herriss of Buddow Magna, "the undoubted patrons." Instituted 27th November 1639, but for some reason, not made evident by the documents at the Bishop's Registry at Chester, the institution seems to have been annulled very shortly, for Samuel Hinde was instituted the following month (30th December 1639). In his turn this Rector seems to have been removed, and John Chadwick was again instituted on 27th August 1640.

19. SAMUEL HINDE. Instituted 30th December 1639 by "Our Sovereign Lord the King." This document bears the Great Seal of Charles I., much broken, and contains a provision (very curious when viewed in the light of the "Divine right of kings" so persistently maintained by the Stuart dynasty) that "the said Sam. Hinde shall sign a bond to give up the rectory *in case the title of the King's Majesty shall happen to be in law evicted*," in which case Hinde was to surrender and give up his letters of induction. In 1640 John Chadwick was again instituted, and was succeeded by

20. PAUL LATHOM. Puritan Rector, "who came in by the election of the Parishioners." He signed the "Harmonious Consent in 1648, and Agreement of the People 1649."

In the *Lancashire Church Surveys* (Record Society, vol. 1, p. 97), under date 1650, we find a note relating to Standish—

"Rauff Standish Esq. claimes to be patron and donor thereof, the tithes of the parish of Standish are worth £146 and that Mr. Paul Lathom is now the present incumbent and rector of the same parish and in persuance of the order of this present Parliament came in by the election of the parishioners of Standish and all present save one voted for Mr. Lathom."

Paul Lathom was ejected in 1662. Within the altar rails in the chancel of Standish there is a brass plate with an inscription to the memory of the wife of Paul Lathom, who died 2nd August 1656.

21. JOHN BOWKER. There is some doubt whether John Bowker was ever Rector of Standish, but he appears to have followed Paul Lathom as curate in charge. Among the transcripts of the parish registers of Standish, now preserved at Chester, I found one for the year 1665 signed

JOHANNES BOWKER, *Curate.*
WILL. ROTHWELL, *Churchwarden.*

It is most probable that he was merely curate under

22. RALPH BRIDEOAKE, D.D. I can find no trace of this rector at the Diocesan Registry at Chester. In the *Dictionary of National Biography* it is stated that Brideoake was presented to Standish by the Earl of Derby on 2nd August 1660, and from the same source I glean the following :—

"Ralph Brideoake was born in 1613 of lowly parentage, and was said to be the son of Richard Brideoake of Cheetham Hill, Manchester, by Cicely, daughter of John Booth of Lancashire. Ralph was born at Cheetham Hill, and educated at Manchester Grammar School, from whence he went to Brasenose College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. in 1634, and had the reputation of being a Greek scholar and a poet. He wrote an Elegy on the death of 'Master Ben Jonson.' Appointed Curate of Wytham, near Oxford, and acted as corrector of the press in the University. Dr. Thomas Jackson, President of Corpus Christi College, gave

him the Mastership of Manchester Grammar School. He was present at the siege of Lathom, and was a zealous servant of the family, and it is said he had some share in the authorship of the account of the siege. After the battle of Worcester he proceeded to London, and pleaded before Speaker Lenthall for the life of his patron, the Earl of Derby. His eloquent appeal made a great impression on Lenthall, who subsequently gave Brideoake the vicarage of Whitney in Oxfordshire (1654). He seems to have made a lasting impression on Lenthall, as the latter summoned Brideoake to his deathbed. In 1660, on the presentation of the King, Brideoake was instituted to the rectory of St. Bartholomew, London. He afterwards became chaplain to the King, and on 28th July 1660 was made Canon of Windsor and created D.D. In 1667 he was made Dean of Salisbury, and on 9th March 1674, through the influence of the Duchess of Portsmouth, became Bishop of Chichester. He died on 5th October 1678, and was interred in Bray's Chapel, Windsor."

The statement made in this biographical sketch of Brideoake, that he was instituted to Standish in 1660, is probably incorrect, as Paul Lathom was Rector at that date, and was not ejected till 1662.

In the *Diary of John Evelyn* there is a note referring to Bishop Brideoake—

"*24th Feby.* 1676.—Dr. Brideoak, Bishop of Chichester, preached; a mean discourse for a Bishop."

23. WILLIAM HAYDOCK. Instituted 14th October 1678 on the presentation of Edward Standish, and again on 15th September 1680 by King Charles II. The words, *Lapsus temporis Simonia*, used in the deed of institution at Chester, seem to indicate that the first presentation was a Simoniacal contract. Rector Haydock erected a Corinthian altar-piece "in the chancel of Standish, and a gallery for the singers at the west end of the Church." The altar-piece was removed in 1835 (Mr. Bensted's Notes, *Standish Parish Magazine*) to make way for the present stone reredos. There is a brass plate in the Church to the memory of William Haydock. It bears a long inscription in Latin, extolling his virtues in the usual pompous style of the period.

He died on 13th April 1713, aged sixty-seven, and was buried in Standish Church.

24. WILLIAM TURTON. Presented on 2nd May 1713 by Ralph Standish, this being the last presentation made by the Standish family.

25. JOHN JOHNSON. Bishop Gastrell states in his *Notitia* that in 1722 "the right of presentation to Standish is now in dispute." But the institutions at Chester show that on the 27th September of that year John Johnson was presented to the Rectory by Charles, Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Rector Johnson is buried in the chancel at Standish.

26. THOMAS PILGRIM. Presented 23rd January 1723–4 by Charles, Duke of Somerset. A brass plate on the south side of the Rector's chancel marks his burial. He died 16th February 1760, aged eighty-four (Mr. Bensted's *Notes in Parish Magazine*).

27. EDWARD SMALLEY was Curate of Standish under the last Rector, Thomas Pilgrim, by whom he was nominated to the office on 22nd August 1739 at a salary of £40 per annum. He was presented to the Rectory of Standish by Richard Clayton, Esq., of Adlington, "the undoubted patron of the Rectory of Standish," and was instituted in July 1760. Rector Smalley married a sister of Chief Justice Clayton. A brass plate in the chancel at Standish states that he died on 10th April 1779. In 1778 Edward Smalley states in the Visitation Report to his Bishop that "the Revd. Thomas Knowles does all the duty, the Rector's infirmities being such as not to admit of his discharging any

part but that of administering the Cup at the Lord's Table. I allow him £20 per quarter." Edward Smalley had previously been Rector of Aldingham, near Ulverstone.

28. RICHARD PERRYN, M.A. Instituted 10th May 1779, and presented by the Right Honourable Sir Richard Perryn, knight, one of the Barons of His Majesty's Exchequer.

Mr. Perryn kept a note-book, which contains much interesting information about the Church, the parish, and parishioners. With reference to his presentation to Standish he says: "The presentation to the living of Standish was purchased by my father from Mrs. Cecilia Townley, widow of Edward Standish, on the 20th May 1777, for the sum of £3200."

He was Rector of Standish forty-six years, and died in 1825, aged seventy-two. There is a marble tablet in the chancel to his memory.

29. WILLIAM GREEN ORRETT. Instituted 29th April 1826.

30. WILLIAM HARPER BRANDRETH, M.A. Presented 14th June 1841 by Joseph Pilkington Brandreth of Liverpool, Doctor of Medicine. Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1835, M.A. 1839, Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral 1855, Rural Dean of Leyland 1875. Died 17th April 1885. Buried at Standish.

31. JOSEPH PILKINGTON BRANDRETH. Resigned 1886.

32. C. W. N. HUTTON. Present Rector.

Rectors, Curates, and Chantry Priests at Standish at the Time of Bishop Bird's Visitations in the Years 1548, 1554, and 1562.[1]

1548.

	Ricūs Standish . .	Rector.
Dnš.	Ricūs Modie . .	One chantry vacant.
Dnš.	Petrus Bower . .	C.P. Rood Altar.
Dnš.	Milo Ugnall.	
Dnš.	Willūs Forstar.	
Dnš.	Willūs Bimson . .	C.P. B.V.M., lame and impotent.
Dnš.	Thomas Broadhurst.	
	Thomas Ionson	Iconimi.
	Henricus Bastwisell	
	Gilbtūs Frith	
	Willm̄s Lowe	
	Johēs Gibson.	
	Xpoferus And'ton.	
	Iacq. Forstar.	
	Willm̄ Brandoke.	
	Ric. Nyghtigale.	
	Iohannes Yate.	

1554.

	Willm̄s Cliff . .	Rector.
Dnš.	Ricūs Modie . . .	Curate.
Dnš.	Thomas Brodhurst.	
Dnš.	Milo Ugnall.	
Dnš.	Petrus Bower.	

1562.

Dnš.	Ricūs Modye . .	Rector.
—	Gilbtūs Rigbe . .	Curate.
—	Thomas Brodhurst .	Mortuus.

[1] For this list I am indebted to the Editor.

Iohn Crochlowe
Rich. Haworth } Iconimi.[1]

Rog. Besleye.
Rog. Tetlowe.
Radūs Prescott.
Ricūs Nyghtingale.
Rog. Heydoke.
Thos. Rothwell.
Thomas Tothill.
Geo. Asshall.
Olyvr. Anderton.
Henrie Roper.
Hugh Bolling.

The Family of Mody, or Moody, of Standish.

A local family, from whom came two or perhaps three Rectors of Standish, cannot fail to be of interest, and I append a few notes thereon. They are first met with in the Standish Charters in the middle of the fifteenth century :—

In 1463 Gilbert and Robert Mody, sons of John Mody, are mentioned in the Standish Charters; also in 1508, Margaret, daughter of Robert Mody, and relict of William Strickland; Margaret Strickland afterwards married Christopher Walton.

1512. Robert Mody son and heir of Rauff Mody, settled upon Matthew Standish a close called Urchinsnape in Shevington, which Robert had by gift of Margery Strickland. At this date Ralph Mody sells houses and lands in Standish to Matthew Standish.

1515. An acquittance from Robert Mody to Matthew Standish for £8 and other obligations.

1516. A quitclaim from Robert, son and heir of Rauff Mody, to Matthew Standish, of a close in Shevington called Urchensnape, and for the purchase money of same.

1524. Richard Mody sells all his estates in Standish to Matthew Standish.

1524–5. A quitclaim from Robert Mody, Rector of Standish, of all his rights to certain lands in Standish to Matthew Standish.

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[1] Churchwardens. The long list of names given is to be accounted for by the fact that each township had the privilege of electing a sidesman.

1546. John Mody, Rector of Eccleston.
1558–9. Richard Mody, Rector of Standish.
1627. Will of John Moodye of Standish proved at Chester.
1631. Marjory Moodye buried at Standish 10th September.
1662. William Moodie married at Standish on 22nd October to Elizabeth Sephton.
1672. 16th March, William, son of William Moodie of Standish, baptized at Standish.
1682. William Moody of Standish buried at Standish.
1683. William Moody of Standish christened.
1696. April 9th, Mary Moody of Standish buried.
1730. Will of Edward Moody of Atherton, gentleman, proved at Chester.

At Standish the family name is still perpetuated in "Moody Croft" and "Moody House"; the latter is an old dilapidated brick building. In the west gable there is a decorative stone panel bearing the initials **E M** and date 1700. A drawing of this panel may be found in a little volume by the writer (*Inscribed and Dated Stones on some Old Lancashire Houses*, p. 45). Moody House is situated about one hundred yards to the south of Standish Church.

Conclusion.

Standish Church was rebuilt at a period when it may be said that church building in England had come to a stand-still. During the reign of Elizabeth and James I. the existing churches were probably sufficient for the population, and the money which one hundred years before would have been spent in building and endowing new churches and chantries, was now devoted to sumptuous monuments of marble and alabaster. The Gothic tradition was preserved in masonry long after it had died out in the other building trades. St. John's Church, Leeds, is a rare and interesting example of an entirely new church of this period, all the details of the masonry being late Gothic.

It was built 1632–3, and the Pointed arches and mouldings of the aisle arcades and the arch labels are remarkably similar to those of Standish. In Elizabeth's reign the architect, as we understand him, "had not yet detached himself in England from the general body of craftsmen."

Such buildings as Standish Church are the result of the work of many generations of simple-minded men, and bear the impress less of a single personality than of a collective body of experienced craftsmen, with the accumulated results of years of labour along familiar paths. As a result we find in them the happy unconsciousness, the excellent fitness of buildings which have grown to their purpose. We have seen how the Church of Standish was rebuilt by the unaided exertions of its parishioners—country bumpkins, if you will, but men who, when they set to work, produced a work of art, and it gave them pleasure to make it. Witness Robert Charnock, Esq., country gentleman, who took upon himself the "setting up and rebuilding" of the Church; of Lawrence Jolly, who came of an old Standish family, and to whom the mason's work was entrusted; of William Wigan, another local man, who describes himself a "charpintar" (if he couldn't spell, he *could* carve); of his mates, W. Charnock and Richard Southworth, who were responsible for the roof; and those no less able craftsmen of Standish parish, Alexander Prescott and Alexander Holt, citizens and goldsmiths of London, who with laudable local patriotism presented to their old parish church those beautiful specimens of silversmiths' art. Such are the men who built our old parish churches, and they have left us a goodly heritage.

More than two hundred and fifty years have elapsed since the little band of "Pilgrim Fathers," with Captain Myles Standish as their military

leader, left the shores of Old England to found the New England across the seas; and it seems strange that of the hundreds of those kinsmen (to whom the history of the Fatherland has such a charm, and who reach these shores at a port within an hour's journey of Standish), so few should visit the old Parish Church where the forefathers of Myles Standish worshipped seven hundred years ago.

I tender my thanks to the Rector of Standish for permitting me to examine the original rolls now in his possession relating to the rebuilding of the Church in 1582; also to Dr. Ellis of Liverpool for his kindness in preparing a negative from the old pencil drawing of the interior, and to Mr. Waite for the loan of negatives for the illustration of this paper.

WARRINGTON IN 1580

THE EASTER ROLL OF MONEYS DUE TO THE RECTOR OF WARRINGTON IN THE TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH

Communicated by J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.

THE Easter Roll, printed in full in the following pages, was recently found among the deeds and manuscripts at Aston Hall, near Runcorn. It is now preserved in the British Museum.

The manuscript is well written on nineteen pages of strong foolscap paper, and is quite perfect. It is not in the same handwriting throughout, a new scribe having begun on page 8 at "Bridge Street" and having finished the writing of the names only to the end, the original scribe subsequently filling in the "*p e' obt*," &c., in a different ink. The numbers in front of each name in the Roll have been added for convenience of reference, and explanatory words and letters are inserted within brackets.

The Easter Dues were small sums of money paid to the parochial clergy by the parishioners at Easter as a compensation for personal tithes, or the tithe for personal labour. These were regulated by the *Act* 13 *Edw. VI. cap.* 13, from which it appears that, in most cases, the customary payments for the previous forty years were to be maintained.

The persons named in the present roll were to pay to the Rector of Warrington, according to

their means, so much for an oblation or Easter offering (*pro ejus oblatio*); and, in many cases, a further money payment, or commutation, of a tenth of the value of so much hay (*fœnum*) and flax (*linum*), and of every cow (*vacca*), calf (*vitulus* or *vitula*), lamb (*agnus*), pig (*porcus*), boar (*aper*), and fowl (*pullus*). The live stock mentioned in each case represented a tenth of the like stock of which the owner was then possessed. In addition to this Thomas Sankey paid 2s. in respect of a water-mill and 14d. in respect of a windmill at Sankey; in like manner Adam Hawarden paid 6d. in respect of his water-mill and 2s. in respect of the flax grown at Woolston; and, at Rixton, Richard Massye was liable in respect of a water-mill and flax. There are also payments to be made for the Fish Yards.

There were other fish yards near to Warrington in 1532, when the Penketh yard, the Old yard, Sonkey yard, Walton yard, New yard, and Cresbroke are mentioned; there was also the Anglesey fish yard near to Warrington Bridge end, which let for more than three shops (Beamont's *Annals of the Lords of Warrington*, 1873; *Chetham Soc.*, vol. lxxxvii. p. 444). Even later, fishing must have been an important and profitable occupation in Warrington, if we are to believe a traveller, who in describing the town, in 1720, informs us that in the river were caught sturgeons, green-backs, mullets, seals, sand-eels, lobsters, oysters, shrimps, prawns, and the best and largest cockles in England, with other shell-fish and mussels in such abundance that they used to manure the land with them! (*ibid.*, preface, page x). Warrington salmon were well known even in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and large quantities of smelts, or sparling, were constantly taken in the river some sixty years ago. The late Dr. Kendrick, in referring to the town of his youth, would often speak of the dis-

tinctive smell of fried sparling, which was very noticeable in Latchford and Bridge Street at the dinner-hour of the working classes.

The amount *Receyvyd at the Howshing Burde* by Richard Willson, Jhon Cowper, and Edward Molyneux was 48s. 9d., but this does not correspond with the total of the sums mentioned in the Roll, which amount to more than £5, and even then some of the persons named had not paid what was due by them.

The Rector of Warrington at this time was probably *Simon Harward*, M.A., who was presented to the living on the 26th of November 1579, on the death of John Butler, the late Rector, but held it only for a short time and then resigned. He appears to have been educated at Eton, and in 1572 was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1577 he became one of the chaplains of New College, Oxford, and being incorporated B.A. in that University, proceeded M.A. there on the 5th May 1578. After leaving Warrington he was Vicar of Banstead, in Surrey, in 1604, and subsequently kept school at Tandridge and practised physic. He was succeeded in the Rectory of Warrington by *Michael Johnston*, M.A., instituted on the 24th of July 1581, who was a native of Cumberland, and graduated at Queen's College, Oxford, between 1564 and 1573 (Beamont's *Warrington Church Notes*, 1878, page 62).

At the date of the Roll the lord of the Manor of Warrington was Edward Boteler, or Butler, of Bewsey, styled by Mr. Beamont eighteenth baron of Warrington, who was the last of his family, and at that time was engaged in alienating his estates to Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. The story of Edward Butler's weakness and folly is well told by Mr. Beamont in his *Annals of the Lords of Warrington*. He died in

November 1586, aged thirty-two, and was buried with his ancestors in Warrington Church.

In the year 1580 the greater part of the inhabitants of Warrington seem to have lived to the east of *The Market Yate*, at which point the four main roads which pass through the town meet. *Church Street*, as now, ran westwards from the Parish Church; *The Street that goeth to the Heath*, by which the present Horsemarket Street seems to be intended, ran from Market Gate northwards, what is now known as Bewsey Street branching off to the west and leading to Warrington Heath; *Sankey Street* ran, and still runs, westwards from Market Gate; and *The Bridge Street*, previously called *Newgate Street*, led, and yet leads, from the same point in a southerly direction to Warrington Bridge. To the north of Church Street, and almost parallel with it, ran a lane which passed from Horsemarket Street in an easterly direction through Cockhedge to the road to Woolston, and was called Bag Lane; it is now known as Battersby Lane. There were also houses between this lane and Church Street, and others standing south-west of the heath and behind Sankey Street and Horsemarket Street, near to where the Market Place was, and is still. In the last mentioned neighbourhood many of the houses were of the old "magpie" kind within living memory. Other dwellings were near the Friary, which stood to the west of Bridge Street, and others again in Bank Street, which was, and is, to the east of Bridge Street, and ran from near Market Gate in a south-easterly direction to another Bank Street, now called Mersey Street, which led from near Warrington Bridge at a north-westerly right angle into the middle of Church Street. Then there were houses in Howley, a place between Church Street and the river Mersey, and others in Arpley, near the river and south of Sankey Street. It was

in Howley and Arpley that the Fish Yards were situated. One would like to know where *the Howshing Burde* stood; it was, we may conclude, an inn.

It will be noticed that the clerk who prepared the Roll has grouped the inhabitants of *Church Street*, *The Street that goeth to the Heath*, *Sankey Street*, *The Bridge Street*, and *The Market Yate*, under the streets in which they lived, and we may therefore fairly assume that the names numbered 1 to 94 were those of persons residing in or near Bag Lane, Cockhedge, the Heath Side, the Market Place, the Friary, the two Bank Streets, Howley, Arpley, &c. The rest of the Roll is devoted to the inhabitants of places within the parish but outside the actual town—namely, Little Sankey, Orford, Fearnhead, Woolston, Rixton with Glazebrook, and Burtonwood, and the Fish Yards on the river Mersey.

An examination of the map which forms the frontispiece of Beamont's *Warrington in 1465* (*Chetham Soc.*, vol. xvii.) will give a very good idea of the streets of Warrington in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and further reference to the same volume will increase the interest of the genealogist in the present Roll, for many Warrington surnames will be found to occur in both the early Rent Roll of the Legh family, of which Mr. Beamont's volume consists, and the present Easter Roll.[1] The Surveys of the Manor of Warrington in 1587, 1591, and 1592 may also be examined with advantage; these, however, have not yet been printed, but copies are preserved in the Warrington Museum. Another interesting document in the same connection is a Homage Roll of the Manor of Warrington, 1491 to 1517 (*Record Society*, vol. xii.). The

[1] These names are distinguished by an asterisk in the index at the end of this Easter Roll.

Warrington Parish Registers begin on the 29th May 1591, and, therefore, contain references to some of the persons named in the Roll. A transcript of the first volume of these registers may also be seen at the Warrington Museum.

Several unusual surnames occur in the Roll. *Harteles* may be Hartley; the modern equivalent of *Aspeeche* is not apparent; *Caudy*, may be Caldwaye, that is, the cold-way, or the well known local name of Caldwell; *Lyll* looks as if it were meant for Lisle; *Pasmythe* seems an uncertain name, so does *Pettowe; Ryson* is perhaps Rixton, but this is doubtful; and *Hevelte*, if not Hewlett,[1] is not easy of identification. *Dunbabyn*, sometimes subsequently written *Dunbobbin*, is said to be a corruption of Donbavand, a curious name of which the origin is obscure.

Many of the names in the Roll exist in Warrington to-day. In 1580 the surname of most frequent occurrence in the parish was the old Lancashire name of Mather; then in order of numerical strength came Penkethman and Wright, Smith and Yate, Taylor, Clarke, Irlam, Barrow and Houghton, Holbrook and Richardson, Bate, Clare, and Sothern.

Some of the persons named were prominent men in their day and generation.

Sir *Robert Worsley*, of Boothes, knight (no. 90), was several times High Sheriff of Lancashire, and in 1553 was Commander of the Muster of Salford Hundred. He married Alice, daughter of Thurstan Tyldesley, of Wardley, esquire. His father-in-law seems to have been a person of a forgiving nature, for in his will he says: "Notwithstanding y^{t} my sone in law Sr Robt Worsle knight is m̄ried to

[1] HEWLETT, the son of Hugh, M. E. Hew and Hugh, double diminutive Hugh-el-lot, or Hew-el-ot; *cf.* such dictionary words as *streamlet* or *partlet*, and such directory names as Bartlett or Hamlet. HEWITT is also the son of Hugh. (*See* Bardsley's *Dict. of English and Welsh Surnames*, 1901.)

Margerit Bethum his wif yet levyng yet I remyt and ꝑdon to him vij^{li} x^{s} apon condicion y^{t} he geve yerly unto my dought^{r} Alis his wif v^{li} or more for her exhibicion during her absens from him or apon condicion y^{t} he take his said wif into his company and intreat her as he ought to do" (*Chetham Soc.*, vol. xxxiii. p. 101).

Sir *Robert Wryght* (no. 57) was curate of the parish church in 1557, and was aged seventy in 1562 (Beamont's *Warrington Church Notes*, 1878, p. 60), so he was aged ninety-eight at the date of the Roll!

Sir *Richard Taylor*, whose wife occurs under no. 146, was probably the same person as the first master of the Grammar School and the first priest of the Boteler chantry in 1554; his brother, Nicholas Taylor, was presented to the Rectory of Warrington in 1554 (*ibid.*, p. 59; see also *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, vol. viii. p. 66).

Thomas Patten's wife (no. 247) was Julian, or Gillian, daughter of Richard Marshall, of Warrington. According to the Visitation of Lancashire, 1664–5, her husband, Thomas Patten, was the son of Humphrey Patten, nephew of William Patten, *alias* Waynflete, Provost of Eton and Bishop of Winchester, who died in 1486. The late Lord Winmarleigh was the representative of this family.

Thomas Sankey, of Sankey, esquire (no. 262), belonged to a family of gentry who held lands in Sankey from a very early period, Paganus de Vilars, lord of Warrington, having given to Gerard de Sanchi, the carpenter, a carucate of land in Sankey, to hold by knight's service, and this was probably the manor of Little Sankey. Robert de Sonchi and Henry de Sonchi attested a Woolston charter between 1175 and 1182 (Farrer's *Lanc. Inquests, &c., Record Society*, vol. xlviii. p. 10). William de

Sonky was Rector of Warrington in 1298 (Beamont's *Warrington Church Notes*, p. 28). Their arms were formerly in stained glass in a window of the Mascy Chapel in Warrington Church.

Thomas Norres, of Orford, esquire (no. 280), was a barrister of Gray's Inn, and died in 1595. His ancestor, John Norays, was styled *of Overforth* in 1339; Elizabeth, the only child of Thomas, became the wife of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, knight, Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr. Beamont's MS. notes).

Hamlet Bruch, of Bruch Hall, in the township of Poulton, gentleman (no. 299), was the son and heir of Thomas Bruch, esquire, by Margaret, his first wife, daughter of Piers Legh, of Bradley, esquire. Hamlet married Jane, a daughter of his neighbour, Richard Mascy, of Rixton, esquire (no. 376). *Sibell Bruch* (no. 300) was the second wife of Thomas, and was left a widow in 1565; she was a daughter of Sir George Holford, knight, and had been previously married to John Warburton. Hamlet Bruch and his brother Roger sold the family estate, which had been held by their family from the thirteenth century, to Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, knight (Beamont's *History of Bruche Hall*, 1878). There is confusion in some manuscripts between the two names of Bruch and Birch, no doubt due to their local pronunciation having been *Brutch* and *Britch*, and this has led sometimes to a confusion of the arms. The true Bruch coat was argent, a chevron between three mullets sable, and was seen by Randle Holme in a window in Mascy Chapel in Warrington Parish Church in 1640. The same arms were allowed at the Visitations of 1533 and 1567, with the crest of a demi-eagle displayed sable; but in 1327 Gilbert del Bruche, judging by his seal, bore two lions passant-gardant! with his initials at the sides of the shield (Beamont's *Warrington Seals*, Plate ix.).

Adam Hawarden, of Woolston, esquire (no. 355), died on the 6th February 1597, having married Alice, daughter of Sir William Norris, of Speke, knight. He was the son and heir of John Hawarden, of Woolston, esquire, by Helen, daughter of Adam Hulton, of Hulton Park, esquire (*Visit. Lanc.*, 1567). In 1640 a quartered shield of the Hawardens of Woolston was seen by Randle Holme in Warrington Parish Church (Beamont and Rylands' *Attempt to identify the Arms in Warrington Church and Friary*, 1878).

Richard Massye, or Mascy, of Rixton, esquire (no. 376), died on the 15th July 1579. He married Anne, daughter of Thurstan Tyldesley, of Wardley, esquire, and was succeeded in the ancient inheritance of his family by his son William, then aged twenty-seven, whose name, it would seem, ought to have appeared in the Roll instead of that of his father. William married Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Peter Danyel, of Over Tabley, esquire. Richard had a second son of his own name who lived at Rixton, and was buried at Warrington on the 17th February 1632–3, leaving surviving issue (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xxxix. pp. 108, 111, 114). It was the last-named Richard who had his name and arms carved on the door of an old oak pew in the parish church—

Like some other members of his family, he gave the Rixton coat the place of honour in the first quarter, marshalling the Mascy coat in the second; this was, of course, incorrect.

In 1572, when Sampson Erdeswicke, the antiquary, took his notes, the effect of the splendid display of heraldic and figured glass in the windows of Warrington Church must have been very striking; among these shields were those of the Mascys of Rixton and their ancestors, the Rixtons of Rixton (*Attempt to identify, &c., ut supra*). The Rixton arms, differenced by a fleur-de-lys, were also painted in the old chapel at Bewsey Hall in 1564 (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xlii. p. 270).

Sir *Peter Legh*, of Lyme, knight (no. 463), died on the 6th December 1589, having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn, knight, when he was but four or five years of age. He was very fond of heraldry, and was the friend of William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, who, in 1575, granted him an augmentation to his arms which ought to have commemorated the valour of his ancestor, Sir Thomas Danyers, of Bradley, in Appleton, co. Chester, knight, at the battle of Cressy, but in the patent of arms the bravery of Sir Thomas Danyers is wrongly attributed to Piers Legh, esquire (Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 297, and the *Genealogical Magazine*, vol. i. p. 17). The arms of the Leghs of Lyme and the Gerards of Bryn were also to be seen among the other shields in Warrington Church in 1572.

Peter Legh, esquire (no. 463), was the grandson and heir of Sir Peter named above; he was knighted in 1598, and died on the 17th February 1635–6. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, knight, Master of the Rolls (who had been Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster), and, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, knight, and widow of Richard Brereton, of Tatton and Worsley, esquire (*East Cheshire, ibid.*).

John Wackfelde (nos. 232 and 542) was the Master

of the Grammar School in 1576, and was one of the executors of the will of the last of the Butlers of Bewsey, who bequeathed to him a legacy of £40. He was buried at Warrington on the 30th May 1605 as *Mr. John Wakefeld, Ludimagister*. His nuncupative will, with an account of some litigation in reference thereto, will be found in *Lanc. and Ches. Wills*, *Chetham Soc.*, vol. xxxvii., N.S., p. 10, and from the Inventory it appears that he left property and cash worth at least £885; a very large sum for a schoolmaster in those days.

Sir *Robert Houghton*, whose wife, or more probably widow, is named under no. 177, was a chaplain, a man much addicted to strife and contention, who, in 1548, made an assault at Warrington upon a spinster named Assheton, thereby causing an affray (*Annals of the Lords of Warrington*, p. 461). On the dissolution of the chantries under Edward VI., Sir Robert Houghton was awarded a pension of £5 a year (*ibid.*, p. 470). He and Sir Richard Taylor (no. 146) appear to have married, as some other priests did, after the dissolution of the religious houses.

Richard Houghton, of Fearnhead, yeoman (no. 326), was a lessee of land from the Bruch family.

Henry Stubs (no. 234) was the lessee of a house and land in Bridge Street, in 1580, from Edward Butler, of Bewsey, esquire; his younger son, Thomas, was steward or bailiff to the Butlers of Bewsey, and his direct descendant is still identified with Warrington. Henry's elder son, Henry, removed to Bitton, in Gloucestershire, and was the father of the Rev. Henry Stubs, M.A. Oxon., Rector of Partney, co. Lincoln, who died Vicar of Horseley, co. Gloucester, in 1678.

Anthony Dunbabyn (no. 164) was a draper. In 1532 Robert Dunbabyn was a free tenant of the Butlers of Bewsey, and William Dunbabin is named

in the Survey of the Manor in 1593. Another member of this family, John Dunbabin, a Presbyterian, who was a woollen-draper in Warrington in 1642, undertook to act as a local spy for the Parliament, but afterwards repented of his conduct (Preface to Beamont's *Warrington Church Notes*, p. vi). D[aniel] Donbavand painted a view of Warrington, which was engraved by T. Kitchin, who also engraved a map of the town from a survey made in 1772, which is about the date of the view. John Donbavand, of Warrington, apothecary, was a contemporary of Daniel.

Nicholas Spakeman (no. 28), *Henry Spakeman* (no. 29), *Raffe Spakeman* (no. 413), and *Raundle Spakeman* (no. 415), bore a name which was often anciently written "Spateman," and now appears almost invariably as "Speakman." Its origin is not clear; a Henry Spakeman was living in Kent in 1273 (Bardsley's *Surnames*), and the name has been known in Lancashire for centuries, especially in and near the parish of Leigh, where it occurs on the first page of the parish registers in the year 1559. We may suppose that the Warrington Spakemans were allied to the family settled at Leigh. Arms were allowed to the Spatemans of Derbyshire at the Visitation of that county in 1662 (*Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 182).

Christopher Bordeman (no. 486) almost certainly belonged to a family who came from Bolton. A man bearing both of his names gave £10 to the school at Twiss Green in Culcheth, near Warrington, in the seventeenth century. Henry Bordman paid three shillings rent *p shoppa under ye cross*, in 1533 (*Annals of the Lords of Warrington*, p. 444). William Bordman, who was Rector of Grappenhall, near Warrington, in 1672, was a member of the Bolton family, and his son John became rector of the same place in 1696.

The *Penketh*s, of Penketh, near Sankey, entered a pedigree of twelve generations at the Visitation of Lancashire taken in 1567, and again in 1613. In the seventh generation we find a Hamon Penketh, whose name suggests that *Hamlett Penketh* (no. 394) was of the old stock, though Hamon, Hamnet, or Hamlet was not an uncommon Christian name in Warrington in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, for in the parish registers we have Hamlet Ashton of Glasebrook, 1593; Hamnett Briche [Bruch], esquire, 1615; Hamnet Boode [Booth], 1618; Hamnet Wilme, buried 1619; Hamlet Masse[y], gent., 1622; and Hamnet, son of John Penketh, baptized in 1607. Probably this name became fairly popular in the district, because it was a family name of the old Mascys of Rixton. Lawrence Bostoke found the arms of the Penketh*s* in several places in the windows of the Austin Friary at Warrington towards the end of the sixteenth century. He describes them as "Ar. three fowles lyke howletts w^{t} out legges Azure"; and later on he says, "I suppose the said three byrds to be Kynge fyshars because of yeer long beaks." The birds were, however, popinjays. The same arms were in Prescot Church in 1590, with the name *Penkethe* below them (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xxxiii. pp. 247 and 248), and in Farnworth Church in 1598 (*ibid.*, vol. xlii. p. 259). One of the family, Thomas Penketh, born about 1437, was Provincial of the Hermit Friars of St. Augustine in England and Ireland.

Mr. Richard Penketh was a Warden of the Lodge at Warrington, and his neighbour, Mr. Richard Sankey, was also present, on the 16th October 1646, when the celebrated antiquary, Elias Ashmole, afterwards Windsor Herald and founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, was made a Freemason (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*, vol. l. p. 157).

Of the *Mather* family, to which belonged the Rev. Richard Mather,[1] a native of Lowton, in Winwick parish, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers" in 1635, genealogists on both sides of the Atlantic would gladly know more.

There were Mathers at Culcheth, also in Winwick parish, so early as 1417, for in that year a number of persons, among whom were Mathew le Madour and Richard le Madour, both described as of Culcheth, husbandmen, and Roger de Hertleghes, of Culcheth (a name that occurs in our Roll as "Herteles"), were charged to answer wherefore they by force and arms broke the close of Nicholas de Risley at Risley, and him took and imprisoned at Radclyf and took away four cows and other enormities then did (*Risley Charters*). In 1461 John Madar held a water-mill from the Abbot of Cokersand, perhaps at Westhoughton, at the rent of twenty shillings.

In 1465 Gilbert Mather, of Orford, held land there from the Leghs. Referring to one bearing both of his names, who was a native of Warrington, the following notes are so curious and interesting that, although already printed in *Notes and Queries* (8th S. iv., Oct. 14, 1893), they may well be repeated here. These notes occur in the Calendar prefixed to a Roman Breviary, printed at Lyons in 1556, now in the Bodleian Library, and have been inserted by one Gilbert Mather, whose own name occurs in several parts of the volume, which, in 1566, was possessed by one Ambrose Barnabye:—

Jan. 13, 1544. I was maryed at Eastone.
Jan. 20, 1561. Gilbertus Mather filius meus natus fuit.
Feb. 9, 1551. Nata fuit Alicia filia mea apud Chilbolton.
Feb. 26, 1542. I cam[e] fyrst to Winchester.
March 19, 1547. Natus fuit Thomas Mather filius meus.
March 26, 1548. Sepultus fuit predictus Thomas.

[1] A short memoir of Richard Mather will be found in *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xxv. p. 56.

April 5, 1539. I cam[e] fyrst to Chippen[ham].
April 15, 1554. Natus fuit Henricus filius meus.
April 17 [or 19], 1546. Natus fuit Thomas Mather senior filius meus.
June 3, 1553. I toke possessyone of my howse in the Soke [Hampshire].
June 15, 1522. *I was borne at Weryngtone in Lancashere.*
July 6, 1568. Natus fuit Gilbertus Mather filius meus.
July 10, 1539. I was bounde prentise in Norwiche.
Sept. 20, 1553. I cam[e] into my howse in the Soke fyrst to dwell after I had bowght the same.
Sept. 27, 1549. I cam[e] to Chilboltone [Hampshire] to dwell.
Oct. 3, 1545. I was sworne tenante at Chilboltone.
Nov. 12, 1549. Nata fuit Elizabeth filia mea apud Chilboltone.
Dec. 15, 1546. I cam[e] into the Soke to dwell there, beinge tenante to Richard Harrold.

In 1576 the will of Richard Mather, of Orford, was proved at Chester; he styles himself a husbandman, and was fairly well off, for his goods were worth £166, 17s. 6d. His relations were Ellen, his wife, Henry and Jane, his children, and Thomas, his brother.

In 1587 Thomas Mather held a tenement and land in Howley, Richard Mather held a tenement and hemp-yard and land called the Hell Hole in Howley and also fish yards, John Mather held land in Burtonwood, and Alice Mather a cottage (*Survey of the Manor*).

In 1610 George Mather, gent., is mentioned in the parish registers, and in 1659 the marriage of Thomas Mather the attorney is recorded, but the bride's name is omitted. At the beginning of the eighteenth century a branch of the family were settled at Wirksworth, in Derbyshire (Jewitt's *Reliquary*, vol. ix. pp. 128, 190; vol. xv. p. 64). A little earlier John Mather, gent., was living at Chester (monument in Frodsham Church), and in 1720 Richard Mather, esquire, was made Recorder of Chester (*Historical Register*, 1720).

Several *Ashtons* were archers under Sir William Boteler in the army which fought at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, and they would almost certainly be his tenants, and Warrington men. The Ashtons named in the Roll probably sprang from the family of the Ashtons of Penketh, and others from that of the Ashtons of Glazebrook. They were both feudal tenants of the Butlers of Bewsey. The Ashtons of Penketh entered pedigrees at the Visitations of Lancashire in 1567 and 1613; an interesting account of this family will be found in *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xxxviii. p. 1. Hamo Ashton of Glazebrook appeared at the court of the lord of the Manor of Warrington in 1523, as did also John Ashton of Penketh (*Annals of the Lords of Warrington*, p. 432). John, Hamo's son and heir, was a tenant of three tenements in Glazebrook by the twentieth and the hundredth part of a knight's fee and the yearly rent of 6s. 8d. in 1593 (*Survey*).

The *Whyttell*, or Whetill, family was of considerable antiquity in the district. Richard Whetill, of Warrington, was living in 1381 (Beamont's *Warrington Seals*, Plate iv.). This surname was probably derived from a place in Great Sankey, for in the Survey of the Manor of Warrington, made in 1593 for Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, we find that William Whittell held a capital messuage in Great Sankey called Whittell (or Whithell) and 40 acres of land at 22 feet to the perch by knight's service and the yearly rent of 4s. 2d. Probably this place was first known as the white hill; the name was sometimes written Quetill (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xxxvii. p. 10). Richard Whyttyll went as an archer with Sir William Boteler in the expedition which led to the battle of Agincourt in 1415. *Gilbert Whyttell* (no. 360) was probably the son of, or the same person as, Gilbert Whethill, whose father, Thomas Whethill, of Great Sankey, died at New-

castle-on-Tyne in 1513, after the battle of Flodden Field, of the wounds he received there (*Homage Roll; Record Society*, vol. xii. p. 28).

William Blakehurste held by military service from the Leighs, in 1465, a messuage with a large garden and appleyard in Heathestrete,[1] as well as several crofts and an empty burgage in Hallumslane. Richard Blackhurst appeared at the court of the lord of the Manor of Warrington as a free tenant in 1523. He was perhaps the grandfather of *Rondyll Blackehurst* (no. 26), and the latter was probably the father of the person to whom the following records of burials in the Warrington parish registers refer:—

Julij 1635.

B[uried] Randle Blackhurst, murdered, the same daie [*i.e.* the 28th July].

August 1635.

B[uried] John Makin the yonger & Joane wief of Randle Blackhurst executed for murther of the said Randle, buried in great Sankey the fourteenth daie.

The diary of Mr. Thomas Blackburne of Newton Hall, near Winwick, 1634–1635, written in cypher, records under the date 14th August 1635: "I wente this daye to see John Makond executed and so I spente this whole daye" (*Trans. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xxiv., Plate at p. 123). At this time for a wife to murder her husband was petit-treason under the *Act* 25 *Edw. III.*, *st.* 5, *cap.* 2; and from Sir Matthew Hale's *History of the Pleas of the Crown*, edit. 1778, vol. i. p. 382, note, we learn that "the judgment of a woman convict of petit-treason is all one as in high-treason, viz. to be drawn and burnt (Co. P.C.) and so is the constant practice." Apparently Mr. Blackburne avoided the barbarous sight of the execution of Joan Blackhurst.

[1] Heathestrete led northwards from Church Street to Bag Lane; and Hallumslane, or Hallus Lane, ran for a short distance out of Church Street to the south and west, rejoining Church Street at its junction with Heathestrete.

There can be little doubt that *Hugh Myddlehurst* (no. 119), *Christopher Mydlhurste* (no. 221), and *Thomas Mydlehurst* (no. 222) were descendants of the ancient Middlehursts of Middlehurst, in the parish of Grappenhall, the site of whose residence is now occupied by a picturesque black and white farmhouse on the road from Warrington to Knutsford, still bearing the old name. It has been suggested that they were an early offshoot of the Boydells of Grappenhall (see *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xxxvii. pp. 7, 8, 9). Thomas del Midilhurst was living in 1402 (*ibid.*).

Homfry Rixton (no. 11), if not a very remote descendant of the ancient family of Rixton of Rixton, then represented by Mascy of Rixton, belonged to a junior branch of the same stock, the Rixtons of the Pele, a house at Great Sankey, sometimes called after its owners *Rixton Hall*. The Sankey Rixtons, who entered a pedigree at the Visitation of Lancashire in 1567, ended in an heiress who married Theophilus Lynch, and was the mother of Sir Thomas Lynch, Governor of the island of Jamaica, knighted at Whitehall in 1670 (*Local Gleanings Magazine*, p. 245).

Thomas Fernehead (no. 325) was the son and heir of Richard Fernihead, of Fearnhead, gentleman, who made his will on the 1st May, 6 Edw. VI. [1552], in which he desires to be buried within the parish church of Werington, and mentions his wife, Thomas his son and heir, Jane his daughter, his youngest son John, and his children, among whom may have been *Roger Fernhead*, of Orford (no. 288), and *Christopher Fernehede*, of Fearnhead (no. 323). The will of Richard Fearnhead, of Fearnhead, yeoman, was proved at Chester in 1604.

Hamlet Wilme (no. 366), and probably *John Wilm* (no. 370), belonged to a family long resi-

dent at Martinscroft, near Woolston, as yeomen or minor gentry: a Hamnet Wilme was buried at Warrington on the 20th January 1619–20. The Wylmes of Oughtrington, which lies at the other side of the Mersey, not far from Martinscroft, were seated there in the thirteenth century. John Leigh, of Oughtrington, one of the Leighs of the West Hall in High Leigh, married one Willme heiress in the sixteenth century, and his grandson married a second heiress of the same family, so that the Leighs became possessed of the whole Wylme estate, and were long seated there (Helsby's *Ormerod*, vol. i. p. 585). John Willme, of Martinscroft, which he preferred to call "Mosscroft," was an eccentric mathematician and astrologer, and died in 1767, aged thirty. An account of his extraordinary writings will be found in the *Palatine Note-Book*, vol. i. pp. 117 and 193 (see also *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. iv. 493, and the *Ex Libris Journal*, vol. ii. p. 9).

In 1465 *Richard Dychefeld* was living on the north side of Sankey Street, near Market Gate, and John Dychefeld was living near to him in Pratte Row. In 1587 Thomas Dychfyld was living on the highway to Sankey (*Survey*). In 1580 we have Thomas Dychefelde, a pauper, in Sankey Street (no. 173), and the wife [widow?] of John (no. 273), and probably her son John (no. 274), at Sankey. It is difficult to understand why Thomas of 1587 is not named in the Easter Roll; he certainly was far from being a pauper. John Dichfield, of Warrington, struck a halfpenny-token in 1669, which had upon the reverse a shield bearing three bears passant (see *Local Gleanings Magazine*, p. 206, and plate, p. 201, where other Warrington tokens are described). These arms are sometimes attributed to the Ditchfields of Ditton (*Davies' MS.*, 1629), a very old family, whose true

bearings were Azure, three pine-apples Or; crest, a bear passant Sable (Visit. Lanc., 1567 and 1613).

Sothern, or Sotheron, is an old Warrington name. Ralph Sothurne, of Pratte Row, near the Market Place, held land in Arpley, and John and Richard Sothurn, of Orford, were living in 1465 (*Warrington in* 1465). William Sothern, of Appleton, co. Chester, gent., was living in 1600 (*Misc. Gen. et Her.*, N.S., vol. i. p. 146). James Southern, gent., was living at Liverpool in 1625, and Ann Sotherne of Thelwall is mentioned in 1661 (*ibid.*).

The above fragmentary notes might be much elaborated, and an examination of the wills of the persons whose names appear in the Roll would doubtless disclose instructive particulars regarding them; but probably enough has been done above to clothe with some local interest a document which, without annotation, would have seemed to the average reader little more than a bare list of names.

The proffictes of the Easter Roll of the ꝑsonage of Warryngton in the Countie of Lanc' Due at Easter Anno Regni Regine Elizabeth xxij° [*A.D.* 1580].

1.	Inp'mys Homfre Houghton ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' j ag'	v*d.*
2.	Thom^{a}s Harper ꝑ e' obł [*struck out*].	
3.	John Tayler ꝑ e' obł j vacc' j vit' . . .	iiij*d.* ob̄
4.	vx^{r} Rob̄i Aspinall ꝑ e' obł.	
5.	vx^{r} Petri Houghton ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' ꝑ feno j*d.*	v*d.* ob̄
6.	pauꝑ vx^{r} Penyngton ꝑ e' obł.	
7.	alibi Will^{a}m ffayrehurst ꝑ e' obł [*struck out*].	
8.	Nic Burscough ꝑ e' obł	j*d.* ob̄
9.	Edward Clough ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . .	vj*d.*
10.	Rondyll Penkethman ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' ꝑ feno iij*d.*	vij*d.* ob̄
11.	Homfry Rixton̄ ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . .	iij*d.*
12.	vx^{r} Joh'e Tomson̄ ꝑ e' obł	j*d.* ob̄
13.	Willm̄ Hurste ꝑ e' obł	iij*d.*
14.	Robart Dalam̄ ꝑ e' obł	iij*d.*
15.	Thom^{a}s Dalam̄ ꝑ e' obł	iij*d.*

16. John Wenyngtoñ ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' . . . vj*d.*
17. James Mathew ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
18. Rondull Aspinall ꝑ e' obt.
19. Thom[a]s Penkethmañ ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' ꝑ feno viij*d.* . . . . . xiij*d.*
20. Thom[a]s Clerke ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iiij*d.*
21. Adam̃ Penkethmañ j vac' . . . . . iiij*d.*
22. George Clerke ꝑ e' obt ꝑ e' obt [*sic*] . . . iij*d.*
23. mort vx[r] Johê Davyson ꝑ e' obt [*struck out*].
24. John Prynce ꝑ e' obt.
25. Will[a]m Vrmyston ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
26. Rondyll Blackehurst ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
27. John Penkethmañ ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vite . . iij*d.* ob̄
28. vx[r] Nicholas Spakemañ ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' ij ag' . iiij*d.*

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29. Henry Spakemañ ꝑ e' obt . . . . . ij*d.*
30. Peter Ric̄son [*Richardson*] ꝑ e' obt . . . iij*d.*
31. Thom[a]s Harper . . . . . iij*d.*
32. Rondyll Cokesoñ ꝑ e' obt.
33. vx[r] Wiłłe Geste ꝑ e' obt . . . . . j*d.* ob̄
34. vx[r] Robt Morecrofte ꝑ e' obt . . . . . j*d.* ob̄
35. George Matherer [*sic*] ꝑ e' obt . . . . iij*d.*
36. Richard Arrosmyth ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' . . iiij*d.* ob̄
37. Thom[a]s Bełł ꝑ e' obt.
38. Richard Mather ꝑ e' obt iij vac' iij vit' j ag' . viij*d.*
39. John Byrchall ꝑ e' obt . . . . . ij*d.*
40. Rauff Penkethmañ ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
41. Rondyll Caudy ꝑ e' obt . . . . . j*d.* ob̄
42. vx[r] Will[m] Hepey ꝑ e' obt . . . . . j*d.*
43. Henry Mather ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
44. Nicholas Clerke ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
45. Will[a]m Penkethmañ ꝑ e' obt.
46. Mathew Mather ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
47. Henry Jeynson ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
48. Thom[a]s Mather ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
49. Robart Tayler ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* ob̄
50. John Holbrocke ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* ob̄
51. vx[r] Johñ Mather ꝑ e' obt . . . . . ob̄
52. Thom[a]s Mather ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*

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53. Johñ Kyngeley ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
54. vx[r] Johñ Page ꝑ e' obt . . . . . j*d.* ob̄
55. Geffre fforburr ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' . . . vj*d.*
56. obijt Edmunde Aston ꝑ e' obt [*struck out*].

57. S^r Roßt Wryght ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* oƀ
58. John Forbur ꝑ e' obł . . . . . iij*d.*
59. paup Thom^as Wryght ꝑ e' obł.
60. Roger Bullyng [*Billinge?*] ꝑ e' obł j vacc' j vit' . iiij*d.* oƀ
61. vx^r Henry Bate ꝑ e' obł . . . . . j*d.* oƀ
62. Rondyll Morys . . . . . iij*d.*
63. John Sothewoodd ꝑ e' obł . . . . . iij*d.*
64. vx^r James Herdmañ ꝑ e' obł . . . . . j*d.* oƀ
65. vx^r Roßt Bate ꝑ e' obł . . . . . j*d.*
66. paup M^ꝰgery Penkethmañ ꝑ e' obł.
67. Will^am Partynton ꝑ e' obł . . . . . iij*d.*
68. Myles Clerke ꝑ e' obł . . . . . iij*d.*
69. Myles Clerke ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* oƀ
70. Roßt Sothwoodd ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* oƀ
71. vx^r Henry Yate ꝑ e' obł j vacc' j vit' . . . ij*d.*
72. Riꝯ Yate [Langshawe *struck out*] ꝑ e' obł . . ij*d.*
73. Hugh Hygynson ꝑ eius obł ꝑ feno iij*d.* . . . vj*d.*
74. Rauff Mather ꝑ e' obł . . . . . j*d.* oƀ
75. Alice [vx^r Henry *struck out*] Sotheroñ ꝑ e' obł . oƀ
76. Homfry Mather ꝑ e' obł j vacc' j vit' . . . iij*d.* oƀ
77. John Hevelte [*Hewlett*] ꝑ e' obł j vac' . . iiij*d.*

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78. Hamlett Hankynson ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . iiij*d.* oƀ
79. Nicholas Wryght ꝑ e' obł j ap' . . . . . iiij*d.*
80. Robart Richardson ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' j pułł ꝑ feno iiij*d.* . . . . . x*d.*
81. vx^r Johñ Kyrsley [*Kingley*] ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' vj ag' . . . . . vij*d.*
82. Johñ Kyngley ꝑ e' obł . . . . . iij*d.*
83. John Smythe ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* oƀ
84. Willm̃ Dale ꝑ e' obł.
85. John Clerke ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' ꝑ feno iiij*d.* . x*d.*
86. Rondyll Smythe ꝑ e' obł.
87. Olyů Sotheworth ꝑ e' obł ꝑ feno j*d.* . . . iiij*d.*
88. vxr Thom^as Hasellhurst ꝑ e' obł . . . j*d.* oƀ
89. Robert Hughsoñ ꝑ e' obł.
90. S^r Roßt Worsley knyght ꝑ e' obł . . . iij*d.*
91. James Psevałł [*Percival*] ꝑ e' obł . . . iij*d.*
92. Roger [Robt Tho. *struck out*] Owtwood ꝑ e' obł . iij*d.*
93. James Derbyshau ꝑ e' obł . . . . . iij*d.*
94. John Bren^ante [*Brennand?*] . . . . iij*d.*

CHURCHSTRETE.

95. Richard Norres ꝑ e' obł j vacc' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* oƀ
96. vx^r Richard Pasmythe ꝑ e' obł . . . . j*d.*
97. John Beswycke ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* oƀ

98. John Chesshyre p̄ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
99. Gylbarte Bate p̄ e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iij*d.*
100. Thom^as^ Bate p̄ e' obt.
101. Bawdwyn Henryson p̄ e' obt . . . . iij*d.*
102. John Wylson p̄ e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* ob̄

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103. James Geste p̄ e' obt . . . . . j*d.* ob̄
104. Henry Randylson p̄ e' obt.
105. mort George Turner p̄ e' obt [*struck out*].
106. Robart Hatherweed p̄ e' obt.
107. Thom^as^ Langton̄ p̄ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
108. Hugh Paynter p̄ e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* ob̄
109. George Gibson p̄ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
110. Nicholas Warrall p̄ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
111. Hugh Johnson p̄ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
112. Olyū Clare p̄ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
113. Rondyll Sotheron̄ p̄ e' obt . . . . iij*d.*
114. Henry Kyngley p̄ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
115. Hamlett Robynson p̄ e' obt . . . . iij*d.*
116. John Henryson p̄ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
117. vx^r^ John Blackhurste p̄ e' obt . . . . j*d.* ob̄
118. Rob̄t Legh p̄ e' obt.
119. Hugh Myddlehurst p̄ e' obt . . . . j*d.*
120. Roger Holbroke p̄ e' obt.
121. vx^r^ Lawrence Mather p̄ e' obt j vac' j vit' p̄ feno viij*d.* . . . . . xj*d.*
122. vx^r^ George Clough p̄ e' obt . . . . iij*d.*
123. Willm̄ Cartwryght p̄ e' obt.
124. vx^r^ John fflecher p̄ e' obt . . . . . j*d.*
125. John fflecher p̄ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' . . . v*d.* ob̄
126. Henry Bate p̄ e' obt j vac' j vit' feno viij*d.* . xij*d.* ob̄
127. vx^r^ Rob̄t Spenser p̄ e' obt . . . . j*d.* ob̄
128. Robart Dowman̄ p̄ e' obt p̄ feno iiij*d.* . . vij*d.*

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THE STRETE THAT GOTH TO THE HETHE [HORSEMARKET STREET].

129. vx^r^ Willm̄ p̄stone [*Preston*] . . . . j*d.* ob̄
130. Rondyll Shawgh p̄ e' obt.
131. Ric̄ Molyneux p̄ e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* ob̄
132. Willm Hughson p̄ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
133. Thom^as^ Lyll p̄ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
134. Willm̄ Lythegowe p̄ e' obt . . . . iij*d.*
135. Henry Mather p̄ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
136. Hugh Buckeley p̄ e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*

137. vx^{r} Willm̃ Shaugh p e' obt p feno viij*d*. . . ix*d*. ob
138. obiit Robt Anderson p e' obt.
139. Rondyll Kenyon p e' obt j vac' j vit' p feno iiij*d*. viij*d*. ob
140. Richard Wylson p e' obt ij vacc' ij vit' p feno vj*d*. xij*d*.
141. vx^{r} Thom^{a}s Roobucke p e' obt p feno iij*d*. . iiij*d*. ob
142. Stevyn Coppynge p e' obt . . . . iij*d*.
143. Thom^{a}s Alyn p e' obt j vac' j vit' p feno ij*d*. . vj*d*. ob
144. vx^{r} Henry Roose p e' obt j vac' j vit' p feno j*d*. iiij*d*.
145. vx^{r} Austyn ppoynte [*Pierpoint*] p e' obt ij vacc' ij vit' feno j*d*. ob . . . . . vj*d*. ob
146. vx^{r} Sr Ric Tayler p e' obt . . . . j*d*. ob
147. John Tayler p e' obt.
148. John Bullynge p e' obt j vacc' j vit' p feno iij*d*. . vj*d*.
149. vx^{r} John ffawkener . . . . . j*d*. ob

THE M^{r}KETH YATE [THE MARKET GATE].

150. Rauff Dunbabyñ p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d*. ob
151. James Wryght p e' obt . . . . . iij*d*.
152. John Wryght p e' obt . . . . . iij*d*.
153. Richard Leghe p e' obt . . . . . iij*d*.

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154. vx^{r} Thome Mather p e' obt . . . . j*d*. ob
155. James Richson [*Richardson*] p e' obt . . . iij*d*.
156. Thom^{a}s Jamyssoñ p e' obt . . . . iij*d*.
157. John Jamyssoñ p e' obt . . . . . ij*d*.
158. vx^{r} Wille Hardmañ p e' obt.
159. Gyles Hardmañ p e' obt.
160. vx^{r} Thom^{a}s Burtonwodd j vacc' j vit' feno iiij*d*. . vij*d*.
161. Will^{a}m Burtonwodd . . . . . ij*d*.
162. vx^{r} Ric Pettowe p e' obt . . . . . j*d*. ob
163. Henry Lightwerke p e' obt . . . . iij*d*.

SANKY STRETE.

164. Antony Dunbabyñ p e' obt . . . . . iij*d*.
165. Thom^{a}s Kenyon p e' obt j vac' j vit' p feno v*d*. . ix*d*. ob
166. Elizabeth Bernes p e' obt.
167. Thom^{a}s Werall p e' obt iij vac' iij vit' p feno ij*d*. viij*d*.
168. Rondyll Myddleton p e' obt . . . . j*d*.
169. Ric Burtonwood p e' obt p feno ij*d*. . . . iiij*d*.
170. George Wryght p e' obt j vac' j vit' p feno . v*d*. ob
171. George Bradforth p e' obt [paup *struck out*].
172. vx^{r} Thom^{a}s Wryght p e' obt paup.
173. Thom^{a}s Dychefelde p e' obt paup [*struck out*].
174. Thom^{a}s Cartwryght p e' obt ij vit' [*sic*] ij vit' . x*d*.

175. vx^{r} Thom^{a}s Wryght p e' obł p feno iiij*d*. . . v*d*. ob̄
176. John Whytlowe p e' obł j vacc' j vit' feno iij*d*. . vij*d*. ob̄
177. vx^{r} Sr Robart Houghton p e' obł . . . ob̄
178. John Houghton p e' obł j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d*. ob̄
179. Henry Langtoñ p e' obł . . . . . iij*d*.
180. vx^{r} John Bañ [*Banner*] p e' obł p feno j*d*. . ij*d*.

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181. George Bañ [*Banner*] p e' obł.
182. Will^{a}m Morys p e' obł j vac' . . . . iiij*d*.
183. Rob't Botter [*sic*] p e' obł p feno j*d*. . . . iiij*d*.
184. Will^{a}m Potter p e' obł p feno ij*d*. . . . v*d*.
185. vx^{r} Roger Pynyngton p e' obł j vac' p feno ij*d*. . iiij*d*. ob̄
186. Henry Cartwryght p e' obł . . . . iij*d*.
187. paup vx^{r} Hugh Assheton p e' obł.
188. Hugh Smyth p e' obł . . . . . iij*d*.

THE BRIDGE STREETE.

189. Geffrey Page p e' obł.
190. Raffe Erlam p e' obł ij vac' ij vit' p feno iiij . x*d*.
191. Thomas Soton [*Sutton*] p e' obł ij vacc' . . ix*d*.
192. Ri^{d} Turner p e' obł.
193. vx^{r} Nicholas Scotson p e' obł . . . . j*d*. ob̄
194. vx^{r} Henr̄ Owen p e' obł . . . . . j*d*. ob̄
195. George Erlam p e' obł . . . . . iij*d*.
196. Thomas Hannce p e' obł . . . . . iij*d*.
197. Lawrence Hardman p e' obł j vac' j vit' . . iiij*d*. ob̄
198. Roger Hardeman p e' obł.
199. Raynolde Golbran [*Golborne*] p e' obł . . iij*d*.
200. George Golbran p e' obł j vacc' j vit' . . iiij*d*. ob̄
201. Edwarde Golbran p e' obł j vacc' j vit' . . iiij*d*. ob̄
202. Thomas Burges p e' obł . . . . . iij*d*.
203. Johon Stopforth p e' obł.
204. vx^{r} Willm̄ psons [*Parsons*] p e' obł j vac' j vit' . iij*d*. ob̄
205. Robrte Barrowe p e' oblationis j vac' j vit' . iiij*d*. ob̄
206. paup Elizabeth Oliũson [*Oliverson*] p e' obł.
207. John Persivall p e' obł j vacc' j vit' . . . iiij*d*. ob̄
208. Jo: Swynton p e' obł . . . . . iij*d*.
209. Robrte Cocke p e' obł.
210. mort Gawther Hawghton p e' obł [*struck out*].

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211. Gilbr̄te Jacson p e' obł j vac' j vit' p feno iiij*d*. . viij*d*. ob̄
212. Thomas Garnet p e' obł . . . . . iij*d*.
213. George Wood p e' obł . . . . . iij*d*.

214. Tho: Golden ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' ꝑ feno iiij*d*. x*d*.
215. Robr̃te Yate ꝑ e' obt j vacc' j vit' . . . iiij*d*. ob̃
216. vx^{r} Andrew Raynshaw ꝑ e' obt . . . . j*d*.
217. John Golden ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d*.
218. Nicholas Golden ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' . . iiij*d*.
219. vx^{r} Thomas Gandye ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' . . iij*d*.
220. John Flyminge ꝑ e' obt j vac' . . . . iiij*d*.
221. Xp̃ofer Mydlhurste ꝑ e' obt iij vacc' iij vit' ꝑ feno iiij*d*. . . . . xj*d*. ob̃
222. Tho: Mydlehurste ꝑ e' obt . . . . ij*d*.
223. vx^{r} Robr̃te Aspinall ꝑ e' obt . . . . j*d*. ob̃
224. Humfrey Aspinall ꝑ e' obt.
225. John Gryse ꝑ e' obt.
226. Thomas Abram ꝑ e' obt ꝑ feno iiij*d*. . . . vij*d*.
227. Thomas Haslewall ꝑ e' obt ij vit' [*sic*] ij vit' ꝑ feno iiij*d*. . . . . ix*d*.
228. George Diggles ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' ꝑ feno j*d*. ob̃ vj*d*.
229. Thomas Svtton ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d*.
230. John M^{r}shall [*Marshall*] ꝑ e' obt j vacc' j vit' ꝑ feno xij*d*. . . . . xvj*d*. ob̃
231. James M^{r}shall [*Marshall*] ꝑ e' obt . . . iij*d*.
232. John Wackfelde [*Wakefield*] ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' iiij*d*. ob̃
233. John M^{r}tyn [*Martin*] ꝑ e' obt iiij vac' iiij vit' ꝑ feno viij*d*. . . . . xvij*d*.
234. Henrye Stubbes ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' feno iiij*d*. . viij*d*. ob̃
235. vx^{r} James Lambe ꝑ e' obt . . . . j*d*. ob̃
236. Thomas Rydgewaye ꝑ e' obt j vac' . . . iiij*d*.
237. Thomas Gryse ꝑ e' obt vj vac' vj vit' ix*d*. ꝑ feno iij*s*. iiij*d*. . . . . iij*s*. iiij*d*.
238. Ri^{d} Gryse ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d*.
239. Ri^{d} Byrche ꝑ e' obt j vacc' j vit' . . . iiij*d*. ob̃
240. Henry Eyes ꝑ e' obt ꝑ feno iij*d*. . . . vj*d*.
241. vx^{r} Wiłłm Cheshire ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' . . iij*d*.
242. paup Hamlet Owen ꝑ e' obt.
243. John Hill ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d*.
244. Robrte Raundleson ꝑ e' obt . . . . iij*d*.

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245. Ri^{d} Cockson ꝑ e' obt . . . . . ij*d*.
246. obijt John Smyth ꝑ e' obt [*struck out*].
247. vx^{r} Thomas Patton ꝑ e' obt . . . . j*d*. ob̃
248. Willm̃ Hill ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' . . . vj*d*.
249. Thomas Boothe ꝑ obt . . . . . iij*d*.
250. Oliver Ashton iij vac' iij vit' ꝑ feno vj*d*. . . xiij*d*. ob̃
251. Robrte Marburye ꝑ e' obt.
252. paup Henrye Cockson ꝑ e' obt.

253. Robrte Ryson [*Rixton?*] p e' obt . . . iij*d.*
254. vx^r^ Roger Percivall p e' obt.
255. John Stopforthe p e' obt.
256. vx^r^ Symonde Dodinge p e' obt.
257. Richarde Cartewrighte p e' obt ij vac' ij vit' p feno viij*d.* . . . . . xiiij*d.*
258. vx^r^ Mathewe Johnson p e' obt . . . . j*d.*
259. Thomas ppointe [*Pierpoint*] p e' obt j vac' j vit' p feno ij*d.* . . . . . vj*d.* ob
260. John Jackson p e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
261. Ambrosse Assheton . . . . . iij*d.*

PERVA SONKEY.

262. Thomas Sankey p e' obt j vit' xviij*d.* feno viij*d.* j put j*d.* . . . . . } vs. viij*d.*
Idm Tho: p molendino aquatico ij*s.* . . } vs. viij*d.*
Idem Thomas p Molendino vocat' Sankey Mylnes xiiij*d.* . . . . . }
263. Wiłłm Wrighte p e' obt.
264. John Knolles p e' obt j vac' j vit' p feno ij*d.* . vjd. ob
265. James Kempe p e' obt ij vac' ij calves [*sic*] . viij*d.*
266. Hamlett Holbrooke p e' obt ij vac' ij vit' . . viij*d.*
267. Willm Benson p e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
268. vx^r^ Adam Boothe p e' obt j vac j vit' j ag' . iij*d.* ob
269. Adam Boydell p e' obt vj ag' . . . . vj*d.*
270. vx^r^ Henrye Johnson p e' obt.
271. Jo: Bullinge p e' obt iij vac' iij vit' p feno iiij*d.* . xj*d.* ob
272. John Sankey p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* ob
273. vx^r^ John Ditchfelde p e' obt . . . . ob

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274. Thomas Dytchefelde p e' obt j vac' j vit' j ap' . v*d.* ob
275. Raundle Barnes p e' obt iij vac' iij vit' j pull . viij*d.* ob
276. vx^r^ Mathewe Penkethman p e' obt . . . iiij*d.*
277. Willm Lightbone p e' obt . . . . j*d.* ob
278. Raundle Sothron p e' obt.
279. John Robynson p e' obt j vac' j vit' iij ag' . vj*d.*

ORFORTH.

280. Thomas Norres p e' obt vit' xvj*d.* ob p feno ij*s.* p por iiij*d.* . . . . . iij*s.* xj*d.* ob
281. Willm Aston p e' obt iiij vac' iiij vit' p feno vj*d.* xv*d.*
282. vx^r^ Thomas Smyth p e' obt.
283. vx^r^ John Golden p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . iij*d.*
284. Willm Hughson p e' obt j vac' j vit' p feno ij*d.* . vj*d.* ob

285. John Goodicar p̄ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . . vj*d*.
286. Thomas Smyth p̄ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . ix*d*.
287. Robrte Holbrooke p̄ e' obł vj vacc' vj vit' . . xij*d*.
288. Roger ffernhed p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' p̄ feno . vj*d*. ob̄
289. Hughe Rawson p̄ feno ij*d*. . . . . iiij*d*.
290. Edmonde Smyth p̄ e' obł p̄ feno ij*d*. . . v*d*.
291. Ri̊ Edgeworth p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' p̄ feno j*d*. . iiij*d*.
292. Tho: Wilson p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d*. ob̄
293. Raffe Hunte p̄ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . . vj*d*.
294. Robrte Holbrooke p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' ij ag' j apr' feno ij*d*. . . . . vij*d*.
295. Tho: Smyth p̄ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' j put̄ p̄ feno j*d*. viij*d*.
296. John Johnson p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' feno j*d*. . v*d*. ob̄
297. Elys Wrighte p̄ e' obł.
298. John Robye p̄ e' obł . . . . . iij*d*.

FFERNEHEDE.

299. Hamlet Breeche [*Bruch*] p̄ e' obł.
300. Sibell Breeche [*Bruch*] p̄ e' obł iij vac' iij vit' . vj*d*.
301. George Penkethman p̄ e' obł iij vac' iij vit' v ag' ix*d*.
302. Peter Penkethman p̄ e' obł . . . . ij*d*.
303. vx^r^ Anthonye Breeche [*Bruch*] p̄ e' obł.
304. Hamlett Penkethman j vac' j vit' ij ag' . . v*d*. ob̄

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305. Thurstan Erlam p̄ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' iij ag' . vij*d*. ob̄
306. John Harpur p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d*. ob̄
307. vx^r^ Thomas Harp[*er*] p̄ e' obł . . . j*d*. ob̄
308. Edwyn Owen p̄ e' obł ij ag' . . . . iiij*d*.
309. Willm̄ Clerke p̄ e' obł iij vac' iij vit' j ap' . . viij*d*. ob̄
310. Lawrence Clarke p̄ e' obł iij vac' iij vit' p̄ feno j*d*. viij*d*. ob̄
311. James Boothe p̄ e' obł . . . . . iij*d*.
312. Robrte Houghton p̄ e' obł j vacc' j vit' v ag' . vij*d*.
313. vx^r^ James Houghton p̄ e' obł.
314. Willm̄ Leadebeater p̄ e' obł . . . . iij*d*.
315. Edvin Ridere v vac' v vit' . . . . . x*d*. ob̄
316. Thomas Higenson p̄ e' obł.
317. vx^r^ John Higenson p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . iij*d*.
318. Rauff [John *struck out*] Nayleour p̄ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . . . . vj*d*.
319. Raffe Higgson p̄ e' obł [*struck out*].
320. John Golden p̄ e' obł iiij vac' iiij vit' . . x*d*.
321. mort vx^r^ Tho: Golden p̄ e' obł.
322. Thomas Geste p̄ e' obł . . . . . iij*d*.
323. Xp̄ofer fernehede p̄ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' ij ag' p̄ feno j*d*. ob̄ . . . . . viij*d*. ob̄

324. Robrte Sothrone p e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
325. Thomas ffernehead p e' obt ij vac' ij vit' . . vj*d.*
326. Ric Houghton p e' obt vj vac' v vit' j ag' . . xij*d.*
327. Mathewe Penkethmā p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . iiij*d.* ob
328. John Sothoron p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* ob
329. John Barlowe p e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
330. John Cootes p e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
331. vx^r^ John Lawton p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . iij*d.*
332. vx^r^ Willm̃ Holden j vac' j vit' . . . . iij*d.*
333. Nicholas Ricson [*Richardson*] p e' obt j vac' j vit' v ag' . . . . . vij*d.*
334. vx^r^ Ric Lawton p e' obt . . . . . j*d.* ob
335. Sheth Lawton p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* ob
336. Thomas Harp [*Harper*] p e' obt j vac' j vit' . iiij*d.* ob
337. Thurstan Gilbarston p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . iiij*d.* ob
338. James Sothren p e' obt vj vac' vj vit' ij pul' j ag' p feno j*d* . . . . . xv*d.* ob

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339. John Lythegoo p e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
340. vx^r^ Thomas Wood p e' obt pap [*pauper*].
341. John Heaton p e' obt ij vac' ij vit' . . . vj*d.*
342. Elizabeth Mydleton p e' obt pawper . . [ob *struck out*]
343. John Heapey p e' obt ij vac' ij vit' j pull' . . vij*d.*
344. Raffe Wrighte p e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
345. Robrte Rafson [*Ralphson*] p e' obt . . . iij*d.*
346. Thomas Smyth p e' obt . . . . . iij*d.*
347. Raundle Yate p e' obt.
348. Raffe Clare p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . . iiij*d.* ob
349. Adam Yate p e' obt iij vac' iij vit' j ag' . . viij*d.*
350. Ric Holbrooke p e' obt ij vac' ij vit' . . . vj*d.*
351. Thomas Penkethman ij ag' . . . . iiij*d.*
352. pawp Alice Pynyngton p e' obt.
353. Henrye Corles p ei' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* ob
354. Willm̃ ffayrehurst p e' obt . . . . iij*d.*

WOLSTON.

355. Adam Hawarden p e' obt iiij vac' j vit' xviij*d.* j purc' viij*d.* feno viij*d.* . . iij*s.* v*d.* Idem p suo molendino aquatico . . vj*d.* Idem p Lino de Wolston . . . . ij*s.* } vs. xj*d.*
356. John Smyth p e' obt.
357. vx^r^ Thomas Bromlowe [*Bromilow*] p e' obt j vac' j vit' j ag' p feno j*d.* ob . . . v*d.*
358. Hughe Smyth p e' obt ij vac' j vit' . . . v*d.* ob
359. Robrte Abram p e' obt j vac' j vit' vj ag' . . ix*d.* ob

360. Gilbrte Whyttell p e' obt ij vacc' ij vit' j pul' p feno iiij*d*. . . . . xj*d*.
361. vx^r^ Henrye Kylne^9^ p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . iij*d*.
362. Ranolde [Rowlande *struck out*] Nelde ij vac' ij vit' p feno iiij*d*. . . . . x*d*.
363. vx^r^ Willm̃ Barrowe p e' obt iiij vac' iiij vit' p feno iiij*d*. . . . . xj*d*. ob
364. Roger Breeche [*Bruch*] p e' obt.
365. John Lowe p e' obt j putt iiij ag' . . . iij*d*.
366. Hamlett Wilme p e' obt j vac' j vit' iij ag' . . vj*d*.
367. Henrie Clare p e' obt j vac' j vit' iij ag' . . vj*d*.
368. Henrye Lowe p e' obt vj vac' vj vit' p feno j*d*. iiij ap' . . . . . xvij*d*.
369. Henrie Kylne^9^ p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d*. ob
370. John Wiltm p e' obt ij vac' ij vit' iiij ag' j ap' . ix*d*.
371. Robrte Penkethman p e' obt iiij vac' iiij vit' ij ag' x*d*.

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372. vx^r^ Edwarde Penkethman p e' obt . . . j*d*. ob
373. vx^r^ John [Edwarde *struck out*] Boothe p e' obt . j*d*. ob
374. Elyn Harteles p e' obt . . . . . ob
375. John Clare p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . . iiij*d*. ob

Rixton.

376. Ric̃ Massye p e' obt.
Idem p lino de Rixton.
Idem p molendino suo aquatico.
377. Elyn Dygles p e' obt . . . . . ob
378. Gilbrte Tayleor p e' obt.
379. John Wrighte p e' obt.
380. Richarde Burges p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d*. ob
381. vx^r^ John Yate p e' obt . . . . . iij*d*.
382. Raffe Harteles p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . iij*d*.
383. vx^r^ Ric̃ Abbott p e' obt.
384. Wiltm Yate p e' obt j vacc' j vit' j pull' . . v*d*. ob
385. James Smyth p e' obt . . . . . ij*d*.
386. vx^r^ John Harteles p e' obt p feno . . . xix*d*. ob
387. John Harteles p e' obt p feno . . . . xxj*d*.
388. Robrte Halle p e' obt.
389. John Clare p e' obt.
390. Ric̃ Halle p e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . . iiij*d*. ob
391. George Ashton p e' obt.
392. vx^r^ Peter Hvett [*Hewett*] p e' obt.
393. Ric̃ Picfurth [*Pickford*] p e' obt.
394. Hamlett Penketh p e' obt ij vacc' ij vit' p feno ij*d*. . . . . viij*d*.

395. George Swanne p̄ e' obł j vacc' j vit . . . iiij*d.* ob̄
396. John Mather p̄ e' obł . . . . . iij*d.*
397. George Abbott p̄ e' obł j vacc' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* ob̄
398. Wiłłm Taylor p̄ e' obł j vacc' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* ob̄
399. Alexander Erlam p̄ e' obł j vacc' j vit' . . vj*d.*
400. James Price p̄ e' obł.
401. Wiłłm Partington p̄ e' obł.

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402. Hamlett Pertington p̄ e' obł.
403. Hugh Yate p̄ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . . vj*d.*
404. Henrye Yate p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' j ag' . . v*d.*
405. Rob̄rte Mylatt [*Millett?*] p̄ e' obł.
406. John Myllatt [*Millett?*] p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' . iiij*d.* ob̄
407. Henrie Clyvley [*Cleveley?*] p̄ e' obł iiij vac' iiij vit' j pul' p̄ feno vj*d.* . . . . . xvj*d.*
408. vx^r^ Willm̄ Clare p̄ e' obł.
409. John Comberburche p̄ e' obł.
410. Rob̄t Clerke p̄ e' obł . . . . . iij*d.*

GLASBROOKE.

411. John Erlam p̄ e' obł iiij vac' iiij vit' iiij ag' p̄ feno ix*d.* . . . . . xx*d.*
412. Ri℈ Mone [*Man*] p̄ e' obł.
413. Raffe Spakeman p̄ e' obł.
414. Raundle Spakeman p̄ e' obł . . . . iij*d.*
415. Humfrey Ashton p̄ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . iij*d.* ob̄
416. Roger Smyth p̄ e' obł ij vacc' ij vit' ij ag' . . vij*d.*
417. Willm̄ Plombe [*Plumbe*] p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' . iiij*d.* ob̄
418. Ri℈ Yate p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' p̄ feno ij*d.* . . vj*d.* ob̄
419. vx^r^ Thomas Plombe [*Plumbe*] p̄ e' obł . . j*d.* ob̄
420. James Pyrin [*Perrin*] p̄ e' obł.
421. John Plombe [*Plumbe*] p̄ e' obł.
422. vx^r^ Ri℈ Erlam p̄ e' obł.
423. vx^r^ John Yate p̄ e' obł.
424. Charles Aspinall p̄ e' obł j vacc' j vit' . . iiij*d.* ob̄
425. Willm̄ Clarke p̄ e' obł p̄ feno j*d.* . . . iiij*d.*
426. John Shawe p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d.* ob̄
427. vx^r^ George Clarke p̄ e' obł p̄ feno j*d.* . . ij*d.* ob̄
428. Thomas Hall p̄ e' obł.
429. John Wrighte p̄ e' obł . . . . . j*d.* ob̄
430. Willm̄ Yate p̄ e' obł.
431. John Massye p̄ e' obł.
432. vx^r^ John Gatliffe p̄ e' obł.
433. vx^r^ Henrye Mather p̄ e' obł.
434. Alice Havelte [*Hewlett?*] p̄ e' obł pawp̄ . [ob̄ *struck out*]
435. vx^r^ John Caldwall p̄ e' obł.

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436. Ric̃ Caldwaye [*Caldwall?*] ꝑ e' obł.
437. Nicholas Rascowe [*Roscoe*] ꝑ e' obł j vacc' j vit' . iiij*d.* oƀ
438. vx^r Roƀrte Erlam ꝑ e' obł.
439. vx^r Gilƀrte Fynche [*Finch*] ꝑ e' obł.
440. paup Margarett Yate ꝑ e' obł.
441. Hamlett Bradshawe ꝑ e' [*obł*] . . . . . iij*d.*
442. George Shawe ꝑ e' obł j vacc' . . . . . iiij*d.*
443. Edwarde Haworth ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . iiij*d.* oƀ
444. John Yate ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . . vj*d.*
445. John Caldwall ꝑ e' obł.

FFISHE YORDES.

446. Hughe Mydlehurste for Norres Yorde . . xviij*d.*
447. James Ric̃son [*Richardson*] . . . . . xviij*d.*
448. Tho: Jameson in Howley.
449. vx^r Ric̃ Webster for Sankey Yorde . . . xviij*d.*
450. Thomas Longshawe for the Well Roume in the Twise [*The Twistes near Bruch Hall*].
451. John Page . . . . . iij*d.*
452. Geffrey Page for a Yorde in Howley.
453. Ric̃ Hale for a Yorde in Hellioll [*Hell Hole in Howley Field*].
454. Ric̃ Person [*Pearson*] ꝑ alit̃ abid̃.
455. Thomas Bell ꝑ alit̃ abid̃.
456. Roƀrte Rauson [*Rawson*] for a Yorde in Howley.
457. Henry Aspeeche ꝑ alit̃ abid̃.
458. Thomas Stocton Bise . . . . . iij*d.*
459. Thomas Bell.
460. James Ric̃son [*Richardson*] apon the west side of Arpley . . . . . j*d.*
461. Thomas Mirrye [*Merry*] ꝑ pisc' adjoyninge to Bell Yorde.
462. James Ric̃son [*Richardson*] ꝑ alit̃ pisc'.

BURTONWOOD.

463. Peter Leghe miles ꝑ e' obł.
464. Peter Leghe ꝑ e' obł.
465. Henrie Seddowne Junr ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' j ap' v*d.* oƀ

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466. Elys Mather ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' ꝑ feno j*d.* . vij*d.*
467. John Mather ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' ꝑ feno j*d.* oƀ vij*d.* oƀ
468. James Mylate [*Millett?*] ꝑ e' obł . . . iij*d.*
469. James Rogerson ꝑ e' obł iij vac' iij vit' . . . vij*d.* oƀ

470. Henrye Barrowe ꝑ e' obł j vit' xviij*d*. iiij puł ꝑ feno x*d*. . . . . ij*s*. x*d*. ob̄
471. Ri℈ Rawlynson ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' and feno ij*d*. viij*d*.
472. John Hill ꝑ e' obł v vac' iij vit' j pull ꝑ feno viij*d*. xviij*d*. ob̄
473. Hamlett M^{d}she [*Marsh*] ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' vj agñ ꝑ feno iiij*d*. . . . . xij*d*.
474. Gawther Hatton ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' j agñ ꝑ feno iiij*d*. . . . . ix*d*. ob̄
475. Wm. Derbishire ꝑ e' obł iiij vacc' iiij vit' . . ix*d*.
476. John Mosse [Mosley *struck out*] ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' ꝑ feno v*d*. . . . . xj*d*.
477. Raffe Robynson ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d*. ob̄
478. Thurstan Burscoughe ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . iiij*d*. ob̄
479. Rob̄rte Cowp [*Cowper*] ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' iiij ag' ꝑ feno j*d*. . . . . vj*d*.
480. Nicholas Bate ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . . iiij*d*. ob̄
481. Thomas Thomson ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' j pull ꝑ apr' ꝑ feno j*d*. ob̄ . . . . viij*d*.
482. vx^{r} Rob̄rte Wrighte ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . iiij*d*. ob̄
483. Edmonde Tayleor ꝑ e' obł . . . . j*d*.
484. vx^{r} Hamlett Barrowe ꝑ e' obł iij vac' iij vit' iij puł iiij ag' ꝑ feno iiij*d*. . . . . xv*d*.
485. John Taleyor ꝑ e' obł iij vac' iij vit' j pull ꝑ feno iij*d*. . . . . xj*d*. ob̄
486. X℘ofer Bordeman ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . vj*d*.
487. Ri℈ Rigbye ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . . vj*d*.
488. vx^{r} George Barrowe ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' j ap' . v*d*. ob̄
489. Henrye Barrowe ꝑ e' obł iij vac' iij vit' j ag' j ap' ix*d*.
490. John Rythrope ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' iiij ag' . viij*d*.
491. vx^{r} Oliver Cheshire ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . iiij*d*. ob̄
492. Henrye Rothwell ꝑ e' obł [*struck out*].
493. Henrye Ball ꝑ e' obł ꝑ iiij ag' ꝑ feno ij*d*. . . vj*d*.
494. Henrye Rothwell ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' ij ag' ꝑ feno ij*d*. . . . . ix*d*.
495. Thurstan Berchall ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' ij ag' j ap' viij*d*.
496. Mathew Kennyon ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' iiij ag' . viij*d*.
497. James Brounbill ꝑ e' obł . . . . . j*d*.
498. Willm̄ Platte ꝑ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' vj ag' ꝑ feno j*d*. x*d*.
499. John Cheshire ꝑ e' obł iij vac' iij vit' ꝑ feno ij*d*. vij*d*. ob̄
500. Peter Traves ꝑ e' obł.
501. Roger Traves ꝑ e' obł iij vac' iij vit' iij ag' j ap' ꝑ feno j*d*. . . . . xj*d*.

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502. John Barrowe ꝑ e' obł iij vac' iij vit' j pull ij ag' ꝑ feno iij*d*. . . . . xij*d*. ob̄
503. vx^{r} James Barrowe ꝑ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . iij*d*.

504. Raffe Man ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' . . . . iiij*d*. ob̄
505. Ric̄ Croichley [*Critchley*] ꝑ e' obt . . . j*d*.
506. John Croichley [*Critchley*] ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' ij ag' ꝑ feno ij*d*. . . . . ix*d*.
507. Wm. Smyth ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' iij ag' . . vij*d*. ob̄
508. Raffe Tayleor ꝑ e' obt j vit' xviij*d*. ij ag' ꝑ feno viij*d*. jap' . . . . . ij*s*. vij*d*.
509. vx^r Thurstan Tayler ꝑ e' obt . . . . j*d*.
510. Edmonde Tayleor ꝑ e' obt ij vacc' ij vit' ꝑ feno iiij*d*. . . . . x*d*.
511. Silvester Eccleston ꝑ e' obt vj vac' vj vit' ꝑ feno v*d*. j put . . . . . xviij*d*.
512. John Holme ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' ij ag' . . viij*d*.
513. Gilb̄rte Hill ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' ij pul' . . viij*d*.
514. John Warran ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d*.
515. vx^r John Wrighte ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' j ag' ꝑ feno ij*d*. . . . . vij*d*.
516. vx^r Davie Powell ꝑ e' obt iij vac' iij ag' ꝑ feno iiij*d*. . . . . x*d*.
517. Willm̄ Davie ꝑ e' obt.
518. Ric̄ Tayleor ꝑ e' obt iiij vac' iiij vit' . . . ix*d*.
519. Willm̄ Cowp [*Cowper*] ꝑ e' obt iiij vac' iiij vit' j pll iiij ag' ꝑ feno j*d*. . . . . xiij*d*.
520. Petur Downall ꝑ e^us obt vj vac' vj vit' . . xij*d*.
521. Thomas Crofte ꝑ e' obt iiij vacc' iiij vit' feno vj*d*. xvj*d*.
522. vx^r Nich̄as Crofte ꝑ e' obt iij vac' iij vit' j pul ij ag' ꝑ feno ij*d*. ob̄ . . . . . x*d*. ob̄
523. Nich̄as Crofte ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' j putt ꝑ feno ij*d*. ob̄ . . . . . ix*d*. ob̄
524. John Mosley ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' ꝑ feno ij*d*. . vij*d*.
525. vx^r Raffe Mosle [*y*] ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' . . v*d*.
526. Henrye Seddowne ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' ꝑ feno ij*d*. ob̄ . . . . . vij*d*.
527. Raffe Seddowne ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' ꝑ feno j*d*. vij*d*.
528. vx^r Henrie Breeche [*Bruch*] ꝑ e' obt ij vacc' ij vit' . . . . . iiij*d*.
529. vx^r Henrye Wilson ꝑ e' obt.
530. Thomas Hunte ꝑ e' obt ij vac' ij vit' j pull ꝑ feno j*d*. . . . . viij*d*.
531. Willm̄ Robynson iij vac' iij vit' j put ꝑ feno ij*d*. . x*d*. ob̄
532. James Worsley ꝑ e' obt ꝑ feno vj*d*. . . . ix*d*.
533. Thomas Burscowe ꝑ e' obt j put ꝑ feno vj*d*. . x*d*.

[*Page* 19]

534. Witt̄m Erlam ꝑ e' obt j vac' j vit' j putt vj ag' ꝑ feno ij*d*. . . . . x*d*. ob̄
535. Henrye Marshe ꝑ e' obt . . . . . iij*d*.

536. Lawrence Erlam p̄ e' obł j vacc' j vit' feno v*d*. . viij*d*.
537. Henrye Holbrooke p̄ e' obł j vac' j vit' . . iiij*d*. ob̄
538. Thomas Man p̄ e' obł ij vac' ij vit' . . . vj*d*.
539. vx^r^ Ri^c^ Dankaster p̄ e' obł iiij vac' iiij vit' ij pułł p̄ feno ij*s*. . . . . . . ij*s*. ix*d*. ob̄
540. Thomas Dankaster p̄ eius obł . . . . ij*d*.
541. Richard Hulme . . . . . iij*d*.

Ex' per nos
542. JOHĒM WACKFELD.
543. THOM^A^S MOLYNEUX.
544. JOHN CHESHIRE DE W.
545. EDWARDŪ MOLYNEUX.

Receyvyd at the Howshing Burde . . . xlviij*s*. ix*d*.

546. RYCHARD WILISON.
547, 548. JHON COWp̄. EDWARD MOLYNEUX.

layd owt for bredd and wyne xij*s*. vj*d*.
[*Endorsed*:—] *ffor the East^r^ Roll of the p̄sonage of Warryngton.*

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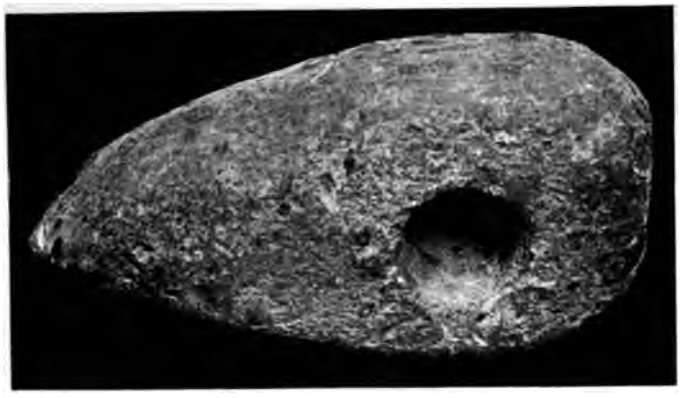
STONE AXE FOUND AT WESTON POINT

Communicated by William Handley

THERE has recently been unearthed an interesting relic consisting of an ancient stone axe head, probably dating from the Neolithic period, at Weston Point, near Runcorn, on the



STONE AXE FOUND AT WESTON POINT, CHESHIRE

site of the Mersey Brine Works belonging to the Salt Union Limited. These works were erected some twenty-five or thirty years ago on a portion of the alluvial land, which stretches from the base of Runcorn Hill and the high land of Weston to the river Mersey, immediately adjacent to its

eastern shore bank as it existed prior to the construction of the Runcorn and Weston Canal. It was during the progress of some excavations for the foundation of a considerable extension of the works that the interesting find was made. At a depth of about ten and a half feet from the surface a workman struck what he thought was a boulder, and on lifting it out of its position was surprised at its unusual shape, and on closer examination discovered a perfectly rounded hole in its broader part or base. The attention of the manager, Mr. J. B. Chadwick, being called to it, it was carefully cleaned, and its character and purpose placed beyond reasonable doubt. It was deposited in his care in the office. Immediately overhanging it was a strata of a gravelly nature, and between this and the surface soil was a bed of white and grey sand. These lower beds bore no evidences of having been previously disturbed. The ancient implement is a granite wedge, shaped somewhat like a heart, measuring in length about ten inches by five inches in width, and three inches in thickness. Its front end or point is bluntly rounded, a piece on one side, either by accident or design, having been roughly chipped off. The flaw seems as old as the implement itself. The rounded hole at the base end is very true, evidencing careful and intelligent workmanship, being smoothed and polished to perfection. In order to secure its preservation to the public, Mr. Chadwick has kindly and generously presented it to the Runcorn Free Library Committee with a view to its being added to other treasures in their custody as the nucleus of a local museum.

TEMPORARY LICENCE TO BURY IN ST. NICHOLAS' CEMETERY, LIVERPOOL, AND COMMISSION OF DEDICATION, 1361–1362

THE following transcripts and translations of the two documents reproduced in facsimile in vol. liv. p. 73 have been kindly communicated by a member of the Society who wishes to remain anonymous.

1361, *Sept.* 11.—Temporary licence, by Robert Stretton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to bury in St. Nicholas's cemetery until Christmas, on account of the plague.

R[obertus] &c. episcopus, dilectis filiis burgensibus ville de Litherpole nostre diocesis, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Quia mortalis pestilencie plaga in illis partibus, et precipue apud vos quia indies ut accepimus invalescit, nos, magnifici et nobilis viri domini Leonelli comitis Ulstr' votivis [?] instanciis excitati, ut corpora quorumcunque decedencium in dicta villa in cimiterio capelle sancti Nicholai in eadem villa sepeliri facere licite valeatis, vobis durante dicta pestilencia usque festum Natalis Domini proximum futurum licenciam concedimus de gratia speciali; ita tamen quod jura quecunque ecclesie parochialis debita eidem debite persolvantur. Dat' apud Heywode, iii Idus Septembris, anno &c. [Domini millesimo ccc° sexagesimo primo, et consecrationis nostre primo, *following the preceding entry in the Register*].

In the margin.—Licencia sepeliendi in cimiterio capelle sancti Nicholai de Litherpole.

(*Lichfield Register*, v. 44.)

Free translation.—R[obert] &c. Bishop, to our beloved sons the Burgesses of the town of Litherpole in our diocese, greeting, grace, and blessing. Whereas the stroke of a deadly pestilence groweth daily more grievous in those parts, as we are informed, and especially with you, we, moved by the urgent entreaty of the great and noble Lionel, Earl of Ulster, do grant unto you licence, of our special favour, that ye may lawfully cause to be buried, in the cemetery of the chapel of St. Nicholas in the said town, during the said pestilence, until the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord next to come, the bodies of all persons whatsoever dying in the said town; provided that all dues whatsoever belonging to the parish church [of Walton] be paid as required by law. Given at Heywode, the third of the Ides of September, in the year &c. [of our Lord one thousand three hundred and sixty-one, and of our consecration the first, *following the preceding entry in the Register*].

In the margin.—Licence to bury in the cemetery of the chapel of St. Nicholas of Litherpole.

1361–2, *Feb.* 11.—Commission, granted by the same, for the dedication of St. Nicholas's chapel and cemetery, with a perpetual right to bury there.

Robertus permissione divina Coventr' et Lich' episcopus, dilectis in Christo filiis majori et burgensibus ville de Lytherpole nostre diocesis, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Universis multiplicatis instanciis quibus apud nos pro dedicacione capelle sancti Nicholai de Lytherpole in parochia de Waleton ejusdem nostre diocesis pluries instetistis, certis de causis nobis per vos expositis favorabiliter inclinati, ut prefatam capellam ipsiusque cimiterium sibi contiguum per quemcunque episcopum catholi-

cum gratiam sedis apostolice et execucionem sui officii obtinentem, dedicacionis munere insigniri facere, sepulturamque ibidem habere liberam valeatis; dumtamen consensus vicarii dicte ecclesie, et aliorum quibus in hac parte prejudicari poterit, interveniat de voluntate dilecti in Christo filii magistri Ricardi de Wynewyk nunc ipsius ecclesie rectoris, licenciam tam vobis quam prefato episcopo tenore presencium concedimus specialem; ita tamen quod jura et obvenciones ejusdem ecclesie de Waleton ex hoc nullatenus minuantur. Dat' apud Heywode, iii Idus Februarii, anno Domini millesimo ccc° sexagesimo primo, et consecrationis nostre secundo.

In the margin.—Commissio ad dedicand' capellam et cimiterium construct' in villa de Lytherpole.
(*Lichfield Register*, v. 45.)

Free translation.—Robert, by Divine permission Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to our beloved sons in Christ the Mayor and Burgesses of the town of Lytherpole in our diocese, greeting, grace, and blessing. We, favourably inclined by the repeated and urgent entreaties which ye have made unto us for the dedication of the chapel of St. Nicholas of Lytherpole in the parish of Waleton in our said diocese, do hereby grant unto you special licence that ye may cause the said chapel and the adjoining cemetery to be dedicated by any Catholic Bishop enjoying the favour of the Apostolic See and possessing the right to perform the duties of his office, and that ye may have the free right of burial there; provided that the consent of the Vicar of the said church [of Waleton], and of all persons whose rights might be prejudiced in this respect, be obtained with the good will of our beloved son in Christ Master Richard de Wynewyk now Rector of

the said church; and provided that the rights and profits of the said church of Waleton shall in no respect be diminished hereby. Given at Heywode, the third of the Ides of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and sixty-one, and of our consecration the second.

In the margin.—Commission for the dedication of a chapel and cemetery constructed in the town of Lytherpole.

Note.—The date February 1361 is of course February 1362 according to the New Style, which makes the year begin on 1st January.

REPORT FOR 1904

PRESENTED 12TH JANUARY 1905

DURING the year 13 new members, paying £1, 1s. each, have joined the Society, while 2 members (1 resident and 1 non-resident) have resigned; and 1 resident member, 3 life members, and 3 non resident members have died. The net financial gain to the Society is £9, 9s. per annum. Of the members removed by death, Sir Albert Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A., Garter King of Arms, was well known, and held an honoured place among British antiquaries.

Eleven meetings have been held during the year, at each of which a paper has been read dealing with some local subject. The Council are glad to note that the attendance of members continues to be good. Three excursions have taken place, and the following accounts which appeared in the columns of the daily papers may be of interest to members:—

"The First Summer Excursion of this Society took place on Saturday. A large party assembled at twelve o'clock at Woodside, and travelled to Holywell, where, after lunch, the ruins of the Abbey of Basingwerk were visited by the kind permission of Sir Pyerce Mostyn, of Talacre. Mr. W. Fergusson Irvine, the Hon. Secretary, who conducted the party, read a short paper giving a brief sketch of the history of this interesting Cistercian monastery, and afterwards the various buildings were examined in detail, and the reader of the paper pointed out the uses of each portion of the structure. A ground plan of the Abbey had been prepared, and greatly assisted the members in following the speaker's remarks. Especial interest was taken in the fine row of half-timbered buildings lying to the east of the refectory, which seem to have been used by the monks as stores and granaries. A short drive took the party to St. Winifred's Well,

which was next inspected. The beautiful chapel over the well, built by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., was much admired. After a visit to the Parish Church the party dined and returned to Holywell through the beautiful Strands Wood path. An interesting discovery was made by some members of the Society. In the stackyard of the Abbey Farm, buried under a pile of brushwood, was found a tombstone which had originally stood in the Abbey, commemorating the eldest son of the second Lord Petre, who died an exile from his native country for his loyalty to King Charles in 1647, his body evidently having been brought home for burial."—*Courier*, May 31, 1904.

"The Second Summer Excursion of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire took place on Saturday, the places selected being Bigland Hall and Cartmell Priory. The members, who were the guests of Mr. Alfred Bigland, travelled by the 9.50 train to Grange, where, after a drive through beautiful scenery, lunch took place in Bigland Hall. Afterwards Mr. Bigland showed the members over the Hall, and much interest was taken in the traces of the original building, which are said to date from a very remote age. The series of portraits, including the two attributed to Romney, and the fine series of seventeenth-century oak chests and early mahogany furniture, attracted special attention, and a considerable time was spent in their examination. The exquisite views from the grounds of Bigland Hall over the valley of the Leven were also much enjoyed. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Bigland for their kind hospitality was proposed by Mr. A. M. Robinson, one of the Council of the Society, and passed unanimously. Letters of regret had been received from the Earl of Derby, the President of the Society, and others. A visit was next paid to Cartmell Priory Church, where Mr. William E. Gregson read a short paper, giving a sketch of the history of the Priory, and pointing out the details of architectural importance. Notice was paid to the fine late Norman arches of the north aisle, and the delicate cabinet work of the upper portion of the choir stalls, executed under the supervision of George Preston, of Holker, about 1620. An examination was also made of the interesting Harrington tomb, after which the library of early printed books, deposited in the north vestry, was inspected. After dining at Grange, the party returned to Liverpool by the 6.40 train."—*Daily Post*, June 14, 1904.

"For the Third Excursion of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire a visit was made to Beeston Castle and Bunbury Church. At Beeston Castle Mr. W. Fergusson Irvine (the

Hon. Secretary of the Society), who conducted the excursion, read a short paper sketching the history of the Castle from its earliest age. Mr. Irvine accepted the views held by several writers on Roman Britain, and identified the spot with the Roman camp known as Bovium in the Iter of Antonius. Coming to later times, he mentioned the reference in Domesday Book, in which the township is especially stated to be lying waste, told how Randle, Earl of Chester built the present Castle in 1225, and carried its history down to the eventful December night in 1643, when the Royalist Captain Sandford, supported by only eight men, captured the Castle. After a careful inspection of the ruins the party visited Bunbury Church, which is generally regarded as one of the finest mediæval churches in the county. Mr. Irvine there read another short paper, and pointed out the chief objects of interest in the Church. Especial attention was directed to the fine alabaster monument of Sir Hugh Calveley, the companion of the Black Prince. The carved panels of the oak doors leading into the Ridley Chapel were much admired, as well as the interesting early sculptured stones discovered during the restoration of the Church. After visiting other objects of archæological importance in the neighbourhood the party dined at Bunbury Village, and returned by train from Tarporley Station.—*Liverpool Mercury*, September 6, 1904.

The 54th volume (N.S. 18) of the Society's *Transactions* was issued to members on April 21.

MEMBERS ELECTED, 1903.

Dec. 3. E. B. Royden.
„ 3. E. W. Butterworth.
Dec. 17. Cedric R. Boult.
„ 17. Charles J. Legge.

MEMBERS ELECTED, 1904.

Jan. 14. Bailey, Fras. William.
„ 14. Bailey, Reginald Threlfall.
„ 14. Beswick, Hugh.
„ 28. Brunner, Sir John.
„ 28. Wolstenholme, Chas. M.
„ 28. Cowell, Peter, The Liverpool Free Library.
Mar. 25. Harding, John, The Mayer Library, Bebington.
April 14. Hall, C. Russell.
May 28. Ravenscroft, Martin.
June 11. Webb, Walter Henry.
Aug. 30. Rees, T. Taliesin.
Nov. 17. Busby, William.
Dec. 15. Birkenhead Y.M.C.A. Library.

PAPERS READ, 1903.

Jan. 15. "The Reparation of Birkenhead Priory." By A. M. ROBINSON.

„ 29. "Extracts from the Liverpool Corporation Records." By Miss E. M. PLATT, M.A.

Feb. 12. "Notes on Hall i' th' Wood, near Bolton." By WM. FERGUSSON IRVINE, F.S.A.

„ 26. "St. Werburgh's Abbey, Chester, in the Thirteenth Century, from a Contemporary Roll." By Miss E. K. MCCONNELL, M.A.

Mar. 12. "Abbeystead in Wyresdale, and its Endowed School." By W. O. ROPER, F.S.A.

„ 26. "The Post-Glacial History of Martin Mere." By EDMUND DICKSON and HAROLD BRODRICK.

Nov. 5. "Notes on the History of Rivington." By WM. FERGUSSON IRVINE, F.S.A.

„ 19. "William fil. Adam, the first known Mayor of Liverpool." By JOHN ELTON.

Dec. 3. "The Old Flour Mills of Wirral." By E. MITFORD ABRAHAM.

„ 17. "Lancashire Folk-Lore." By W. F. PRICE.

PAPERS READ, 1904.

Jan. 14. "Notes on the Parish of Heysham." By Miss E. M. GRAFTON.

„ 28. "Extracts from the Patent Rolls (Richard II.)." By J. H. LUMBY, B.A.

„ 11. "The Coast Line of Lancashire; its Form and Origin." By JOSEPH LOMAS.

„ 25. "Changes on the Coast Line of Lancashire within Historic Times." By JOHN FORMBY.

Mar. 10. "Liverpool in the Great Civil War." By Miss E. K. MCCONNELL, M.A.

„ 25. "The Birth of Municipal Self-Government." First Part. By RAMSAY MUIR, M.A.

April 14. "The Birth of Municipal Self-Government." Second Part. By RAMSAY MUIR, M.A.

Nov. 3. "Extracts from the Liverpool Corporation Records." By Miss E. M. PLATT, M.A.

„ 17. "Notes on Standish Parish Church." By W. F. PRICE.

Dec. 1. "The Siege Coins of England, 1604–49." By Dr. PHILIP NELSON.

„ 15. "Recent Discoveries at the Romano-British Site at Wilderspool." By THOMAS MAY, F.S.A. (Scot.).

On the opening of the Winter Session in November 1903 the following notice was sent to all the Members of the Society :—

The Council regret to inform the Members of the Society that at a meeting of the Council, held on the 21st of September, a letter from the Secretary was read tendering his resignation on the ground of ill-health.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

> "That Mr. Radcliffe's resignation be accepted, the Council signifying their deep regret at his decision. They also desire to place on record their high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Mr. Radcliffe to the Society during his long tenure of the office of Honorary Secretary, and beg to tender him a very cordial vote of thanks for his unremitting labours in the interests of the Society, which have contributed so largely to its success."

At the Ordinary Meeting of the Society held at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on the evening of Thursday, 5th November 1903, Mr. J. Paul Rylands, V.P., presiding, a similar resolution was submitted on the proposal of Mr. Rylands, seconded by Mr. T. Fell Abraham, and unanimously passed. The resolution was supported by several speakers, who all referred to the long and unremitting labours of Mr. Radcliffe and their appreciation of the valuable services which he had rendered to the Society.

The Hon. Treasurer in account with The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1903.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank at commencement of year	30	10	11
Subscriptions received during the year, including dividend on Consols and cash received from sale of Books, and Bank interest	170	16	4
Life Composition	10	10	0
Donation from R. Gladstone, Jun., Esq., towards cost of illustrating his paper	10	0	0
Received from sale of Chairs	50	0	0
	£270	17	3

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Rent	10	10	0
Refreshments	8	6	0
Secretary's honorarium	19	13	9
Indexing Volume	4	4	0
Printing Volume. Notices, &c.	136	3	11
Subscriptions to other Societies and for Archæological Index	6	8	9
Insurance	0	16	0
Limelight	5	5	0
Binding and backing the Moore Charters	1	3	0
Meisenbach for illustrations	2	12	1
Loss on Vale Royal Excursion	0	7	2
Treasurer's stationery	2	7	6
Balance in Bank	74	0	1
	£270	17	3

WILLIAM E. GREGSON, *Hon. Treasurer.*

14th January 1904.

Audited and found correct,

HUGH BESWICK, *Chartered Accountant.*

Liverpool, *April* 11, 1905.

The Hon. Treasurer in account with The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1904.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank	74	0	1
Subscriptions received during the year, including dividend on Consols and Bank interest	120	8	10
Received from sale of Cupboard	5	0	0
Sale of Books	9	11	6
Sale of Illustration Blocks	10	0	0
A. M. Robinson, Esq., towards illustration of Volume	1	1	0
J. Livesey, Esq., towards illustration of Volume	1	1	0
	£221	2	5

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Rent	10	10	0
Refreshments	10	19	2
Secretary's honorarium	26	5	0
Indexing Volume	4	4	0
On account printing Volume, Notices, &c.	114	18	5
Subscriptions to other Societies and for Archæological Index	4	18	6
Insurance	0	16	0
Limelight	4	4	0
Books to add to Library and stock and carriage	3	14	4
Loss on Excursions	1	14	2
Removal of Volumes to new Stock Room and incidental expenses	0	19	6
Rates and Taxes of new Stock Room	0	3	7
Secretary's and Treasurer's stationery	5	15	6
On account Treasurer's postages	1	0	0
Balance in Bank	19	12	11
	£221	2	5

WILLIAM E. GREGSON, *Hon. Treasurer.*

12th January 1905.

Audited and found correct,

HUGH BESWICK, *Chartered Accountant.*

Liverpool, *April* 11, 1905.

This Index does not include "Warrington in 1580," which is separately indexed at pages 321-325.

GENERAL INDEX

[*Names and Places mentioned more than once on a page are only indexed once.*]

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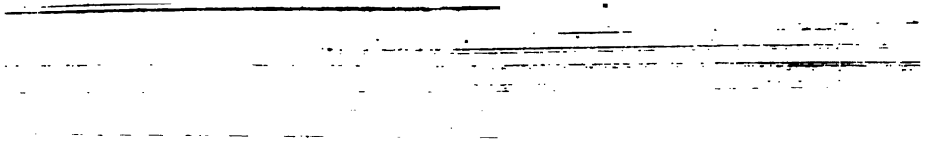

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NOTE

THIS Index was begun under the auspices of the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries. Its success being assured, the Congress have placed it in the hands of the publishers to continue yearly.

The value of the Index to archæologists is now recognised. Every effort is made to keep its contents up to date and continuous, but it is obvious that the difficulties are great unless the assistance of the societies is obtained. If for any reason the papers of a society are not indexed in the year to which they properly belong, the plan is to include them in the following year; and whenever the papers of societies are brought into the Index for the first time they are then indexed from the year 1891.

By this plan it will be seen that the year 1891 is treated as the commencing year for the Index, and that all transactions published in and since that year will find their place in the series.

To make this work complete an index of the transactions from the beginning of archæological societies down to the year 1890 is needed. This work is now going through the press.

Societies will greatly oblige by communicating any omissions or suggestions to the editor, LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A., 24, Dorset Square, London, N.W.

Single copies of the yearly Index from 1891 may be obtained. Many of the Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries take a sufficient number of copies of the yearly Index to issue with their transactions to each of their members. The more this plan is extended the less will be the cost of the Index to each society.

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Northamptonshire. *See* "Cogenhoe," "Duston," "Kettering."
Northumberland. *See* "Alnwick."
Norwich: *Hope, Hudson.*
Nottingham: *Glaisher.*
Numismatics: *Gooper, Maurice, Pincher, Webb.*
Alfred the Great: *Grueber.*
Artaxerxes: *Howorth.*
British (ancient): *E.*
Numismatics—
Caria: *Hill.*
Charles I.: *Rashleigh.*
East India Company: *Johnston.*
Gold: *Macdonald.*
Greek: *Wroth.*
Henry VI.: *Walters.*
India: *Burn.*
Lycia: *Hill.*
Malwa: *King.*
Medals: *Grueber.*
Mesopotamia: *Covernton.*
Persian: *Covernton.*
Roman: *Blair, Hill, Hudd.*
Silver: *Grueber, Patterson.*
Syria: *MacDonald.*
Wood (William): *Nelson.*

Odsey: *Fordham.*
Okeford Fitzpaine: *Newton.*
Orkney: *Johnston, Turner.*
Oxford: *Gunther.*
Oxfordshire: *Jewitt, Manning.*

Pagham: *Guermonprez.*
Papuan gulf races: *Holmes.*
Paris: *Thorp.*
Parish registers: *Phillips.*
Parishes: *Phear.*
Parnham: *Robinson.*
Peasmarsh: *Livett.*
Pennington: *Gaythorpe.*
Penrith: *Haswell.*
Pershore: *Taylor.*
Persia: *Sykes.*
Piddletown: *Dillon.*
Place names: *Crofton, Skeat.*
Pocklington: *Fowler.*
Portisham: *Cunnington.*
Portland (isle of): *Head.*
Pottery: *Boyson, Thompson.*
Asia Minor: *Myres.*
Bronze age: *Abercromby.*
Greek: *Dawkins, Mackenzie.*
Roman: *Hughes.*
Sussex: *Dawson.*
Powerstock: *Dalison.*
Poxwell: *Barnes.*
Prehistoric remains: *Cunnington, Moule.*
Barrows: *Mansel-Pleydell, Worth.*
Boat: *Sheppard.*
Cairns: *Abercromby, Brice, Coles, Turner, Westropp, Young.*
Camps: *Cunnington, Gray, Morgan, Owen, Solly, Spencer.*
Circles (stone): *Barnes, Blow, Coles, Lockyer.*

Prehistoric remains—
Cists: *Hutcheson, Lynn, Westropp.*
Crannogs: *Astley, Ussher.*
Dog: *Hughes.*
Earthworks: *Baker, Evelyn-White, Moule.*
Forts: *Cole, Fleming, March, Westropp.*
Human remains: *Brice.*
Lake dwellings: *Mansel-Pleydell.*
Palæolithic: *Layard.*
Mounds: *Charleson.*
Neolithic: *Hancox, Reid, Watson.*
Phœcian: *Langton.*
Pile structures: *Mann, Reader.*
Roads: *Pope, Tingey.*
Stone implements: *Allen, Andrew, Barnes, Boyson, Callander, Cunnington, Dixon, Haddon, Knowles, Layard, March, Watson.*
Stones (standing): *Coles, Hanan.*
Tumuli: *Jones.*
Preston: *March.*

Rampton: *Evelyn-White.*
Ramsey: *Black.*
Rhineland: *Lewis.*
Rhyd Llydan: *Dawson.*
Ribchester: *Haverfield.*
Ringmer: *Boyson.*
Roman remains: *Cowper, Martin, Mortimer.*
Amphitheatre: *Barnes.*
Armour: *Woolley.*
Buildings: *Meritens.*
Caerwent: *Ashby.*
Camps: *Andrew, Evelyn-White, Hughes.*
Carlisle: *Bower.*
Castlecary: *Christison.*
Clevedon: *Pritchard.*
Coins: *Blair, Hill, Hudd.*
Colchester: *Laver.*
Dorchester: *Coates.*
Exploration: *Martin.*
Fibulæ: *Cowper, Haverfield.*
Forts: *Christison, Haverfield.*
Inscriptions: *Haverfield.*
Langton: *Mortimer.*
Lighthouse: *Ely.*
Odsey: *Fordham.*
Pavements: *March.*
Potter's field: *Hughes.*
Rhineland: *Lewis.*
Ribchester: *Haverfield.*
Roads: *Barnes, Martin, Tingey.*
Silchester: *Hope.*
Vases: *Johnston.*

Roman remains—
Villas: *Carker, Brakspear, Engel-heart.*
Wareham: *Bennett.*
Weights: *May.*
Wells: *Barker.*
Rome: *Aitchison.*
Rothley: *Merttens.*
Rotuma island, races of: *Duckworth.*
Roydon: *Gould.*
Rutlandshire: *Haines.*

St. Bees: *Parker, Thompson.*
St. Davids: *Fryer.*
St. Ives: *Evelyn-White.*
Salcombe Regis: *Morshead.*
Salisbury: *Wordsworth.*
Scotland: *Coles, McDonald, Mac-Donald.* *See* "Banffshire," "Glasgow," "Kintyre," "Orkney," "Tealing," "Tyrie."
Seaford: *Boyson.*
Seals: *Millar, Vigors, Warren Wordsworth.*
Selby: *Fowler.*
Shap: *Whitwell.*
Shermanbury: *Johnston.*
Shifnal: *Fletcher.*
Shingay: *Palmer.*
Shrewsbury: *Dillon, Drinkwater, Fletcher, Morris, Parry, Southam.*
Shrivenham: *Niven.*
Shropshire: *Auden, Fletcher, Phillips, Wylie.* *See* "Albright," "Battlefield," "Claverley," "Ludlow," "Shifnal," "Shrewsbury," "Whitchurch," "Wor[field."
Siam: *Lyle.*
Sidbury: *Cave, Morshead.*
Sidmouth: *Morshead.*
Silchester: *Hope.*
Somersetshire: *Bates, Coleman, Fry, Spencer.* *See* "Bath," "Bawdrip," "Broomfield," "Castle Neroche," "Clevedon," "Clifton Burwalls," "Evercreach," "Glastonbury," "Stokeleigh," "Wadham," "Winsham."
Spoons (silver): *Trapnell.*
Staffordshire: *Boyd, Wrottesley.* *See* "Chell," "Eccleshall," "Weston-under-Lizard."
Stamford: *Grueber.*
Stoke Poges: *Fowler.*
Stokeleigh: *Morgan.*
Stonehenge: *Blow, Lockyer.*
Suffolk: *Hancox, Redstone.* *See* "Ipswich," "Lowestoft."

Sundials : *Acland.*
Surrey : *See* "Chislehurst," "Weybridge."
Susex : *Breach, Dawson. See* "Battle," "Bodiam," "Chichester," "Cuckfield," "Homestall," "Horsham," "Icklesham," "Lewes," "Littlehampton," "Lyminster," "New Shoreham," "Pagham," "Peasmarsh," "Ringmer," "Seaford," "Shermanbury," "Warningcamp," "Worthing."
Swaffham Prior : *Allix.*
Swavesey : *Palmer.*

Taplow : *Read.*
Tarrant Rushton : *Penny.*
Tawton (South) : *Lega-Weekes.*
Tealing : *Dowden.*
Tewkesbury : *Bazeley, Dowdeswell, Were.*
Thirlmere : *Collingwood.*
Tilbury (East) : *Round.*
Tilety : *Waller.*
Tin : *Rogers.*
Tollard Royal : *Barnes.*
Tolleshunt Major : *F.*
Torrington (Great) : *Doe.*
Truro : *Jennings.*
Twickenham : *Kirby.*
Tyrie : *Young.*

Urswick : *Gaythorpe.*

Venice : *Tabor.*

Wadham : *Grueber.*
Wales : *Allen, Haverfield, Lewis, Moore, Owen, Phillips. See* "Aberystwyth," "Anglesey," "Brecon," "Caerwent," "Carno," "Gilestone," "Gresford," "Guilsfield," "Llandrinio," "Llantwit Major," "Montgomeryshire," "Rhyd Llydan." "St. Davids," "Ystafell-fach," "Ystrad Yw."
Walmer : *Woodruff.*
Warboys : *Ladds.*
Wareham : *Bennett.*
Warningcamp : *Johnston.*
Westmorland : *Farrer, Hodgson, Hughes, Morris. See* "Bampton," "Brougham," "Kendal," "Shap."
Weston-under-Lizard : *Bridgeman.*
Weybridge : *Kershaw.*
Whitchurch : *Thompson.*
Whitechurch Canonicorum : *Druit.*
Wills : *Brown, Gaskoin, Rice.*
Wilts : *Powell. See* "Box," "Cranborne Chace," "Durnford," "Durrington," "Erlestoke," "Great Bedwyn," "Knowle," "Purton," "Salisbury," "Stonehenge."
Wimborne : *Fletcher.*
Winsham : *Bond.*
Wistow : *Noble.*
Woad : *Plowright.*
Woodsford : *Moule.*
Wookey Hole : *Mansel-Pleydell.*
Wootton Glanville : *Mayo.*
Worcester : *Floyer.*
Worcestershire : *Humphreys. See* "Pershore," "Worcester."
Worfield : *Walters.*
Worthing : *Haverfield.*

Yorkshire : *Bilson, Bowles, Brown, Clay, Cole, Collier, Farrer, Glynne, Hawkesbury, Humbeston, Sheppard, Poppleton, Stephenson, Wordsworth. See* "Burlington," "Fishlake," "Hardwick," "Harpham," "Kirklees," "Langton," "Methley," "Pocklington," "Selby."
Youghall : *Buckley, Day, Orpen, Westropp.*
Ystafell-fach : *Lewis.*
Ystrad Yw : *Lloyd.*

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Malay races: *Annandale, Hervey, Wray.*
Manchester: *Aron.*
Mannington: *Purdy.*
Mapperton: *Gildea.*
Mathematical instruments: *Constable.*
Milandra: *May.*
Methley: *Clark.*
Middlesex: *See* "Enfield," "Hampton-on-Thames," "Harmondsworth," "Heston," "Isleworth," "Twickenham."
Mills (water): *O'Reilly.*
Milton Abbas: *Mansel-Pleydell.*
Mining: *Roeder.*
Molland: *Phear.*
Monasticism: *Gasquet, Graham, Minns.*
Montgomeryshire: *Thomas.*
Monuments, effigies, etc.: *Bagnall-Oakeley, Bailey, Barnes, Bilsdale, Carrick, Christy, Coffey, Collier, Davies, Dickson, Dillon, Dowden, Fowler, Hartshorne, Haskett-Smith, James, Matthews, Prideaux, Russell, Shaw, Sinclair, Stephenson, Strong, Swynnerton, Vigors.*
Much Urswick: *Gaythorpe.*
Much Woolton: *Gladstone.*
Mugginton: *Currey.*

Naples: *Gunther.*
New Caledonia races: *Atkinson, Thomas.*
New Guinea races: *Chalmers.*
New Forest: *Moens.*
New Shoreham: *Salmon.*
Newbattle: *Carrick.*
Newbury: *Money.*
Newton: *Robinson.*
Norbury: *Allen, Cox.*
Norfolk: *André, Bolingbroke, Tingey.* *See* "Fakenham," "Hunstanton," "Mannington," "Norwich."
Northamptonshire. *See* "Cogenhoe," "Duston," "Kettering."
Northumberland. *See* "Alnwick."
Norwich: *Hope, Hudson.*
Nottingham: *Glaisher.*
Numismatics: *Cooper, Maurice, Pincher, Webb.*
Alfred the Great: *Grueber.*
Artaxerxes: *Howorth.*
British (ancient): *E.*
Numismatics
Carta: *Hill.*
Charles I.: *Rashleigh.*
East India Company: *Johnston.*
Gold: *Macdonald.*
Greek: *Wroth.*
Henry VI.: *Walters.*
India: *Burn.*
Lycia: *Hill.*
Malwa: *King.*
Medals: *Grueber.*
Mesopotamia: *Coverton.*
Persian: *Coverton.*
Roman: *Blair, Hill, Rudd.*
Silver: *Grueber, Patterson.*
Syria: *MacDonald.*
Wood (William): *Nelson.*

Odsey: *Fordham.*
Okeford Fitzpaine: *Newton.*
Orkney: *Johnston, Turner.*
Oxford: *Gunther.*
Oxfordshire: *Jewitt, Manning.*

Pagham: *Quermonpres.*
Papuan gulf races: *Holmes.*
Paris: *Thorp.*
Parish registers: *Phillips.*
Parishes: *Phear.*
Parnham: *Robinson.*
Peasmarsh: *Lircett.*
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Cairns: *Abercromby, Brice, Coles, Turner, Westropp, Young.*
Camps: *Cunnington, Gray, Morgan, Owen, Solly, Spencer.*
Circles (stone): *Barnes, Blow, Coles, Lockyer.*

Cambridgeshire : *Evelyn-White, Palmer. See* "Barrington," "Boxworth," "Cambridge," "Cherry Hinton," "Cottenham," "Duxford," "Guilden Morden," "Horningsea," "Knapwell," "Odsey," "Rampton," "Shingay," "Swaffham Prior," "Swavesey."
Canterbury : *Evans, Smith.*
Carlisle : *Ayris, Bower.*
Carno : *Davies.*
Castle Neroche : *Gray.*
Castles : *Barry, Bennett, Buckley, Compton, Dalison, Fishwick, Hope, Hughes, Moule, Parker, Redstone, Sands, Whyte, Wilson.*
Cerne : *March, Moule, Webb.*
Chart (Great) : *Livett, Russell.*
Chell : *Swynnerton.*
Cherry Hinton : *Hughes.*
Cheshire : *Brownbill, Harrison, Hollins. See* "Birkenhead," "Chester."
Chester : *Lumby.*
Chichester : *Arnold.*
Chickerwell : *Barnes.*
Chimneys : *Dale.*
China, races of : *Henry, Joyce, Rapson, Wright.*
Chislehurst : *Nichols.*
Chittlehampton : *James.*
Church bells : *Clarence, Milligan, M'Watters, Poppleton, Raven.*
Church plate : *Bates, Frampton, Gardner-Waterman, Rosenheim, Woodruff.*
Church registers : *Edwardes, Evelyn-White, Lumb, Phillips.*
Church service and ritual : *Atchley.*
Churches : *Aitchison, Allix, Baker, Barnes, Parry, Pell, Rüsdale, Black, Bond, Brakspear, Buckley, Carr, Clark, Cox, Cranage, Currey, Dalison, Druit, Evelyn-White, Fishwick, Godge, Glynne, Goodacre, Halliday, Harvey, Hay, Head, Hope, Johnston, Kinns, Ladds, Livett, Mago, Milne, Moule, Murray, Noble, O'Reilly, Pearson, Penny, Rammell, Reed, Round, Savory, Sayle, Thomas, Warren, Were, Weyman, Whitwell, Wordsworth.*
Churchwardens' accounts : *Clark, Walters.*
Clane : *Fitzgerald.*
Claverley : *Harvey, Hope, Johnston.*
Clevedon : *Pritchard.*
Clifton Burwalls : *Morgan.*
Cocken : *Kendall.*
Cogenhoe : *Hartshorne.*
Coggeshall : *P.*
Colchester : *Grueber, Laver, Rickword.*
Conisbead : *Curwen.*
Connaught : *Knox.*
Coombe Dingle : *Hudd.*
Cornwall : *Baring-Gould, Rogers, Whitley. See* "Liskeard," "Truro."
Costume and dress : *André.*
Cottenham : *Evelyn-White.*
Cranborne Chase : *Matcham.*
Crayford : *Livett.*
Cucktield : *Cooper.*
Cumberland : *Farrer, Haverfield, Hodgson, Morris, Thompson, Watson. See* "Brampton," "Carlisle," "Holme Cultram," "Keswick," "Penrith," "St. Bees," "Thirlmere."

Dalkey : *O'Reilly.*
Dartford : *Haskett-Smith.*
Dartmoor : *Baring-Gould, Worth.*
Deerhurst : *Murray, Taylor.*
Delft ware : *Harding.*
Derby : *Bailey.*
Derbyshire : *Andrew, Gould, Smith, Strutt. See* "Brough," "Buxton," "Derby," "Mugginton," "Norbury."
Devonshire : *Amery, Baring-Gould, Bond, Chanter, Oldham, Pearson, Reichel, Whale, Worth, Wyke. See* "Branscombe," "Burrough island," "Chittlehampton," "Exeter," "Molland," "Salcombe Regis," "Sidbury," "Sidmouth," "Tawton (South)," "Torrington (Great)."
Dog : *Hughes.*
Domesday survey : *Farrer, Reichel, Whale.*
Donaghmore : *Fitzgerald, Rhys.*
Dorchester : *Barnes, Coates, Edgcumbe.*
Dorsetshire : *Acland, Banks, Barnes, Clarence, Dale, Edgcumbe, Elwes, Fry, Groves, Hudleston, Hunt, Jukes-Browne, Newton, Prideaux, Raven, Solly. See* "Athelhampton," "Blashenwell," "Cerne,"

Cambridgeshire : *Evelyn-White, Palmer. See* "Barrington," "Boxworth," "Cambridge," "Cherry Hinton," "Cottenham," "Duxford," "Guilden Morden," "Horningsea," "Knapwell," "Odsey," "Rampton," "Shingay," "Swaffham Prior," "Swavesey."
Canterbury : *Evans, Smith.*
Carlisle : *Ayris, Bower.*
Carno : *Davies.*
Castle Neroche : *Gray.*
Castles : *Barry, Bennett, Buckley, Compton, Dalison, Fishwick, Hope, Hughes, Moule, Parker, Redstone, Sands, Whyte, Wilson.*
Cerne : *March, Moule, Webb.*
Chart (Great) : *Livett, Russell.*
Chell : *Swynnerton.*
Cherry Hinton : *Hughes.*
Cheshire : *Brownbill, Harrison, Hollins. See* "Birkenhead," "Chester."
Chester : *Lumby.*
Chichester : *Arnold.*
Chickerwell : *Barnes.*
Chimneys : *Dale.*
China, races of : *Henry, Joyce, Rapson, Wright.*
Chislehurst : *Nichols.*
Chittlehampton : *James.*
Church bells : *Clarence, Milligan, M'Watters, Poppleton, Raven.*
Church plate : *Bates, Frampton, Gardner-Waterman, Rosenheim, Woodruff.*
Church registers : *Edwardes, Evelyn-White, Lumb, Phillips.*
Church service and ritual : *Atchley.*
Churches : *Aitchison, Allix, Baker, Barnes, Parry, Bell, Bilsdale, Black, Bond, Brakspear, Buckley, Carc, Clark, Cox, Cranage, Currey, Dalison, Druit, Evelyn-White, Fishwick, Gedge, Glynne, Goodacre, Halliday, Harvey, Hay, Head, Hope, Johnston, Kinns, Ladds, Livett, Mayo, Milne, Moule, Murray, Noble, O'Reilly, Pearson, Penny, Rammell, Reed, Round, Savory, Sayle, Thomas, Warren, Were, Weyman, Whitwell, Wordsworth.*
Churchwardens' accounts : *Clark, Walters.*
Clane : *Fitzgerald.*
Claverley : *Harvey, Hope, Johnston.*
Clevedon : *Pritchard.*
Clifton Burwalls : *Morgan.*
Cocken : *Kendall.*
Cogenhoe : *Hartshorne.*
Coggeshall : *F.*
Colchester : *Grueber, Laver, Rickword.*
Conishead : *Curwen.*
Connaught : *Knox.*
Coombe Dingle : *Hudd.*
Cornwall : *Baring-Gould, Rogers, Whitley. See* "Liskeard," "Truro."
Costume and dress : *André.*
Cottenham : *Evelyn-White.*
Cranborne Chase : *Matcham.*
Crayford : *Livett.*
Cuckfield : *Cooper.*
Cumberland : *Farrer, Haverfield, Hodgson, Morris, Thompson, Watson. See* "Brampton," "Carlisle," "Holme Cultram," "Keswick," "Penrith," "St. Bees," "Thirlmere."

Dalkey : *O'Reilly.*
Dartford : *Haskett-Smith.*
Dartmoor : *Baring-Gould, Worth.*
Deerhurst : *Murray, Taylor.*
Delft ware : *Harding.*
Derby : *Bailey.*
Derbyshire : *Andrew, Gould, Smith, Strutt. See* "Brough," "Buxton," "Derby," "Mugginton," "Norbury."
Devonshire : *Amery, Baring-Gould, Bond, Chanter, Oldham, Pearson, Reichel, Whale, Worth, Wyke. See* "Branscombe," "Burrough island," "Chittlehampton," "Exeter," "Molland," "Salcombe Regis," "Sidbury," "Sidmouth," "Tawton (South)," "Torrington (Great)."
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Dorsetshire : *Acland, Banks, Barnes, Clarence, Dale, Edgcumbe, Elwes, Fry, Groves, Hudleston, Hunt, Jukes-Browne, Newton, Prideaux, Raven, Solly. See* "Athelhampton," "Blashenwell," "Cerne,"

Hampshire : *See* "Silchester."
Hampton-on-Thames : ***Kirby.***
Hardwick : ***Hawkesbury.***
Harmondsworth : ***Kirby.***
Harpham : ***Collier, Stephenson.***
Hatfield Broad Oak : ***Galpin.***
Haverford : ***Owen.***
Heraldry : ***Collier, Hodgson, Were.***
Herculaneum : ***Hughes.***
Heston : ***Kirby.***
High Halden : ***Livett, Rammell.***
Holme Cultram : ***Grainger.***
Homestall : ***Stenning.***
Horn books : ***Aron.***
Horndon-on-the-Hill : ***Round.***
Horningsea : ***Hughes.***
Horse shoes : ***Hughes, Richards.***
Horsham : ***Godman.***
Hotspur : ***Auden.***
Houses : ***Dale, De Lafontaine, Dickins, Guermonprez, Gunson, Mawson, Niven, Parker, Purdy, Renaud, Stenning.***
Hunstanton : ***Le Strange.***
Huntingdon : ***Vesey.***
Huntingdonshire : ***Bull, Skeat.*** *See* "Bury," "Huntingdon," "Ramsey," "St. Ives," "Warboys," "Wistow."

Iceland : ***Annandale.***
Ieklesham : ***Livett.***
India, races of : *Crooke, Cumming, Fawcett, Furness, Hughes.*
Inscriptions :
Ogham : *Fitzgerald, Macalister, Rhys.*
Roman : *Haverfield.*
Runic : *Gaythorpe.*
Ipswich : *Layard.*
Ireland : *Barry, Berry, Bigger, Brown, Buick, Bury, Coffey, Falkiner, Fitzgerald, Haddon, Knowles, Milligan, McWatters, Orpen, Rhys, Stubbs, Westropp.* *See* "Ardmore," "Ardraban," "Ballywillan," "Baltinglass," "Connaught," "Dalkey," "Donaghmore," "Dublin," "Kildare," "Kilree," "Kiltevenan," "Maghera," "Youghall."
Iron work : *Dawson, Hart.*
Isleworth : *Kirby.*

Kelvedon : *Hay.*
Kendal : *Whitwell.*
Kent : ***Arnold, Frampton, Gardner-Waterman, Hussey, Stephenson.*** *See* "Ashford," "Canterbury," "Chart (Great)," "Crayford," "Dartford," "Eastchurch," "Eynsford," "Ford," "High Halden," "Lillechurch," "Walmer."
Keswick : ***Marshall.***
Kettering : ***Gotch.***
Kildare : ***Buckley, Fitzgerald, Vigors.***
Kilree : ***Clark.***
Kiltevenan : ***Flood, Knox.***
Kintyre : ***Fleming.***
Kirklees : ***Chadwick.***
Knapwell : ***Hughes.***
Knowle : *Cunnington, Dixon.*
Knowlton : ***Baker.***

Lancashire : ***Brownbill, Farrer, Fishwick, Harrison, Hollins, Lancashire, Roeder, Taylor.*** *See* "Alderley Edge," "Arbury," "Ashton-under-Lyne," "Bleasdale," "Cocken," "Conishead," "Furness," "Great Crosby," "Liverpool," "Macclesfield," "Manchester," "Much Woolton," "Pennington," "Ribchester," "Urswick."
Langton : ***Mortimer.***
Lantony : ***Baddeley.***
Leeds : ***Lumb.***
Leicester : *Compton.*
Leicestershire : ***Freer.*** *See* "Aylestone," "Leicester," "Rothley."
Lewes : *Rice.*
Lillechurch : *Sayle.*
Lincolnshire : ***Minns.*** *See* "Stamford."
Liskeard : *Haverfield.*
Little Canfield : *Round.*
Littlehampton : *Johnston.*
Liverpool : *Elton, Lumby.*
Llandrinio : *Thomas.*
Llantwit Major : *Davies, Halliday.*
London : *Beeman, Bond, Browning, Brushfield, Cust, Fletcher, Hill, Kinns, Money, Reader, Savory, Taylor, Wash, Webb.*
Lourdes : *Layard.*
Lowestoft : *Casley.*
Ludlow : *Weyman.*
Lyminster : *Johnston.*

Macclesfield : ***Renaud.***
Maghera : ***Milligan.***

Malay races: *Annandale, Hervey, Wray.*
Manchester: *Axon.*
Mannington: *Purdy.*
Mapperton: *Gildea.*
Mathematical instruments: *Constable.*
Milandra: *May.*
Methley: *Clark.*
Middlesex: *See* "Enfield," "Hampton-on-Thames," "Harmondsworth," "Heston," "Isleworth," "Twickenham."
Mills (water): *O'Reilly.*
Milton Abbas: *Mansel-Pleydell.*
Mining: *Roeder.*
Molland: *Phear.*
Monasticism: *Gasquet, Graham, Minns.*
Montgomeryshire: *Thomas.*
Monuments, effigies, etc.: *Bagnall-Oakeley, Bailey, Barnes, Bilsdale, Carrick, Christy, Coffey, Collier, Davies, Dickson, Dillon, Dowden, Fowler, Hartshorne, Haskett-Smith, James, Matthews, Prideaux, Russell, Shaw, Sinclair, Stephenson, Strong, Swynnerton, Vigors.*
Much Urswick: *Gaythorpe.*
Much Woolton: *Gladstone.*
Mugginton: *Currey.*

Naples: *Gunther.*
New Caledonia races: *Atkinson, Thomas.*
New Guinea races: *Chalmers.*
New Forest: *Mocns.*
New Shoreham: *Salmon.*
Newbattle: *Carrick.*
Newbury: *Money.*
Newton: *Robinson.*
Norbury: *Allen, Cox.*
Norfolk: *André, Bolingbroke, Tingey. See* "Fakenham," "Hunstanton," "Mannington," "Norwich."
Northamptonshire. *See* "Cogenhoe," "Duston," "Kettering."
Northumberland. *See* "Alnwick."
Norwich: *Hope, Hudson.*
Nottingham: *Glaisher.*
Numismatics: *Cooper, Maurice, Pincher, Webb.*
Alfred the Great: *Grueber.*
Artaxerxes: *Howorth.*
British (ancient): *E.*
Numismatics —
Caria: *Hill.*
Charles I.: *Rashleigh.*
East India Company: *Johnston.*
Gold: *Macdonald.*
Greek: *Wroth.*
Henry VI.: *Walters.*
India: *Burn.*
Lycia: *Hill.*
Malwa: *King.*
Medals: *Grueber.*
Mesopotamia: *Coverntun.*
Persian: *Coverntun.*
Roman: *Blair, Hill, Hudd.*
Silver: *Grueber, Patterson.*
Syria: *MacDonald.*
Wood (William): *Nelson.*

Odsey: *Fordham.*
Okeford Fitzpaine: *Newton.*
Orkney: *Johnston, Turner.*
Oxford: *Gunther.*
Oxfordshire: *Jewitt, Manning.*

Pagham: *Guermonprez.*
Papuan gulf races: *Holmes.*
Paris: *Thorp.*
Parish registers: *Phillips.*
Parishes: *Phear.*
Parnham: *Robinson.*
Peasmarsh: *Livett.*
Pennington: *Gaythorpe.*
Penrith: *Haswell.*
Pershore: *Taylor.*
Persia: *Sykes.*
Piddletown: *Dillon.*
Place names: *Crofton, Skeat.*
Pocklington: *Fowler.*
Portisham: *Cunnington.*
Portland (isle of): *Head.*
Pottery: *Boyson, Thompson.*
Asia Minor: *Myres.*
Bronze age: *Abercromby.*
Greek: *Dawkins, Mackenzie.*
Roman: *Hughes.*
Sussex: *Dawson.*
Powerstock: *Dalison.*
Poxwell: *Barnes.*
Prehistoric remains: *Cunnington, Moule.*
Barrows: *Mansel-Pleydell, Worth.*
Boat: *Sheppard.*
Cairns: *Abercromby, Brice, Coles, Turner, Westropp, Young.*
Camps: *Cunnington, Gray, Morgan, Owen, Solly, Spencer.*
Circles (stone): *Barnes, Blow, Coles, Lockyer.*

Prehistoric remains—
Cists: *Hutcheson, Lynn, Westropp.*
Crannogs: *Astley, Ussher.*
Dog: *Hughes.*
Earthworks: *Baker, Evelyn-White, Moule.*
Forts: *Cole, Fleming, March, Westropp.*
Human remains: *Brice.*
Lake dwellings: *Mansel-Pleydell.*
Palæolithic: *Layard.*
Mounds: *Charleson.*
Neolithic: *Hancox, Reid, Watson.*
Phœnician: *Langton.*
Pile structures: *Mann, Reader.*
Roads: *Pope, Tingey.*
Stone implements: *Allen, Andrew, Barnes, Boyson, Callander, Cunnington, Dixon, Haddon, Knowles, Layard, March, Watson.*
Stones (standing): *Coles, Hanan.*
Tumuli: *Jones.*
Preston: *March.*

Rampton: *Evelyn-White.*
Ramsey: *Black.*
Rhineland: *Lewis.*
Rhyd Llydan: *Dawson.*
Ribchester: *Haverfield.*
Ringmer: *Boyson.*
Roman remains: *Cowper, Martin, Mortimer.*
Amphitheatre: *Barnes.*
Armour: *Woolley.*
Buildings: *Mercieus.*
Caerwent: *Ashby.*
Camps: *Andrew, Evelyn-White, Hughes.*
Carlisle: *Bower.*
Castlecary: *Christison.*
Clevedon: *Pritchard.*
Coins: *Blair, Hill, Hudd.*
Colchester: *Laver.*
Dorchester: *Coates.*
Exploration: *Martin.*
Fibulæ: *Cowper, Haverfield.*
Forts: *Christison, Haverfield.*
Inscriptions: *Haverfield.*
Langton: *Mortimer.*
Lighthouse: *Ely.*
Odsey: *Fordham.*
Pavements: *March.*
Potter's field: *Hughes.*
Rhineland: *Lewis.*
Ribchester: *Haverfield.*
Roads: *Barnes, Martin, Tingey.*
Silchester: *Hope.*
Vases: *Johnston.*
Roman remains—
Villas: *Carker, Brakspear, Engelheart.*
Wareham: *Bennett.*
Weights: *May.*
Wells: *Barker.*
Rome: *Aitchison.*
Rothley: *Merttens.*
Rotuma island, races of: *Duckworth.*
Roydon: *Gould.*
Rutlandshire: *Haines.*

St. Bees: *Parker, Thompson.*
St. Davids: *Fryer.*
St. Ives: *Evelyn-White.*
Salcombe Regis: *Morshead.*
Salisbury: *Wordsworth.*
Scotland: *Coles, McDonald, MacDonald. See* "Banffshire," "Glasgow," "Kintyre," "Orkney," "Tealing," "Tyrie."
Seaford: *Boyson.*
Seals: *Millar, Vigors, Warren Wordsworth.*
Selby: *Fowler.*
Shap: *Whitwell.*
Shermanbury: *Johnston.*
Shifnal: *Fletcher.*
Shingay: *Palmer.*
Shrewsbury: *Dillon, Drinkwater, Fletcher, Morris, Parry, Southam.*
Shrivenham: *Niven.*
Shropshire: *Auden, Fletcher, Phillips, Wylie. See* "Albright," "Battlefield," "Claverley," "Ludlow," "Shifnal," "Shrewsbury," "Whitchurch," "Wor[field."
Siam: *Lyle.*
Sidbury: *Cave, Morshead.*
Sidmouth: *Morshead.*
Silchester: *Hope.*
Somersetshire: *Bates, Coleman, Fry, Spencer. See* "Bath," "Bawdrip," "Broomfield," "Castle Neroche," "Clevedon," "Clifton Burwalls," "Evercreach," "Glastonbury," "Stokeleigh," "Wadham," "Winsham."
Spoons (silver): *Trapnell.*
Staffordshire: *Boyd, Wrottesley. See* "Chell," "Eccleshall," "Weston-under-Lizard."
Stamford: *Grueber.*
Stoke Poges: *Fowler.*
Stokeleigh: *Morgan.*
Stonehenge: *Blow, Lockyer.*
Suffolk: *Hancox, Redstone. See* "Ipswich," "Lowestoft."